THE WEATHER.
Fair today and Monday; light variable winds, becoming westerly.
Sun rises—7:11 a. m.; sets—4:15 p. m.
Moon sets—5:42 a. m.
High tide—9:15 a. m.; 9:45 p. m.

Boston American

LARGEST CIRCULATION — THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER — IN NEW ENGLAND

CITY EDITION
1—Main Sheet, Part I (Latest News).
2—Main Sheet, Part II (General News and Sports).
3—Main Sheet, Part III (General News and Wants.)
4—Colored Comics. 6—City Life.
5—Editorial and Drama. 7—Magazine.
8—Society and Foreign.

VOL. 9—No. 274. BOSTON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912. Registered in U. S. Patent Office. VOL. 9—No. 274.

BOSTON WOMEN SELL 100,000 EGGS AT 24 CENTS!

BRYAN TALKS ABOUT CABINET WITH WILSON

But Nebraskan's Name Was Not Considered, Says the President-Elect.

BOTH IN FINE SPIRITS

Newspaper Men Try Vainly to Get Secret of Long Trenton Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—President-elect Wilson and William J. Bryan were in conference at the State House for three and a half hours today, and while, at the end of that period, Governor Wilson admitted that names had been discussed for Cabinet positions, he insisted that Mr. Bryan's name was not among those mentioned.

The President-elect asks to be taken at his word when he says that he has come to no decision as to any details of his Cabinet.

Mr. Bryan showed no sign of disappointment when he emerged from the conference with the President-elect. Indeed he and the President-elect linked arms and went out to lunch at the Sterling Hotel, and throughout the meal nothing but pleasantries were exchanged.

The political discussion was abandoned and the time devoted to story-telling. Secretary Tumulty was the third person at the table.

The conference began at 9:30 this morning. Mr. Bryan reached Trenton from Philadelphia at 9:18. Secretary Tumulty was at the railroad station with an automobile and the Commoner was whisked to the State House. The President-elect had reached the Capitol half an hour in advance of his visitor, and was busy with some of his stenographers when Mr. Bryan was ushered in. There was a warm handshaking and cordial greetings.

Talked Three and a Half Hours.

The President-elect expressed his surprise that his newspaper friends should be about and doing so early in the morning. Mr. Bryan asked the Governor if they were his bodyguard; the Governor replied that they "Were the men who kept him out of trouble," and the two statesmen retired to the Governor's private office. The door remained open during the succeeding three and a half hours, while the conference was in progress, but the hum of indistinguishable conversation was all that could be heard in the outer office. Governor Wilson was the first to come out. He announced that the conference was over and that he would go to luncheon with Mr. Bryan.

"We had a very delightful conference," he said. "We did not come to any conclusions, but we talked things over. We talked about the policies of the party, the carrying out the platform, and we talked about the various cabinet places."

"Discussed Different Names."

"All of them?" was asked.

"No, just here and there. Names? Yes, in a general way we discussed different names."

"Names that were suggested by Mr. Bryan?"

"I don't remember whether he suggested them or I did," said Mr. Wilson, with a smile.

"Did Mr. Bryan suggest any new names?"

"No," said the Governor, "he did not."

"Governor," was the next question, "everybody is interested in knowing whether or not Mr. Bryan's name was discussed," and the Governor, without a moment's hesitation, replied: "It was not."

Then, everybody feeling that an improper construction might be placed upon this statement, the Governor, after a moment's pause, added:

"You gentlemen must take me at my word when I say I am not making any decisions, and you must honor me by not asking questions that will put that in doubt."

The Governor then took a crack at newspaper headline writers, saying:

Criticises Headline Writers.

"Apparently one of my tasks will be to succeed in spite of men who write the headlines in the newspapers. They are all trying to make me do things that are sensational, and they will all be disappointed. The stories often do not correspond with the head lines."

The Governor was asked if the proposed

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

New Year's Party on Boston Common

Fifty-Piece Band, Chorus of 200, Start at Midnight. Who Says So? Guess!

Mayor Fitzgerald announced last night that Boston is about to give her first municipal New Year's party. Everybody is invited without further notice.

The party will be given on Boston Common.

It will begin promptly at midnight on Tuesday, December 31.

There will be a band of forty pieces and a chorus of at least 200 voices. The concert will informally dedicate the new Parkman band stand.

"I have been thinking it over for a long time," the Mayor said, "and in a day or two shall take it up with the Music Commission. I would avoid all the unpleasant features of the New Year celebration of other big cities, rowdyism, tin-horns, 'ticklers' and the like, and yet I believe that on this particular occasion, at this particular time, it will be a good thing to come out, be neighborly, and wish one another a Happy New Year and many of 'em."

SICKLES' SON ACTS.

Pays Part of Father's Debt; Mother Also to Aid.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—If Stanton Sickles, son of General Daniel E. Sickles, keeps the promise he made to Deputy Attorney General Kellogg today, to make good the $26,000 deficit in the bank balances of the New York State Monuments Commission, of which his father was chairman, no court proceedings will be instituted, nor the other commissioners forced to reimburse the State for the loss.

Deputy Attorney General Kellogg made this statement tonight. Stanton Sickles brought with him to Albany a certified draft which he deposited as part payment of the debt of General Sickles owes the State. He promised to pay the balance as soon as the money arrives from Spain. This is taken to mean that Mrs. Sickles has decided to sell her property in Madrid to raise the money to aid the aged General in predicament.

URGES CHASE DIVORCE.

Referee Again Recommends Decree for Ball Player's Wife.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—For the second time today Alvin Untermyer, as referee, recommended to the court an absolute divorce for Mrs. Nellie H. Chase, wife of Hal Chase, the ball player. Mr. Untermyer reported last September that Mrs. Chase was entitled to a decree, but Justice Greenbaum remitted the report for additional testimony. He said it was not proved to his satisfaction that Chase was guilty.

Chase sued his wife, and she put in a counter claim. The referee recommended $1,200 a year alimony and the dismissal of Chase's complaint.

GIRL SHOOTS SHOPMAN.

Calls Him from Crowded Store and Then Fires.

HARTFORD, Ct., Dec. 21.—Half-crazed by brooding over the fact, as she alleged, that he had wronged and then repudiated her, Mary Bitter, twenty-two, a German domestic, employed for the past two years in the family of C. W. James of Oxford street, called Joseph Hoher of Hoher & Heim, merchants, from his crowded store, at 7 o'clock tonight, and fired several shots at him from a revolver, one of which entered his abdomen, producing a wound that—it was stated at St. Francis Hospital—was possibly fatal.

MRS. WILSON CHIEF GUEST.

With Daughters, Is Honored at New York Breakfast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President-elect, and her three daughters were guests of honor at a breakfast at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, given by the Women's Democratic Club. More than 1,000 women gathered to do honor to the soon-to-be "First Lady in the Land." Preceding the breakfast a reception was held, at which Mrs. Wilson met Mrs. John A. Dix, wife of New York's Governor; Mrs. John Crosby, president of the organization, and the wives of many more prominent party leaders.

UNDERWOOD IS BETTER.

Suffering from a Cold, But Went Out Shopping Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader of the House, who has been suffering with a severe cold during the past week, was much improved today. He has had a bad cough, which alarmed Mrs. Underwood and, his physicians, and gave rise to the report that he was in imminent danger of pneumonia. He was well enough today to do Christmas shopping with his wife.

LAWSON ADMITS DOW TIP COST HIM $80,000

Financier Confesses He Let Broker Persuade Him to Make $113,000 Purchase.

IN OWN SPECIALTY, TOO

Thomas W. Lawson, shrewd financier, X-ray-eyed when it comes to a dubious stock investment, confesses in the current issue of Everybody's Magazine that he lost $80,000 through Stephen R. Dow of the Boston brokerage firm of Dow & Company. Dow is now under indictment in ninety-four counts on charges of fraud. He is at liberty in $25,000 cash bail.

The wily, experienced Lawson took an automobile ride one morning with Dow, he explains, and was caught like a fly in a spider's web. The youthful Mr. Dow told Mr. Lawson, Lawson says, that North Lake and Indiana were good things.

And, although Lawson says he thought he had forgotten more about copper than Dow ever knew, he walked into his office and bought 3,000 shares of North Lake for $75,000 and 2,000 shares of Indiana for $38,000, a total of $113,000.

Dow's affairs went to smash and Lawson's investment dwindled until it was worth $33,000, a loss of $80,000.

Mr. Lawson could not be reached, last night, in connection with his confession, but his secretary, Mr. McSweeney, admitted that the story is true.

"Yes, it's so," said McSweeney, "but naturally we don't care to talk about it."

At top—AMERICAN wagons selling eggs. Below (left)—Mrs. W. A. Morrison, Mrs. J. L. Stearns. (Right)—Mrs. I. M. Hebbard. (Below, left)—Miss Jean Morrison. (Right)—All the women are eggs sellers. Scene at a station.

Lipton Sends Gaby Shamrock? No, Doll!

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent Mlle. Gaby Deslys a doll. It was the biggest and prettiest doll to be bought for love or money in Boston. But it wasn't a Christmas gift for the dancer herself. Back of its presentation to Mademoiselle across the footlights last night is an interesting story. Here it is:

While stopping at the Copley-Plaza during his stay in Boston, Sir Thomas met Mademoiselle. She told him of an auction of dolls she is going to hold Tuesday afternoon at the Shubert Theatre. These dolls are contributed by Bostonians, and the proceeds of the sale are to be turned over to Mayor Fitzgerald as a fund to make the Christmas celebrations of Boston poor people as merry as possible.

When he reached New York yesterday Sir Thomas wired his Boston agent to purchase the biggest and best doll in Boston. The agent did. Mlle. Gaby received it last night.

David Belasco Better.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21. — David Belasco, the theatrical producer and manager, of New York, will tomorrow be able to leave the St. James Hotel, where he has been confined eight days with a severe cold.

LYNN GIRL HELD UP BY MASKED WOMAN

A masked woman, armed with a piece of gaspipe, assaulted and robbed Miss Georgie Starkey, aged twenty-five, near the Lynn High School on Essex street at 9 o'clock last night.

Miss Starkey, who lives at No. 24 Essex street, is at the Lynn Hospital suffering from two severe contusions in the head. The hold-up is the first known to have been committed by a woman in such true Western fashion in New England.

"I was on my way to do some Christmas shopping," said Miss Starkey. "In passing the high school a woman jumped from behind the fence and caught me by the throat. 'Hold up your hands. I want your money,' she said.

"Hardly knowing what I was doing I gave inttle. Her fingers slipped from my throat and I hit them. Then she struck me over the head with a blackjack or something and I fell unconscious. She carried off my purse, which contained a little over $5.

"She was about forty, very strong, and as fierce as a tigress. She wore a black felt hat, dark clothing and a mask. I remember that she was very savage and swarthy."

Taft Predicts Good Times Under Wilson

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 21.—President Taft and his party sailed for Colon, Panama, on the battleship Arkansas this afternoon. A large crowd cheered the President as he reached the pier and walked up the gangway.

The President told the crowds which gathered around his train at Miami and St. Augustine that he always "felt the call of the tropics" and delighted in luxuriating in their warmth. He congratulated the South upon the election of a Democratic President and predicted great prosperity under the new administration.

Regarding the establishment of a civil government in Panama, he said:

"As I have had to do with the canal since the beginning, I think I ought to take the responsibility in deciding the matter, relieving my successor of the necessity of going into a matter with which he has not had great or intimate familiarity."

MAY NEED 6,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The navy is about 6,000 men short of its authorized strength, though latest reports show an improvement in recruiting. In the past few months, however, enlistments dropped off in an unprecedented degree.

CROWDS RUSH TO BUY; WAGONS AND STATIONS ARE BESIEGED

Egg Trust Smashed and Prices Go Tumbling—Members of Housekeepers' League Active in Selling—New Dispensers

Preparations Made for Pushing Campaign Even More Energetically Tonight—Plenty More Eggs Will Be Ready

Purchasers Test Quality of the Guaranteed Product, Then Hurry Back to Buy More. Campaign Stirs Whole City

THE Egg Trust in Boston has been smashed.

This was made possible through the organization of the Housekeepers' League, assisted by the Boston AMERICAN.

More than 100,000 eggs were sold yesterday through this agency. Fully 100,000 more could have been sold if the eggs could have been delivered. The price was twenty-four cents a dozen.

The supply did not come up to the demand because no one connected with the movement anticipated the project would prove such a tremendous success at the very start. There was some confusion, also, incident to the first day's work in such a big undertaking.

Nothing like the result that followed the work of the Housekeepers' League, with the AMERICAN'S help, was ever seen in New England.

The Greater City buzzed last night with enthusiasm over this successful move to cut down the high cost of living. The good work will be carried on with augmented forces on Monday.

Six thousand dozen eggs already have been obtained for the early Monday demand. More will be ready when these are exhausted.

Busy at Egg Stations.

The eggs were sold at more than fifty different stations in the Greater City and from AMERICAN wagons at busy spots like the North Station, the South Station and the Park Street Subway entrance. The complete list of the places where the 24-cent eggs, sold under the supervision of the Housekeepers' League, may be obtained is printed in this issue of the Sunday AMERICAN.

Eggs Sold by American Wagons.

The report received at the AMERICAN office late night from the wagons sent out by the AMERICAN in aid of the Housekeepers' League showed the following result.

Location of Stand.	Eggs sold.
North Station	5,040
South Station	3,960
Rowes Wharf	3,880
Faneuil Hall Market	6,480
Blackstone and Hanover Sts.	3,000
West End	3,000
Salem street	3,000
South End	3,960
Park and Tremont streets	1,440
Winthrop square	1,176
Total	36,036
	Or 3,003 doz.

The wagons ran out of eggs by 6 o'clock and those in charge of them declared they could have sold hundreds of dozens more.

Figuring that on an average each customer bought a dozen eggs yesterday, that means that 3,000 persons got rousted the stations and wagons.

From every quarter came customers. Women were the best buyers, appreciating the value that was being obtained in comparison with the prices they had been compelled to pay—anything from thirty to forty cents a dozen. In many cases children bought in small amounts. Men going home from work, clerks finishing the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

FISK, WED HERE LAST WEEK, TO WED AGAIN

Man Who Married Mrs. Cobb Gets Jersey License to Marry Her Second Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Augustus R. Fisk, son of Charles J. Fisk, head of the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons, with his wife, to whom he was married in Boston a week ago today, obtained a marriage license at the City Hall in Jersey City this afternoon to wed again.

Under the New Jersey statutes they cannot be married within twenty-four hours of the issuance of the license. Therefore, they will have to wait until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

No reason for the determination of the couple to be married again could be obtained.

The scheduled marriage of the two at the historic King's Chapel in Boston last Saturday, developed a mystery when the Rev. Howard N. Brown, the minister who was to officiate, refused at the last minute to perform the ceremony. He gave as his reason that he had religious scruples about marrying divorced persons. They were then married by a justice of the peace, and came to New York. They are stopping at the Vanderdilt Hotel.

Mr. Fisk was divorced June 10, by Ethel Collins, at Woodstock, Vt., where he has a beautiful home. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Barbara Knight Cobb, widow of Horace G. Cobb of Boston.

14 HOCKEY PLAYERS SINK AS ICE BREAKS

Winchester Pond Mass of Boys Floundering Waist Deep in Ice, Water and Mud.

In the middle of the hockey game on Long Pond, Winchester, yesterday afternoon, between Winchester High and the Highland A. C., the fourteen players went through the ice.

The water was not over waist deep, so none of the struggling lads were in danger.

But their heavy skates stuck in the muddy bottom of the pond and the broken ice and the weight of their water-soaked clothing hindered them. There was a tremendous floundering around before all got ashore. As the players neared the shore they were helped by willing hands of the two hundred spectators.

The school girls were alarmed when the ice cracked and the boys went through, but were quickly reassured.

The game was in the second period, with the score 5 to 1 for Winchester, when the ice broke and the contest was stopped.

One period was played. The second period had just begun. W. Goddu, the Winchester star, was making a brilliant rush when Tuttle, the Winchester left wing, broke through and sank up to his waist.

Goddu whirled and went back to help him out. Goddu broke through.

Others from both teams started to skate cautiously toward the two when suddenly all the five supporting the players crumbled and cracked under them.

The next second the playing field was a mixture of water, ice, boys and hockey sticks, with those on shore shouting in excitement.

The only one in the game who didn't get wet, but who happened to be near enough shore to avoid a ducking, was L. Goddu, the referee.

After the last dere sea player was on shore all started on the run to their homes for dry clothing.

YOUR CHANCE

¼ Off on

SPECIAL LOT OF

Holiday Stationery

25c to $3.00

Worth 35c to $6.00

HOOPER, LEWIS & Co., Inc

107 Federal Street, Boston

Stationers for Over a Century

Christmas Reception for Lonely Harvard

Phillips Brooks House to Be Host for Students Who Have to Stay In Cambridge Over Holiday.

A reception will be given at Phillips Brooks House Christmas evening to the Harvard men who have to stay at Cambridge over the Christmas holidays. There is to be a Christmas tree, too.

I. L. Winter, head of the Public Speaking Department, is going to read Christmas stories and F. W. C. Hersey of the English Department is to give a reading from modern authors. The affair will wind up when J. T. Lannan, a sophomore, gives a juggling exhibition. The affair is to take place from 8 to 10.

This is the first time that Phillips Brooks House has ever given a Christmas festival of any sort.

WOMEN BEFORE THE LAW.

Doctor Ignores State Rule at Cambridge Hospital.

Mrs. Annie O'Leary and baby boy are both doing well, at the Cambridge Relief Hospital, thanks to Dr. George V. Bushler, senior surgeon at the hospital. And the baby weighs seven-and-a-half pounds.

Mrs. O'Leary, who lives at No. 59 Bridge street, East Cambridge, was sent to the hospital last night by Dr. George A. Conner, who did not know that the hospital was not allowed to treat obstetric cases. She was sent there in the police ambulance from station 3.

To treat the woman was a gross violation of the law, but it was a case of life or death.

"Law or no law," said Dr. Bushler, "My first duty is to this woman."

CAR JUMPS THE RAIL.

Passengers in Brighton Shaken, But Escape Injury.

An inbound Brighton trolley, with a score of passengers aboard, jumped the rails on Brighton avenue, near Harvard street, Brighton, at 10 o'clock last night, swung around against an electric light pole, snapped the pole short off at the ground, then continued until it rested squarely across both tracks. The rear vestibule of the car was ripped off when it hit the electric light pole.

The passengers were severely shaken up but none was reported injured.

DENOUNCE CYANIDE'S USE.

Governmental Warning As to Employment of Acid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The Department of Agriculture has denounced as criminal a story sent out that hydrocyanic acid could be used indiscriminately to exterminate household pests. It was said at the department that the careless use of this deadly gas might easily result in the death of the user.

TAFT PUTS MEXICAN POLICY UP TO WILSON

President Trying to Avoid Creating Embarrassment to Incoming Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President-elect Wilson has been informed by President Taft of the circumstances which have made necessary the new moves in reference to the situation in Mexico. This is taken to mean that if there should be physical intervention it will be left to President-elect Wilson, or if undertaken by the present administration it will be with the "approval and consent" of the President-elect.

According to a prominent Republican member of the foreign relations committee of the Senate, who gave this information, President Taft's idea is that if other than diplomatic action should become necessary before March 4, there should be complete accord between the outgoing and the incoming Presidents.

In other words, President Taft would not propose to embarrass the next President by unloading a policy on him that was formulated by the outgoing administration.

Meanwhile the evidence taken by the William Alden Smith special Senate Committee gives birth to new sensation every day.

It is more than hinted that "Oil Companies," meaning the Standard Oil Companies, got promises of concessions during the Madero administration. It is too obvious to need comment that the sustaining and the nourishing of Madero regime by the Taft administration to date was the best possible policy for the oil concessionaires.

Another chapter of this remarkable evidence deals with the conduct of the officials of the Department of Justice and of the army. The most frantic efforts were made by the Madero agents to get the father of General Orozco in their hands.

Yaqui Massacre 1,000.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 21.—Rushing into the town after its population had run up a white flag denoting surrender, a band of 800 Yaqui Indians yesterday massacred more than 1,000 persons at San Marcial, 70 miles south of Hermosillo, Mexico.

Couriers sent from Hermosillo today have returned with full confirmation.

The Indians attacked the town on Thursday. All that night the residents fought them off. Early Friday morning, however, the towns' defenders ran out of ammunition and displayed a white flag from a house top, ceasing firing at the same time.

The Indians fell upon the town with horrible fervor. Men, women and children were butchered in the streets or in their homes. So quickly was the massacre effected that only a few of the residents escaped.

RESCUES GIRL FROM BURNING SCHOONER

"And I'm Colder Than Doc Cook," Chatters Moving Picture Hero When He Lands.

The two-masted schooner Andrew Peters, which sailed out of Boston for many years, was burned to the water's edge off Mystery Island, seven miles outside Salem, and members of her crew met terrible deaths in the flames or the icy waters, according to dispatches yesterday from Salem.

A beautiful girl, a passenger on the ill-fated vessel, screamed for help. Persons on Mystery Island shore could hear her piercing shrieks, which rang out over the water in pitiful appeal.

A cheer outburst from spectators when a young man was seen to pick the girl up with mighty strength, plunge over the side of the burning vessel and swim toward shore.

An Unknown Hero.

The unknown hero—for his name has not yet been made public—swam bravely with his fair burden. He finally got near enough to shore for willing hands to help him to the land.

Meanwhile the schooner was but a blackened hulk. In the tossing waves charred figures could be discerned, indicative of the flames that had swept the ship.

About this time a man on shore in a green velour hat and smoking a cigarette, clapped the hero on the shoulder and said:

"That's bully, Bill, that will knock 'em dead, simply dead. The machine worked great and we'll take a swell film back to New York. Have a cold swim?"

"Cold!" yelled the hero, "Say I'm colder than Old Doc Cook. The North Pole is a dead one compared with me for being chilled through and back again. B'ry, but the Atlantic Ocean is no Turkish bath in December."

Heroine Hunted a Fire.

The heroine hadn't waited for idle words. She had disappeared into a hut for a fire and dry clothing.

It was a real schooner and a real fire and a real ocean. But the rest was all staged for the "movies."

In a fortnight or so a moving picture company will announce its latest "release" or new film, "A Perilous Curse."

This film will show the burning of a ship and the rescue of the young heroine by the gallant young hero, with all the scenic thrills to match.

The same company a year ago staged the battles of Concord and Lexington on historic ground for a film story. They kept pretty quiet about that one.

Salem, which heard something about a boat on fire off Mystery Island, wondered yesterday until the moving picture actors came back to the mainland.

BRYAN HAPPY AFTER WILSON CONFERENCE

But Evasive When Subject of Cabinet Position Is Referred to.

Continued from First Page.

extra session of Congress had been talked over.

"We' did not discuss that," he replied, "just took it for granted."

Asked if any particular variety of legislation had been referred to, he said: "Why, just in the main."

"Did you arrive at a method of procedure in carrying out the party platform?"

"Not as to how things were to be done," he said. "There are greater interests at stake."

The Governor said, finally, that neither he nor Mr. Bryan had suggested a time or place for another conference.

The Governor-elect concluded "his part of the performance," he retired to another part of the main office and Mr. Bryan, his coat on and hat in hand, emerged from the private office and strode into the midst of the correspondents. He bore his accustomed look of defiant confidence.

"Ask President Himself."

The first question hurled at him was:

"Mr. Bryan, are you going to make up the next Cabinet?"

"I think it is customary to ask the President himself to discuss his own Cabinet," was his reply.

"The Governor said your name had not come up for discussion," he was informed.

"Well," said Mr. Bryan, "you, of course, do not question the Governor's veracity."

"Will it be discussed later?"

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," came the laughing response.

"What is your position about accepting a Cabinet appointment?"

"That is a hypothetical question."

"Mr. Watterson has suggested you for the Court of St. James," it was suggested.

"Mr. Watterson and I have not conferred about the matter," said Mr. Bryan.

"Did you discuss the Court of St. James with the President-elect?"

"Did Sa say so?" asked the Commoner in return.

"You had better ask him about that."

"May Invade Other Domains."

Governor Wilson came a few steps closer at this point and Mr. Bryan hailed him with:

"Governor, I am throwing on you the responsibility of discussing these matters."

"I will take care of them," laughed the Governor.

Mr. Bryan was then asked if he would continue to live in Nebraska after March 4.

"The will be my home, but I may invade other domains," he replied, and then, lest his answer be misunderstood, he made this hasty explanation:

"In other words, I do not intend to

BOSTON AMERICAN

$40,000 CONTEST

GOOD FOR 25 .. VOTES ..

VALUELESS AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 5.

Name.....

Street and No.....

City or Town..... Dist.....

Send votes in one bundle. Keep 5-vote coupons separate from 25-vote coupons. Write plainly or stamp on outside wrapper candidate's name, address and district number, and total number of votes said to be contained in package. Write or stamp only 3 or 4 coupons in each bundle. If possible, candidates should use rubber stamp with name, address and district number.

answer indirectly any question I would not answer directly."

Mr. Bryan said he would return immediately to Miami, Florida, to remain until March. He said he would attend the inauguration if the weather be fine.

"Any more questions?" he asked, looking over the correspondents. There was none, and Mr. Bryan observed that "A short horse is soon curried." As he was leaving he said:

"I am sorry I have not been able to say something worth while, but I think the rule about not discussing interviews with the President is a well-established one and that it extends to the President-elect."

After lunch Governor Wilson had conferences with National Committeeman Robert H. Hudspeth of New Jersey, State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup and United States Senator Ashurst of Arizona.

HIS AUTO OIL WAS SYRUP, SAYS DOCTOR

ONSET, Dec. 21.—Dr. E. P. Gleason now realizes that an automobile is no waffle. The doctor has an auto upon which he tries different kinds of lubricating oil in a search for the best. A friend, who has probably gone South, sent him a can of oily, oozy liquid, which the doctor enthusiastically smeared over every bearing he could find. But his car went "grunny." Second examination of the can disclosed it contained pure maple syrup. The doctor says he supposes that, if his car was the Flap-Jack or Waffle model, it would have responded to the treatment.

FAIRYLAND TOYS

The hundreds of unique, pleasure-giving and lasting Toys now in stock will be sold

AT HALF PRICE

during the next two days. We have two reasons for this: First—The room is needed for regular goods. Second—Next Christmas we desire to offer only new, fresh Toys.

January Sale of Colored Embroideries

LINENS, SCARFS, SQUARES AND DOILIES

WATCH FOR OUR REDUCTION SALE BEGINNING JAN. 2

Russian Importing Co., 429 Boylston St.

15 WINTER ST.

VORENBERG'S

ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT

For **MONDAY** and **TUESDAY** we offer **SPECIALLY SELECTED** items for Christmas presents that will help and do away with the ever provoking old query—WHERE SHALL I SHOP? Why not go to **The ONE STORE Where YOU Should Buy Your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

Prices Always the Lowest. Quality Always the Best. The Only Exclusive Novelty Shop in the World.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. WRITE TODAY.

Merry Christmas!

FOR 3 DAYS

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY

As an after Celebration we offer this same China Tea Set, 5 pieces, very pretty decorations

59c

Averaging Less Than 12c for Each Piece

Only One Set to a Customer.

Please bear in mind that this value cannot be duplicated and is offered for the purpose of stimulating business right after Christmas.

Not On Sale Until Thursday

Open Monday and Tuesday Evening

CARD! Our Advertisements Appear Only in the MERICAN, POST ND HERALD.

Coffee Percolator, large size, holds 6 cups, nickel plated over solid copper, with the most popular alcohol lamp, regular retail price $6.99. Reduced to **$3.99**

Solid Gold Tie Clasp, in plain and beaded designs, like cut, set with a genuine diamond chip. Guaranteed 10K gold. $1.00 value for **95c** Some Plain for Engraving!

Christmas Umbrella IN SILK. Particularly desirable Gift, can be had in red, blue, green and black. Made of all silk, tight roll, silk tassel and silk cover. Our SPECIAL Christmas offering, **$1.89**

Solid Gold Cigar Cutters, Roman finish, guaranteed 10-K. gold, extra sharp cutter, reduced from $5.00 to **$2.59**

Solid Gold Neck Chain WITH SOLID GOLD CROSS like cut, these two gold pieces, really worth $3.98. For this week, Special **$1.99** Complete

The Sensation of Today. A Genuine Diamond Ring in Solid Gold Setting, with Pearl and Diamond, Ruby and Diamond, or Emerald and Diamond, every stone perfect and genuine, made by one of the best goldsmiths in this country. Worth anywhere from $12.00 to $15.00 each. Your Choice..... **$6.99**

Rogers Best Quadruple Plated Silver Combination, consisting of 26 pieces, as follows: 6 Dinner Knives, 6 Dinner Forks 6 Dinner Spoons, 6 Teaspoons, 1 Sugar Shell, 1 Butter Knife, complete in chest. $7.95 Guaranteed for 10 years. **5.95**

Solid Gold Wedding Ring, like cut, 18-K. gold, 3 pennsylvania. Special **$1.95**

Silver Flower Vase, like cut, 5 inches high, quadruple plate, with Rose Crystal glass lining. Our special price, **49c**

VORENBERG'S SPECIAL

Leather bag, like cut, in the popular suede grain shape, made of genuine moreen with fancy lining; may be had in black, brown, red or navy, with an extra **circle initial**, made of gold plate, **$1.09**

Bohemian Rose-Bud Dish, with handle, like cut, with 14-karat gold leaf decoration, reduced from each..... $1.00 to **39c**

Other pieces up to $2.00

China Fruit Set, like cut, centerpiece representing a large size pear made of china, with 6 fruit knives with china handles **79c**

Remember, 1 Fruit Knives

Cut Glass Spoon Tray, like cut pretty pattern, exceptionally clear glass, reduced to **79c**

Cut Glass Fern Dish, with Fern and Pinetum Mirror, special value, 9-in. The fern dish is 7 inches in diameter and has three feet, with silver-plated flower. The Pinetum also stands on three feet and is 10 inches in diameter. Artificial ferns. Complete **$3.99**

Pyralin Ivory Combination Set, like cut, consisting of 10 pieces, as follows: 1 Long Handle Mirror, 1 Fine Hair Brush, 1 Comb (coarse or fine), 1 Comb and Brush Tray, 1 Nail Polisher, 1 Button Hook, 1 Cuticle, 12 Pins, 2 Cold Cream Boxes. Our Christmas offer **$7.99** Most Wonderful Value Offered in Boston.

Solid Gold Link Cuff Buttons, with a Genuine Diamond Chip, in case, plain or beaded designs, sold for $4. Special **$1.99**

Including Silk Case

Cut Glass Nut Bowl, like cut, measuring 6 inches across, standing on 3 feet, in the popular Russian pattern. A desirable Christmas present for only..... **$1.35**

Silver Combination Set, consisting of 24 pieces of Rogers silver in the popular beaded pattern, including chest. **$2.39** Averaging less than 10c for each piece. Fine Christmas Present!

Remember, Chest FREE!

Solid Gold Neck Chain, like cut, 14-K. gold, 3 pennsylvania. Special **$1.99**

Solid Gold Bead Chain, like cut, with solid gold clasp, in 2 sizes, 18 inches long, with solid gold clasp, in 2 sizes, 18 and 20 inches long. Special **$5.99**

Silk lined case. A truly $10 Christmas present for..... Come early.

German Ivory Sewing Set, Like Cut, Consisting of Thimble, Pin Case, Bodkin and Scissors, in elaborate case, with different compartments for sewing articles. **$2.75** Worth $4.75

Solid Gold Bead Chain, like cut, 14-K. gold, 3 pennsylvania. Special **$1.99**

Solid Gold Bead Chain, like cut, with solid gold clasp, in 2 sizes, 18 inches long, with solid gold clasp, in 2 sizes, 18 and 20 inches long. Special **$3.99**

Silver Plated Toilet Set, consisting of mirror, brush, comb and shoe horn, lined case. Fresh Spring finish. **$3.99** Complete

Genuine Rogers Silver Tea Service, like cut, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, hand burnished, each piece on four feet, per set..... **$3.99**

Genuine Goat Seal Leather Vanity Bag, like cut, fitted with purse and mirror, leather lining throughout. Including your initial, **$1.95** One of Vorenberg's specials

Solid Gold Pocket Knife, like cut, with 4 blades, 2 of which are pearl handled, 1 file and 1 screwdriver, **$1.99**

Imported Wicker Sewing Basket, like cut, with all the necessary articles, measuring 9x13½ in. sq. patent leather top with silk leather lining, a $5.00 Christmas present for only **$1.99**

Solid Brass Desk Set, like cut, consisting of large size ink well, rolling blotter, pen tray and paper knife, with a 10x12 brass cornered Rexlite pad, reduced from $3.99 to, complete..... **$1.99**

Knife, in Roman and English finish, guaranteed 10-K. gold, extra strong cut blade and nail file. Special price **2.75**

Special in Xmas Umbrellas. Union Silk Umbrellas, for ladies and gentlemen, sold regularly for $2.00, to be offered for a short time at..... **1.09**

Note the descriptions: Fine quality union silk, English paragon frame, eight ribs, silk cord and silk tassel, with beautiful line of fancy mission handles to choose from, or hand-a large number, to insure the supply be suggested, orders filled.

Silver Deposit Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, like cut, sterling silver deposit. Our special..... **79c** per set of 2 pieces

Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, like cut, 14-K. gold, 3 pennsylvania. Special **$1.99**

Solid Gold Link Cuff Buttons, with a Genuine Diamond Chip, in case, plain or beaded designs, sold for $4. Special **$1.99**

Including Silk Case

Christmas Present for Men. The New Table Lighter (like cut). A practical and unique lighter, furnished with brush tray. Ornament to any desk or table, and a comfort every smoker; packed in a box, each **50c**

Hand Painted China Vases, like cut, various shapes and sizes every one hand painted, imported to sell for $3.00 and upwards, your choice **$1.59**

For Morning Hours Only. Fine Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, like cut, large size, with heavy sterling silver top, different designs, worth $1 each. Our special price, each **45c**

The Home of the Cuckoo Clock. Black Forest Cuckoo Clock, like cut, large size 10x12; cuckoo calls every hour and half-hour, hand-carved case with large dial, splendid movement; regular $10.00 value. Special **$4.99**

SEEKS BLACKMAIL ON PRISON RECORD

"Guess I'm Down for Good," Pursued Man Tells the Police.

A respectable looking young man, of about twenty-five years, of smooth face, with dark hair and wearing glasses, walked into police headquarters last night and blurted out to the first inspector he met:

"Say, I've just lost my job because a man I know told the management of the Baltimore Lunch, that I had served time in the Concord Reformatory."

"Did you serve time!" asked the inspector.

"Yes, I did," replied the young man.

From this beginning there unfolded a story of how "Charley" Parquette, a reformed youth, has lost his job because, as he says, he refused to pay blackmail to a crook who knew his past. Later, while waiting at Court square station for Captain Sullivan to come in, Parquette said bitterly:

"I've been doing the best I could since I got out of Concord. But I guess, if a man is down, he is down for good."

Miss Helen D. McCarthy, who is in charge of the Baltimore Lunch headquarters at No 240 Washington street, said last night over the telephone from her home in Weymouth, that a man had told her that Parquette had been in Concord and that, when she told Parquette he would best lay off for two or three days until the case was investigated, he said he might as well get through right then.

Parquette's case reminded the police of the story of former-Councilman William Burke of Philadelphia, who fled from that city last August, when he could no longer pay blackmail to an ex-convict, who knew he had served time in the Massachusetts State Prison as Benjamin H. Tripp.

"Charley" Parquette lives at No. 44 Union Park in the South End.

For three years, he says, he has worked for the Baltimore Lunch people. He has had his pay raised three times by them, which speaks for his ability and honesty. He was employed up to last night in the company's Dock square lunch room.

The fellow who, as Parquette says, attempted to blackmail him—and finally did expose his past to the management—was supposed to be one of Parquette's friends. Parquette had loaned him money; but he wanted more.

ENGLISH HIGH DINNER.

Big Number to Attend 1906 Class Gathering.

More than 150 graduates of the English High School class of 1906 are expected to attend the seventh annual dinner in the new banquet hall at the Hotel Thorndike on January 14, according to the report of the "Round Up Committee." Many novel features have been arranged for the dinner and the guests of honor will be Head Master John F. Casey, members of the teaching staff of the school and prominent members of the alumni.

The "Round Up Committee" is Georgs G. Watt, L. B. Schell, Harold D. Bornstein, William Kneiley, William McCracken, Harrison Ward, Allen Fredericks, H. Arthur Hall, Richard Sullivan, William Henderson, Nelson P. James and Louis Lorchie.

ADD TO MALDEN INCOME.

Assessors Find Property They Missed Early in the Year.

Malden assessors have added about $3,000 to the city's income by the investories of estates and from personal property which they had failed to find when making the original tax levy early in the Summer. The additional personal property amounts to $157,000. Among those who will pay the largest amounts in the additional levy are Marcus Beebe, as guardian for Marcus Beebe, Jr., $875; Thomas W. Hough estate, $445; Joseph H. Nute estate, $288; Mrs. Anna M. Delano estate, $124; William Simpson estate, $211, and Henry Worcester estate, $111.

How Francis Romance Ended Divorcee a North Shore Beauty

MR. AND MRS. D. R. FRANCIS, JR., DIVORCED

Details of the divorce obtained by Sallie Coulthurst Francis from David R. Francis, Jr., son of the former Governor of Missouri, reached the North Shore yesterday, where Miss Coulthurst, a dozen years ago, reigned as a belle.

The meeting of Miss Coulthurst and Young Francis, then a Yale student, their courtship and their elaborate out-of-door wedding on the Coulthurst estate at Danvers, was vividly recalled when the report of the crash in the Divorce Court was received.

Mrs. Francis was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in St. Louis, the home of the Francis family, and her photograph was among those of attractive society women on exhibition at the World's Fair in that city.

The divorce was granted to Mrs. Coulthurst in Judge McQuillin's court in St. Louis on Friday. The mother now has the custody of their eight-year-old daughter, Allen Pepperell. The alimony was set at $150 a month. Francis did not contest the action.

Mrs. Francis told her story in court, bringing the action on the ground of neglect. This was what she said in the course of her testimony:

"My husband was neglectful. I seldom saw him of late years. At the time we separated last year he ordered me from the house on Maryland avenue, St. Louis, and forbade my return."

Francis and Miss Coulthurst met at Rye Beach, N. H., in 1899. He was noted as a Yale athlete. Miss Coulthurst, besides being considered one of the most beautiful girls in Massachusetts, was a talented musician. It was a love story from the start—one that promised an ideal marriage.

After their wedding on June 12, 1901, they had a long honeymoon and then went to St. Louis and lived in the famous Francis mansion there. He went into the stock brokerage business with his father. It was thought that there wasn't a single jangle in the home by the young wife's folks in the East, as she kept her affairs, so far as they related to trouble, to herself.

But when the trouble came that disrupted the little family Mrs. Francis came East and lived with her mother and with relatives in New Jersey. The baby girl is with the New Jersey relatives at present.

Mrs. Charles Coulthurst, the divorced wife's mother, lives at present at Reading with her son.

The wedding was one of the most pretentious Danvers society ever saw. The ceremony was performed under the old trees in front of the home. The Rev. George D. Latimer of the North Unitarian Church at Salem officiated. Miss Edith Robinson of New York, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor.

Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri and Mrs. Francis were present, with a number of leading St. Louis society people.

Crispin Oglesby of St. Louis was best man. The ushers included Thomas A. Hewell of New York, Joseph W. Wear, Charles R. Francis and Christopher P. Elleray, Jr., of St. Louis, and Charles W. McKelvey of New York. Some of the ushers and others of the guests were classmates of the bridegroom at Yale.

The bridal gifts were sumptuous. Notable among them was a silver tea service from the "Scroll and Keyes" secret society of Yale, of which the bridegroom was a member. Newspaper reports at the time of the wedding commented particularly on the number and cost of the gifts.

AUBURNDALE MAN IN SUIT TO GET $25,000

Willner Seeks to Recover Securities Given Conditionally to Relative by Marriage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Philip Willner, eighty-four, of Auburndale, Mass., today filed in the Supreme Court an action to recover $25,000 from John Dutton Wright, proprietor of the Wright Oral School, at No. 1 Mount Morris Park West. He also asks that the court cancel a deed of gift under which Wright claims the $25,000.

Willner married Mary D. Wright, aunt of John Dutton Wright, in 1857. They lived together until her death in 1897. In 1899 Willner married Annie Lucy Wright, sister of his deceased wife. She died in 1908. Through these two marriages Wright became intimately acquainted with Willner.

After the second marriage, Willner asserts, Wright visited at his Auburndale home frequently, remaining for long periods. He became the confidential friend of his aged relative and signed his letters to Willner "Your loving son."

Learned His Business.

Willner asserts that Wright gradually became acquainted with his business affairs and advised him in business matters. After the death of the second wife, it is alleged, Wright made the plaintiff feel that there was "no further happiness or contentment in the world for him except in the presence of the defendant."

In talks and in letters, Willner declares, Wright called himself the "Loyal Son" of the plaintiff and finally got such an ascendency over Willner that the latter transferred $100,000 in securities to Wright with the understanding that Wright would give up his business in New York, come to Auburndale with Willner and pay the income from the securities to Willner during his lifetime.

Waited Year; Got $75,000 Back.

Willner asserts that he waited one year for Wright to keep his promise to come to Auburndale to live. Wright repeatedly stated that he was having trouble in disposing of his business and wanted more time. At the end of a year, Willner says he came to New York and asked Wright for the return of his securities. Wright gave him back $75,000, but induced Willner to give him a deed for the remaining $25,000.

Last Summer, it is alleged, Wright came to Willner and asked him for more money, saying that he expected to marry a rich Cleveland woman and needed the cash. Willner says he refused the request and Wright threatened to make false statements regarding Willner's conduct.

Willner then decided to bring suit for the recovery of the $25,000 and the cancellation of the deed of gift.

BUONOMO EVIDENCE IN.

Accused Slayer of Girl May Know Fate Tuesday.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Dec. 21.—Unless something unexpected happens Joseph Buonomo, who shot Jennie Cavalieri in Stratford on October 22, will know his fate on Tuesday next.

When the taking of evidence came to a sudden end today with the failure of Buonomo's counsel to put him on the stand, and the State's announcement that it would not ask for a verdict of first degree murder against Matteo, Rizzo and Philadelphia, it was apparent that the trial would not go much further.

TALK HAVERHILL STRIKE.

Threat Made Following Blacklist of Shoe Men.

HAVERHILL, Dec. 21.—The United Shoe Workers of America today threw down the gauntlet to the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association in the form of a general strike threat, unless the Association consents to repeal the alleged blacklist when Agent Henry C. Baxter met an agent of the manufacturers and notified him of the union's action.

The executive board has been authorized to call the general strike whenever it was deemed advisable, providing a negative answer of the Manufacturers' Association was obtained by Agent Baxter.

LEAPS TO HER DEATH.

Ill Woman Was Afraid She Would Be Sent Away.

Mrs. Lottie M. Haley, aged sixty-seven, of No. 59 Church street, South End, jumped from a thirty-six feet from a window on the third floor to the yard below, and received injuries from which she died on the way to the City Hospital. Medical Examiner Leary was told the woman suffered from erysipelas and feared neighbors were trying to send her away.

Mother Saves Drowning Boy.

WORCESTER, Dec. 21.—Roy Hilson, eight years old, was saved from drowning late this afternoon, by his mother, when the little fellow broke through the ice when skating on Leesville pond. The boy had gone under twice when the cries of his companions summoned his mother. She was able to drag him from the hole in the ice. A doctor was summoned and worked over the unconscious boy three-quarters of an hour, when he was revived. He was taken to the City Hospital.

VASSAR GREETING TO HIKING SUFFRAGISTS

Message of Good Will Received by Army of Five During Stop at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The hiking suffragettes trooped into Poughkeepsie today and into a round of social affairs arranged in their honor. There are still five of those who started from New York in the game, General Rosalie Jones having induced her mother to reconsider her order of yesterday that her daughter must quit the walk and return home.

The Christmas recess was taken at Vassar College today, so there were few students on hand to greet the suffrage pilgrims, but Professor Laura J. Wiley met them and delivered a message of good will left by the college girls.

The ladies of the Poughkeepsie League for Equal Suffrage gave a reception and luncheon for the walkers at the Nelson House. Mayor Bagnell extended a welcome on behalf of the city, and inquired for each pair of sore feet. Other lesser affairs were held for the pilgrims this evening.

The band left Wappinger Falls at noon, after holding a massmeeting for the working girls of the town. Half way to Poughkeepsie they stopped at the home of Mrs. Charles Kirk, where they were served with doughnuts, and milk from a herd of sixty suffragette cows. They have now done seventy-eight miles, and are more than half way to Albany. They will march seventeen miles to Rhinebeck tomorrow.

Little Girl Scalded.

Sadie Obelisky, aged three and a half years, is on the dangerous list at the Malden Hospital, probably fatally scalded. She is the daughter of Abraham Obelisky, No. 3 Willow street, Malden. While playing with her brothers and sisters last night, she pulled a kettle from the stove, and the boiling water drenched her.

Sothern Sorry That It Wasn't the Stork

Doll Bought by Miss Marlowe Said to Have Started the Flood of Congratulation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—A rumor that the stork had recently visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern created some excitement at the Auditorium Theatre late Friday night, after the performance of "As You Like It." Shortly before midnight on Friday one of the New York newspapers telegraphed to its correspondent that there was an heir in the Sothern home at Holland Park. When the telegram was shown Mr. Sothern in his dressing room he laughed and said:

"Unfortunately it is not true. I wish it were."

It was not long before the story leaked out, and Mr. Sothern and his wife were kept busy receiving congratulations.

"I cannot understand how the story got about," said Mr. Sothern, today, "unless it was because I have been looking proud lately."

Last week Miss Marlowe purchased a large doll in Washington and had it dressed by her costumer in a costume like the one she wears as Juliet. When he became known that she had purchased a doll there were many inquiries as to who it was for. This was probable the basis of the stork's visit.

DR. DWYER SANTA CLAUS.

Passes Out Gifts to 60 Kiddies at Cambridge Day Nursery.

Dr. John E Dwyer of Cambridge played Santa Claus yesterday. He passed out gifts to sixty poor kiddies at the Columbus Day Nursery in Cambridgeport. They had a Christmas tree and Dr. Dwyer did the rest.

He was assisted by Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Edward P. Collins, Mrs. E. Fay, Charles S. Mullin, Mrs. William J. Hopkins, Mrs. E. J. Conley, and the Misses Sadie G. Corcoran, R. Kelleher and Madge Doherty.

This nursery was founded last May by the Cambridge Council, K. of C., and in that time has taken care of 800 children.

CASH GIFTS IN BANKS AND STOCK HOUSES

Employes in Other Businesses Also Remembered on 1912's Christmastide.

Many of the banking houses and brokerage offices are remembering their clerks and other employes as usual this Christmas with cash gifts.

This is an established custom in the financial district, regulated naturally by the condition of business.

Employes in many business concerns are also receiving Christmas remembrances. Some of these come in the form of profit-sharing dividends.

H. P. Hood & Sons yesterday made their tenth semi-annual distribution to their drivers and salesmen, the sum of $10,000 being given out under the profit-sharing system. Each man was awarded according to business ability. The highest amount received by any one employe was $132. Thirty men drew over $100.

Employes of the Moxie Company received 35 each.

Clerks in the houses dealing in investment securities expect to get almost their usual Christmas perquisite. But those in brokerage houses whose income depends on the activity of the stock market realize that a stagnant market means less business, less commissions and less profits for the house. And this means a reduced Christmas drawing for the clerks.

The large brokerage houses, which can depend upon a certain percentage of business under most any conditions, will give substantial gifts.

Manchester Boy Killed.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 21.—Nine-year-old Frank Beckley was killed on the railroad siding of the Opal Leather Works at South Manchester today. He was playing about a loaded dump car and it suddenly tilted and broke his neck. He was a son of Frank Beckley on Westland avenue.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale

Begins Thursday, DECEMBER 26

Details in Tuesday and Wednesday's Papers

Every Department Will Be Represented in the Sale with Recently Received Merchandise at Wonderfully LOW PRICES

Du Pont of Paris RESTAURATEUR

RESTAURANT and FRENCH PASTRY SHOP

40 WEST ST. Corner of TREMONT ST.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON—I was taught my profession in Paris—my place became the vogue in London. My patrons here are many, particular and pleased.

LUNCHEON and DINNER SERVICE A LA CARTE 11 AM to 8PM

Also SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 1.00

PRICES MODERATE - WONDERFUL MUSIC

Practical Gifts for All

At Tremendous Savings

As Fire Sale Nears the End

Here are useful, practical presents—all new, reliable, dependable—which, owing to the Insurance Companies' smoke allowance, we are able to offer at prices impossible for any other store to compete with.

OPEN EVENINGS

To Give MEN

Suspenders—
Beautiful silk lisle webs, in individual boxes.....50¢ and $1

Gloves—
Genuine Mocha gloves, tan or gray .....89¢

Umbrellas—
$1.50 Umbrellas.....$1.10
$2.25 Umbrellas..... 1.45
$3.00 Umbrellas..... 1.95
$5.00 Umbrellas..... 3.95

Neckwear—
A galaxy of bewitching imported silk neckwear, at..50¢ and $1
Accordion knitted pure silk cravats.65¢, $1.15 & $1.50

Bath Robes—
$5 Blanket Bath Robes..$3.50
$7.50 quality..... 5.00
$8.50 Bath Robes..... 6.00

Sweaters—
$3.00 Pure Wool Sweaters..... $1.45
$4.00 Heavy Shaker Sweaters..... 2.85
$5.00 Sweaters..... 3.95
$7.50 Sweaters..... 5.85

Combination Sets—
A pair of suspenders, arm elastics and garters, in beautiful Christmas box, complete, for 50¢ and $1
Beautiful box, containing a pair of cuff links and stick pin and scarf holder to match, at 50¢ and $1
Box containing pair of silk hose and silk tie to match, 50¢ and $1

Handkerchiefs—
Initial hdkfs. at 15¢ and 25¢
Pure silk hdkfs. at.....50¢

Stick Pins—
An assortment of novelties in 14k. gold pins, beautifully mounted.

Cuff Links—
Parisian importations, in beautiful designs.....50¢ and $1

$5 All-leather Club Bags.$3.95

To Give WOMEN

Handkerchiefs—
25c Swiss emb. hdkfs.....12½¢
75c Emb. hdkfs., 6 in box..25¢
$1 Emb. hdkfs., 6 in box..59¢
$3 Basket of 6 hdkfs.....$1.50

Jewelry—
$1.00 Coin Purses.....59¢
$2.50 German Silver Mesh Bags $1.15
75c German Silver Pendants ..... 29¢
$7.50 Mesh Bags.....$3.95

Umbrellas—
$1.50 Umbrellas.....98¢
$2.00 Umbrellas.....$1.95
$4.00 Umbrellas.....$2.95
$5.00 Umbrellas.....$3.95

Coats—
$10.00 Coats.....$5.00
$17.00 Coats..... 8.75
$20.00 Coats..... 12.75

Dresses—
$20.00 Party Dresses.....$9.75
$25.00 Party Dresses..... 12.75
$8.50 Serge Dresses..... 3.95

Leather Bags—
$1.00 Leather Hand Bags..59¢
$1.25 Leather Hand Bags..69¢
$2.00 Leather Hand Bags..98¢

Sweaters—
$4.00 Sweaters.....$1.95
$5.00 Sweaters..... 2.45
$8.50 Sweaters..... 4.75

Neckwear—
An extensive assortment of beautiful neckpieces, temptingly priced from.....25¢ to $2

Gloves—
Wool gloves, kid gloves, in all sizes and shades, priced from 29¢ to $1.50

Muslin Underwear—
$2.00 Night Gowns.....95¢
$4.00 Combinations.....$1.95
$2.00 Skirts.....95¢

Furs—
$6.00 Coney Muff.....$2.98
$10.00 Coney Scarf..... 5.75
$20.00 White Fox Set.. 9.75

Fur Coats—
$45.00 Coney Coat.....$24.75
$85.00 Marmot Coat..$49.75

Bath Robes and Kimonos—
$4.00 Blanket Robes.....$1.85
$5.00 Beacon Bl'k't R'b's $2.95
$2.00 Crepe Kimonos.....95¢
$6.00 Silk Kimonos.....$3.95

To Give BOYS

Sweaters—
$1.15 Sweaters, in all colors, 89¢
$2.00 Sweaters.....$1.49
$3.00 Sweaters..... 1.95
$4.00 Sweaters..... 2.95

Boys' Hockey Caps—
75c all-wool Boys' Hockey Caps, 47¢

Umbrellas—
75c Boys' wear-resisting Umbrellas .....49¢

Gloves—
Boys' cowboy or bearskin Gloves .....49¢

Boys' Suits and Overcoats—
$2.00 Boys' Suits and Overcoats $1.45
$4.50 Boys' Suits and Overcoats $2.95
$6.00 Boys' Suits and Overcoats $3.85

Boys' Indian Suits—
$1.50 Indian Suits.....95¢
$4.00 Cowboy Suits.....$2.48

To Give GIRLS

Coats—
$4.00 Coats.....$2.45
$5.00 Coats..... 2.95
$6.00 Coats..... 3.95
$8.50 Plush Coats..... 4.95

Sweaters—
$2.00 Sweaters.....99¢
$3.00 Sweaters.....$1.65

Aviation Caps—
48¢ to 98¢

Rain Capes—
$4.00 Sateen Rubberized Capes, plaid hoods.....$1.85
$5.00 Rain Coats, hoods attached $2.45

Dresses—
An aggregation of new styles, in all the wanted materials, including serges, tailored or Norfolk models.....45¢ to $4.95

Since 1876 The House of Values

Vorenberg's

Washington, Hanover & Elm Sts.

POWERS' PORT PLANS ACCEPTED BY SERVIA

Believe Austria-Hungary Is Seeking to Put Serbs in State of Vassalage.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Removing the war terrorize from the councils of Austria-Hungary and leaving that country alone in the centre of the stage surrounded by her elaborate defenses, Servia today notified the Powers of her willingness to accept the agreement of the Ambassadors' Conference that she have commercial access to the Adriatic without he actual possession of a port.

This packed, Austria-Hungary is placed in the position of having to explain what her desires really are. It is strongly hinted in diplomatic circles here tonight that Austria is hunting for bigger game, a prize more worth the keeping of twelve army corps on a war footing. Four are ready to cross the Servian frontier.

The ultimate suggestion of Servia to a state of vassalage is regarded by many diplomats as the Austrian scheme. This will be effected, it is said, by first imposing conditions of a commercial character on Servia and then placing a limitation on the strength of the Servian army.

If this daring move is attempted, Austria will have ample use for her war legions, for the Balkan league and Russia would immediately take up the cudgels for Servia.

The courier from Constantinople carrying fresh instructions to the Turkish delegates arrived here today. It is understood that the Ottoman envoys were further impressed with the determination of the Porte to retain Adrianople.

The plenipotentiaries adjourned to Monday afternoon because the Turkish envoys demanded the revictualling of the fortress of Adrianople as a primary step.

Powers Threaten Intervention.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—That the Powers will intervene the moment the Balkan and Turkish peace envoys indicate a resumption of hostilities and unite in securing peace instead of allowing the fight to go on and later become embroiled in war themselves, was the statement made by Premier Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies today.

Long JEWELER

DIAMOND PENDANT

This is one of twelve entirely new designs. We are very proud to offer such goods. They are 14k gold, attached to strong neck chain and put up in special Xmas box.

$10.00

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

41 SUMMER STREET

DAVIE AWAITS TESTS BY MEDICAL EXPERTS

Some Details of How Physicians Will Determine State of Prisoner's Physical Condition.

Robert E. Davie, the former broker who defrauded his patrons, most of them women, out of $250,000, today in his cell at the Deer Island House of Correction is awaiting the visit of the three medical experts appointed by Governor Foss. He is to undergo one of the most rigid and unusual examinations in the history of the Deer Island institution. It is expected the three examining physicians may make their visit this afternoon, and certainly not later than tomorrow, in order to report to the Executive Council at Tuesday's meeting.

It was said last night that few prisoners in any of the State institutions have ever had to submit to a test similar to that which Davie must undergo. It will be a thorough test of his mental, nervous and muscular powers. Several of the features will be the tapping of his body with a silver hammer, the use of the "orientation" test, microscopic examinations and the use of the X-Ray.

It is thought will be this test that physicians say it would be next to impossible for the convicted broker to feign illness or in any way deceive the doctors.

An Unusual Act.

The examination will be the result of the hearing last week on Davie's petition for a pardon, and is an unusual if not unprecedented act in Massachusetts. It is not recalled that in any pardon case heretofore has the Executive Council ordered a similar test.

The appointment of the examining physicians and the tests follow the AMERICAN'S exposure of the pardon scandal in the case of Dr. Alfred D. Shea, who was sent to prison for illegal surgery.

The examining physicians named by Governor Foss are Dr. Edwin Allen Locke of Beacon street, an expert on tuberculosis, Dr. Irving H. Neff, superintendent of the State Hospital at Foxboro, and an expert on neurotics, and Dr. Frank C. Richardson of Newbury street, an expert on nervous troubles. The first two were appointed by the Governor direct. Dr. Richardson was appointed on the recommendation of Attorney Charles McIntire, counsel for Dr. Clarence E. Tuttle. Dr. Tuttle opposed the granting of a pardon to Davie.

The three experts were expected to confer late yesterday afternoon and decide whether they would examine Davie separately or all together. After making their tests the physicians will report their opinion on the matter of their report to the Governor's council.

Details of the Tests.

Some details of the tests to be made upon Davie have been learned. Dr. Locke will be in charge of the tests for possible traces of tuberculosis. It is emphatically denied that David is a consumptive, but the tests will be made just the same.

Davie's heart and lungs will be photographed by means of the X-ray. A number of blood from different parts of his body will be inspected under the microscope, and will also be analyzed to determine whether there is any trace of organic disease. The prison physicians are also able to find any such traces.

One of the more interesting tests will be that known as "orientation." This consists of sharp questioning when the subject is least prepared. Suddenly in the midst of some other test, Davie will be asked about his prison life, his health, his past life, his family, his birthplace and so on. This will test his mental power to fix time, place and manner

SAYS WINCHELL IS NOT MAN WANTED

Lawyer Claims Mistaken Identity for Client in $1,000,000 Swindle Case.

A claim of mistaken identity is advanced by counsel for Frank C. Winchell of North Brookfield, arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Hayes at the Federal Building, in Boston, charged with being a fugitive from justice in connection with the $10,000,000 patent linen swindle for which six men are under arrest in New York and another in Chicago.

Local postal officials are searching for Benjamin C. Madge, a North Brookfield inventor, for whom a warrant was issued with that for Winchell, according to admissions by the federal authorities.

Furnishes His Bond.

Winchell's lawyer admits that while his client is Frank C. Winchell he is not the Winchell complained of in this case. This contention, however, did not prevent Commissioner Hayes from holding Winchell in $2,000 for a hearing on January 4. His bond was given by a surety company.

Attorney Philip Rubenstein said he would compel the government positively to identify his client at the hearing in January.

Winchell was formerly president of the Oxford Linen Mills at North Brookfield, where he lives. He and the other men under arrest have all been indicted in New York charged with using the United States mail to further a scheme to defraud.

The government questions the legality and motives of the Sterling Debenture Company of New York, which is charged, by the postoffice authorities, with having unloaded about $25,000,000 of doubtful securities on the public in the past six years. At least $10,000,000 is reported to have been cleared from these alleged transactions in the shape of commissions.

The specific charge against Winchell, who is alleged to be a director of the Sterling Debenture Company, is that the mails were used to sell stock of the Oxford Linen Mills at North Brookfield. This is a Maine corporation capitalized for $18,000,000.

Postoffice inspectors in New York are rounding up the officers and directors of the company.

Secret of Linen Process.

Deputy United States Marshal Charles A. Bancroft went to North Brookfield to arrest Winchell and Benjamin C. Madge, an inventor, whose secret process for making linen from flax in one day was urged as one great advantage the Oxford Linen Mills had over competing manufacturers, according to the postal inspectors.

Bancroft got Winchell but missed Madge. The marshal took Winchell to the local hotel and had him kept under guard while search was renewed for Madge.

The marshal secured an automobile and chased all over the Brookfields in an effort to land the inventor of the "secret flax-to-linen" process. Madge could not be found.

The marshal went back to the hotel toward dawn and slept until daybreak, when he brought his prisoner to Boston. When Commissioner Hayes ordered that the $2,000 Winchell made arrangements to furnish surety.

The arrest of Winchell and of five other officers of the Sterling Debenture Company in New York city is the result of a long inquiry by the postal authorities.

The men arrested are Frank Shumaker, former president of the Sterling Debenture Company; Harry H. Platt, Samuel H. Findley, Edwin A. Barron, Wilbur F. Sloan and Sidney Rosenbaum. Shumaker was released yesterday in $10,000 bail.

Hundreds of Boston investors and many throughout New England are affected by the raid on the company.

GOV. WILSON'S NIECE, FIRST OF FAMILY TO INVADE WASHINGTON

Mrs. Joseph Wilson Howe.

WILSON'S NIECE MOVES TO CAPITAL

Mrs. Joseph Wilson Howe and Her Husband First of the Family to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson Howe, nephew and niece of Governor Woodrow Wilson, are the first of the Wilson family to arrive here. They have just taken an apartment here, and by the time the President-to-be and his family arrive Mr. and Mrs. Howe will be well-established residents.

Much has been said about how much of a stranger Mrs. Wilson will be to Washington society and its ways, but with her plans to pilot her, she will soon know all there is to know.

Mrs. Howe is a Virginian, and a former belle of Charlottesville and of the University of Virginia. She was Miss Virginia Peyton Haight, and though nature has been kind to her in bestowing upon her the compliment of pretty hair and eyes and a girlish figure, her chief charm lies in her vivacity.

She is the mother of a boy and a baby daughter, also Virginia, whose beauty attracts every one. Little Miss Virginia will soon have a companion here in the person of Baby Josephine Cathran, who with her mother, and her grandmother, Mrs. George Howe, the Governor's sister, will live at the White House. Mrs. George Howe and Mrs. Cathran are also coming to Washington and will take an apartment temporarily. After the 4th of March, they will form part of the White House family and Baby Josephine, the fifth generation niece of the President-to-be, will be the first White House baby in sixteen years.

FEAR PINNACLE MAY FALL.

Dorchester People Want Highland Church Roped Off.

Residents near Highland Methodist Church in Dorchester have demanded that the police rope off the sidewalk about the church as they fear that the pinnacle ten feet high, made of solid copper, would fall to the street.

The recent rains and high winds are said to be the cause of the bolts breaking that held the pinnacle in place. It is leaning over toward the front of the church at an angle of forty-five degrees.

The fire department has been asked to pull it down until it can be replaced properly. This pinnacle is seventy-five feet above the street and surmounts wooden cupola. It is made in the form of a tower. Rev. C. E. Spaulding, the pastor says that there is no danger.

Two Held as Burglars.

Edward I. Dolph and George Green, both of Charlestown, were arraigned in the Cambridge District Court, yesterday, charged with four counts of burglary in Cambridge. Two counts on a similar charge are against the pair in Somerville. Their cases were continued until Thursday and they were held in $1,000 each.

MELLEN NOT BACKED BY FACTS--BRANDEIS

Public Forced to Carry the Burden of Mismanagement, He Declares.

Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and who has led many legislative attacks against the New Haven road, especially concerning the B. & M. merger, in commenting on President Mellen's public statement declared in an interview at Chicago that Mr. Mellen's assertions were not backed up by facts.

The statement of President Mellen with which Mr. Brandeis takes vigorous issue, was written at the invitation of the AMERICAN, which offered Mr. Mellen unlimited space in its columns to discuss his side of the railroad situation in New England.

Mr. Brandeis said that passenger fares have not been reduced as claimed by Mr. Mellen, that the New Haven has forced the public to pay for the mismanagement of the road and that the road has a complete grip on water and rail transportation in New England, a monopoly to which the people must put an end.

Mr. Brandeis said:

Brandeis' Statement.

My struggle is and has been for six years against the policy of monopoly adopted by the New Haven, and the practice which that monopoly begets. It is a struggle against measures and not against individuals.

The policy of monopoly in transportation is a policy, in my opinion, destructive of the best interests of New England. The deplorable condition of transportation in New England, the demoralized service resulting first in inadequate and delayed freight facilities and second in belated passenger trains was finally intensified by frequent wrecks.

The weakened financial condition of the New Haven is inevitably the result of purchasing at greatly extortionate prices, steamship, trolley and railroad properties. When the folly of such purchases was made public five years ago there was one course properly open to the New Haven. It was to discontinue its policy of monopoly and to reduce the dividends which the extravagance in the New Haven's purchases of competing properties had prevented it from fully earning.

The Burden on the People.

For four years out of five—a period of unusual prosperity on the whole—the New Haven has shown a deficit on its own figures after payment of dividends. In order to keep the deficit as small as possible it has cut down the services and undnvored to make the people bear the burdens of mismanagement which should properly fall upon its shareholders.

The New Haven today furnishes a complete lesson in the evils of monopoly. It has invested a period of ten years the most profitable railroad property in the country has been brought into such condition that the complaints against its service are well-nigh universal and its financial condition has become seriously impaired.

The relief to New England is possible only by putting an end to the monopoly which has created the present demoralization of transportation. And this process of monopolization has been marked by a persistent attempt to build a repeated breach of promises solemnly given.

It need be argued that the people of New England have indeed short memories when it is asserted that passenger fares have been reduced. Increases in fares were made on both the New Haven and Boston & Maine July 1, 1910, which added upon the traveling public an added burden of over $1,000,000.

Freight Rates Advanced.

Many freight rates have also been increased, and particularly have we been denied those low rates which we previously had and were entitled to by reason of the water lines to New York.

We were robbed of competition on the Atlantic as completely as we were of competition on land, and today there is not a single steamship line between New England and New York city in which the New Haven does not own controlling either through absolute ownership or effective interest.

Want Brockton Non-Partisan.

BROCKTON, Dec. 21.—The Progressive party of this city has made the first definite move for a non-partisan form of municipal government. A committee has been named to consider and report on amending the city charter with this view.

Before arranging your Winter trip South, to California or abroad, consult the WINTER RESORTS, HOTEL and TRANSPORTATION department in the classified section of the BOSTON AMERICAN. Every advertisement in this section recommended by the BOSTON AMERICAN HOTEL & TRAVEL BUREAU, and it will be to your advantage to communicate with such advertisers or this Bureau, 80 Summer Street, Boston.

Close Newport Stores to Give Girls Holiday

Mrs. Harold Brown Helps Candy Clerks and May Win in Campaign for Others.

NEWPORT, Dec. 21.—Seventy-five pretty candy girls of Newport are going to celebrate Christmas with Santa Claus this year, through the efforts of Mrs. Harold Brown, a Summer resident, who is championing the cause of working girls. Mrs. Brown today won her first victory in the cause after visiting personally a score or more of candy stores in Newport.

Mrs. Brown was not alone in the work and had as her assistants Mrs. Walter N. Hill and Miss Agnes B. Storer of the Newport Consumers' League. Proprietors of the confectionary stores, it is said, made some protest at closing their places of business on a holiday, but influenced by the arguments of their fair visitors and the fact that Santa Claus always has a big bag of candies for Christmas stockings they yielded and agreed to close at noon Wednesday.

Mrs. Brown and her assistants will attempt to have every store employing girls close night during the holidays.

FAINTING FARMER BURNED TO DEATH

TOPSFIELD, Dec. 21.—James Welch, a farmer fifty years of age, was burned to death in his home. He was sitting in front of a large, old-fashioned fireplace in which some logs were burning, when he fainted and fell into the fire.

Christmas Presents Delivered

Special Delivery Messenger Company

3 Somerset St. Boston, Mass.

Telephone Hay. 283-284-285

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Ginter's Christmas Sale

Big 2 Days' Sale | 5 Great Treasure Stores of Christmas Groceries, Stores Open Evenings | Liquors, Dainties. At ONE-THIRD Price. Cuts.

BUTTER 35c lb. FINEST CREAMERY Choicest Quality. Wrapped Daily

Evap. Milk PEERLESS Large Can 8c
Campbell's Soups Kinds 8c
Strawberries Fancy Syrup Can 18c
Cheese Finest York State Lb. 22c
Cocoa "Golden Rose" LB. Pure Soluble CAN 29c
Asparagus Fancy Peeled Stalks 2 Sts. 25c Value CAN 28c
Mince Meat Home Made, Pure 9 Qt. Fruit Jar 25c
Mince Meat "Newmarket" Condensed Pkg. 9c
Bell's Seasoning Can 9c
Prunes Medium Santa Clara Lb. Value 8c
Ribbon Candy Guaranteed Pure Sugar Variety Shapes and Flavors. 2 lb. Box Full 25c

Plum Pudding R. & R. Lb. Boat 25c
Cranberries Fancy Cape Qt. 12c
Raisins Fancy 4 Crown Seeded Pkg. 9c
Raisins Fancy Table Clusters 4 lb. Value 29c
Currants Selected Thoroughly Washed Pkg. 12c
Citron Fancy Crystallized Lb. 18c
Peel Crystallized Orange or Lemon Lb. 15c
Oranges Sweet, Large Juicy Cal. Navel Doz. 29c
Mixed Nuts Finest Assortment Lb. 18c
Walnuts California Soft Shell Lb. 23c
Figs Large Imported Smyrna Layer Lb. 18c
Pound Cake Rich, Pure 35c Value Lb. 23c
Nabisco or Pedlitto Sugar Wafers Pkg. 7½c
Chocolates or Bon Bons 45c Value 29c
Lb. Box 1.25

Christmas Tea Sale, 60c Value This Sale Lb. 29c

"Golden Rose" Teas. Choicest selection. Rich and delicious flavor. Formosa Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, Mixed or Ceylon.

60c at other stores—Two pounds here for the price of one elsewhere

CHRISTMAS COFFEE SALE

Pride of Aden 45c Val. 31c lb. A rich blend of old world coffees, of the delicious Mocha and Java type.

Golden Rose 40c Val. 27c lb. Popular and pleasing. You start the day right with this choice coffee.

Christmas Wines, Liquors

Special Holiday sale, pure liquors, old wines; priced to save you 1-3—5 great convenient stores; free, quick deliveries; write or ask for free, complete liquor price list. Pts. ½ qt. prices.

Popular MONEY-SAVING Combination

RYE, PORT Both for 99c

This Combination Costs $2.00 at Other Stores and Our Regular Price is $1.35

Banquet Rye Old Private Stock. Full 1.50 at other Stores. Qt. 1.00
Port or Sherry "Stone Town" Our 50c Elsewhere. Price .35
2 Bots. Special for 99c 1.35

Pure Whiskies

Whisky "Mentor" Pure 1.25 Value Qt. 73c
Hunter Rye G.G. Bottling 83c
Old Crow Bourbon 95c
Kentucky Taylor Whisky 79c
Canadian Club Whisky 1.07
Black & White Scotch 1.03
Usher's O.V.S. SCOTCH Bot. 89c
Scotch Old Glenlivet Bot. 87c
Irish Wm. Jameson's Bot. 95c
Duffy's MALT WHISKY Bot. 83c
Malt, Aquinas Purest Pt. 37c Bot. 73c

Rums and Gins

Rum Imported Old Pt. Jamaica 25c
Rum Everett Spring Pt. Best Domestic 37c
Gin "Lighthouse" Finest Holland Type. Pt. 45c
Gin Pure Hollland Type. Value 1.25. Pt. 35c Qt. 73c
Gin, Gordon Dry Bot. 93c
Booth's Old Tom Gin 89c
Gin Robt. Leeds Old Tom or Dry 73c

Old Wines

Cal. Wines Port, Sherry Etc. All Kinds Bot. 23c
Wines Santa Teresa Port, Sherry, Etc. Bot. 30c
Sherry Pasteurized Imported $1.80 Value Bot. 45c
Duff Gordon Sherry 69c
Port Imported Tarragona, 1.00 Val. Bot. 45c
Champagne Trouville Sec, ½ Bot. 87c Bot. 97c
Champagne Great Western ½ Bot. 87c Bot. 97c
Champagne Moet & Chandon or Mumm's Pt. 1.45. Qt. 2.75
Nebiolo Italian Red, Bot. 97c

Miscellaneous

Cocktails Tremblett's Club All Kinds. Bot. 89c
Brandy Jos. Hennessy Old French Vint. Bot. 1.39
Cooking Brandy Rich Pt. 73c
Ale, Bass Burke's or Pt. McMullen's 15c Qt. 28c
Stout Guinness', Burke's or McMullen's Pt. 15c Qt. 28c
Beer Budweiser Anheuser Busch Doz. 1.30
M. & R. Vermouth, Bot. 47c
Punch Milk or Rum Base Bot. 73c
Cherries Cocktail Maraschino Bot. 23c

The Ginter Co ORDER PHONES RICHMOND 941 or 693

Union St., Cor. Elm Opp. Ft. Market 495 Washington St. Bet. West & Temple Pl.

16 Canal Opp. Haymarket Square

163 Summer St. South Terminal Specialty Shop Agts. 122 Tremont St.

MISS MOORE Final Sale

Commencing Thursday, Dec. 26th

BEFORE MOVING JANUARY 1ST WE SHALL MARK ALL GOODS ONE-THIRD LESS THAN IN DECEMBER SALE.

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES.....$2.75 upwards
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS.....$3.75 upwards
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOL DRESSES.$5.00 upwards
MISSES' SUITS.....$8.75 upwards
MISSES' EVENING COATS.....$22.50 upwards
IMPORTED BATHWRAPS, all marked.....$3.75 upwards
WAISTS. A lot of Lingerie, Hand Embroidered, Voile and Satin Waists, marked.....$1.00-$3.75 upwards
ROBESPIERRE WAISTS in Voile, Linen, Crepe de Chine and Brocade, marked.....$5.00-$7.75 upwards
NECKWEAR. French Hand Embroidered, marked to.....50c upwards
BELTS all marked to.....$1.00
IMPORTED SWEATERS marked to.....$10.00

THESE GOODS ARE MARKED ONE-THIRD ORIGINAL PRICE

No Goods Sent on Approval or Exchanged During This Sale

XMAS shopping done through us means getting the best at the lowest prices on credit. This applies to anything, madam, from a dress to a piano, no matter where you decide to buy it. We cannot urge you too strongly to see us before purchasing.

TIME to get your new suit and over coat, and Or, perhaps, to buy her a ring or a watch for Christmas. We can save you money on all these things. If short of cash, we'll fix you up on anything, in any store, at $1.00 a week. But newspaper space costs money; come up and talk it over.

"BUY ANYTHING ANYWHERE PAY US $1.00 A WEEK"

Come in and talk it over; it will pay you

Salaway & Olson

32 Boylston Street Up One Flight Open Evenings

32 Boylston Street Up One Flight Open Evenings

GOING SOUTH?

Now is the time to secure useful advance information and instructive literature that will help in arranging your plans. Make your wants known to the

Boston American Hotel and Travel Bureau

Where detailed information and literature concerning hotels, railroads and steamship lines is at your disposal, and we will make it possible to secure accommodations and transportation reservations without delay and

FREE FOR THE ASKING

Write, telephone or telegraph your requirements to this Bureau.

80 SUMMER ST. - - BOSTON

PROTEST TELEPHONE COMPANY METHODS

Demand Removal of Chairman Sohier or Curbing of High-way Board Power.

In a circular sent out to telephone subscribers, the Greater Boston Telephone Association declares that either Chairman William D. Sohier of the State Highway Commission should lose his office or jurisdiction over telephones should be taken out of the hands of the Commission.

The Association in its statement of its aims and opinion of present conditions says that the time has come not only for better legislation but for the appointment of a member next year to the Highway Commission with "less corporation and more popular sympathies."

BAN ON SKATING PONDS.

MIDDLEBORO, Dec. 21.—The Board of Health is opposed to skating on ice ponds where ice is cut for commercial purposes.

Morning Newspaper Reporter Is Accused

Michael Brown Said to Have Demanded $300 from a Malden Man.

The Boston Record last night printed the following:

CHARGE REPORTER WITH EXTORTION.

Michael Brown, a newspaper reporter, has been arrested, charged with extorting $800 from James Spear of Malden. Spear is defendant in a civil suit, and it is alleged by him that Brown promised to keep the facts of the case out of the papers for the consideration.

This reporter is connected with a morning newspaper.

New Worsted Concern.

The Abbotsford Worsted Company has been formed at Worcester to manufacture suitings, and Frank S. Snow is president, Harry Froom treasurer and W. S. Duncan is clerk.

GOVERNOR BUSY UPON HIS THIRD INAUGURAL

Will Urge Legislature to Remedy Monopolistic Transportation Conditions in State.

The Sunday AMERICAN today presents to its readers an outline of the inaugural message which Governor Foss will deliver to the Legislature of 1913, based upon information obtained from a source close to the Governor.

Governor Foss will be inaugurated as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth for a third time on Thursday, January 2. With the exception of the late William E. Russell, he is the only Democratic Governor ever elected in Massachusetts for three terms.

As usual interest centers chiefly in what the Governor will have to say in his inaugural address. The Governor has already begun putting the finishing touches to the document and expects to have it completed within a couple of days.

To Repeat Recommendations.

The message will be brief and to the point, as last year's. Practically all the recommendations made in his inaugurals in 1911 and 1912, which were turned down, will be repeated and several new recommendations for popular reforms will be made.

The star feature of the message will be a discussion of the railroad problems which confront the State. The Governor is firm in his position against transportation monopoly and will make recommendations designed to break up the existing monopolistic conditions.

In this connection, the Governor will urge legislation in line with his plans for the development of the inland waterways of the State. He will say a good word for the movement to bring about State ownership of the Boston & Maine, but whether he will directly advocate this step or not cannot as yet be said. The following are among the more important recommendations to be made by Governor Foss:

Legislation to prevent a repetition of the New Haven-Grand Trunk fiasco and to remedy the evils therefrom.

More concentration upon the development of our inland waterways.

Legislation to permit of such reformatory methods in the State prisons, changes in the system of prison labor, etc.

A Public Utilities Board, with centralized and increased powers, to take the place of the present railroad and gas and electric light commissions, and to supervise telephone and telegraph service also.

Abolition of the fixed party enrolment to insure the voter the same secrecy at primaries accorded him at the polls.

Initiative and Recall.

The initiative, referendum and recall.

Strengthening of the statutes against corrupt practices at elections, prohibition of all foreign advertising, all participation by corporations in elections, all hiring or loaning of conveyances and all expenditures at the polls, with heavy penalties.

Provision for distribution by the State, at the expense of an election pamphlet.

Popular expression of preference for United States Senator.

Submittance of the question of equal suffrage to popular vote.

A thorough revision of the tax laws.

Co-operation with other New England States for better and more uniform laws in regard to taxation, regulation of railroads and other corporations and conservation.

Legislation to bring about a Greater Boston.

4 Min. by Tunnel to No. Station — Nearest Big Store to So. Station

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Xmas Hair Goods

Wonderfully Low Priced for Tomorrow

18.00 to 20.00 Hair Switches, finest quality natural wavy hair, at..... 13.95
8.00 to 12.00 Wavy Hair Switches, at..... 7.00
10.00 to 15.00 Transformations, best quality natural wavy hair, at..... 8.00
5.00 Puffs, finest natural wavy hair, at..... 3.98

Gray Hair Goods at reductions from 1.00 to 1.50 on each article.

We specialize in Hair Dressing and Massage.

2nd Floor

Get the Best

In this case it doesn't cost any more at the start, and it's a lot more economical in the end

Get the New Model No. 4 **The FREE**

$1.00 Puts The Free In Your Home. $1.00 Per Week Pays for It

And you will have the best sewing machine made. Visit our sewing machine department; our demonstrators will show you why The Free is better than any other sewing machine made.

Sewing Machine Specials For Monday

Singer $35.00 and $40.00 Machines
Wheeler & Wilson $36 to $45 Machines
White $35.00 to $40.00 Machines
Davis Rotary $35 to $40 Machines
} $18.75 No Mail Orders Filled

Oakwood $18.50
Aviator $22.50
Boston $16.50
Monarch $27.50
} $15.00 Some Slightly Used Floor Samples Better Than New

Extra Special

5-Drawer High-Arm Sewing Machine—Complete with a set of attachments and warranted for 10 years..... $9.98

We Give S. H. Green Trading Stamps

Help Us Distribute $5000 to Charity—Every 10c Purchase Entitles You to Vote

Glove Certificates Merchandise Bonds — Where Certificates may be secured at Glove, Art, Basement, Millinery, Bonds on sale at Transfer Desk, Main Floor, the Bank, on 1st Balcony.

4 Minutes by Tunnel to No. Sta. — Nearest Big Store to South Station

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS

CHARGE CUSTOMERS — Charge customers will find it a convenience when shopping in our store to have sure identification with the instant means of identification and collection's delays.

Holiday Goods at Cut Prices

The above line tells the story that will bring great throngs Of thrifty and discriminating people here tomorrow

¼, ⅓, ½ Off the Regular Prices of All Depleted Lines Of Holiday and Staple Merchandise—The Items Told of Below Show How Drastically Our Clearance Policy Is Being Carried Out

OUR ENTIRE STOCK **DRESSES** ½ PRICE OUR ENTIRE STOCK **SUITS**

Open Monday and Tuesday Nights Until 10.30 O'Clock

Slippers

Women's $1.00 to $1.50 Felt Juliets—Trimmed with ribbon and fur, fur soles, assorted colors. At..... 89c

Women's Bootjack Slippers—Canvas, with silk pompons, all colors. At..... 39c

75c Crochet Slippers—Lamb's wool soles, in black and red. At.. 39c

Main Floor

Hosiery

Women's 50c Hosiery—Heavy rib, garter tops, double heels, soles and toes, black only; all sizes, 3 pairs for $1.00; pair..... 35c

Women's 50c Boot Silk Hose—In black and tan, double soles, high spliced heels, fine garter tops. At..... 29c

Women's 25c Lisle and Cotton Hosiery—Black only. Winter weight, garter welt, double soles, heels and toes; all sizes; 3 for 50c; pair..... 18c

Men's 50c Silk Hosiery—Black, tan and colors, elastic mercerized double soles and toes; all sizes. 25c pair

Men's 25c Cotton and Lisle Hosiery—In black and colors, double heels, toes and soles; all sizes; 3 pairs for 50c; pair..... 18c

Men's 12½c Cotton Hosiery—Medium and heavy weight, black only, double wear heels, soles and toes; all sizes; 2 pairs for 25c; pair..... 12½c

Main Floor

Silverware

$16.00 Toilet Sets—Sterling silver, brush, comb and mirror, put up in case. At..... $8.00

$2.50 Shaving Mugs and Brush—Plain and fancy designs, with ceramic porcelain cup, quadruple silver plate. At..... $1.75

$2.00 to $3.00 Odd Pieces—Consisting of silver plated hair brushes, military sets and clothes brushes. At.. 98c

$5.00 Military Brushes—Heavy silver plated, fine quality bristles, $2.50 pretty designs. At.....

$4.50 Smoking Sets—Quadruple silver plate, plain and fancy designs. $3.25 At.....

Main Floor

Stationery

25c Correspondence Cards—Large gold initial, 24 cards and 24 envelopes to match, odd initials..... 16c

40c Stationery With Gold Initial—48 sheets and 48 envelopes to match, gold initials..... 19c

50c Brass Paper Knives and Trays..... 25c

75c Fountain Pens—Each pen fitted with a No. 4 14-karat gold pen.. 49c

Main Floor

Furs

$30.00 Black Pointed Manchurian Wolf Sets—Large fancy scarf with tails in ends, extra large square muff, lined with very heavy satin. At..... $25.00

Children's $2.98 Imitation Ermine Sets. At..... $1.50

$3.25 Angora Sets—In white. At..... $1.98

$27.50 Natural Red Fox Sets—Large pillow muff with head, good down bed and fancy animal scarf. At..... $17.50

$27.50 Natural Raccoon Sets—Large brookin muff, made half-barrel shape with fancy shirred ends, fancy animal scarf, best quality satin lining. At..... $17.50

$30.00 Pitch Opossum Sets—Full silky skin, muff large half-barrel with fancy shirred end and fancy animal scarf. At..... $22.50

$8.50 Black Hudson Lynx Sets—Long fancy furred skin, large pillow muff with extra large throw scarf, trimmed with and lined with very heavy satin. At..... $5.98

$12.50 Blue Manchurian Wolf Sets—Extra large muff and very large Russian shawl collar, good down bed in muff, lined with extra heavy satin. At..... $9.98

$22.50 Black French Lynx Sets—Extra large shawl muff and new style throw scarf, lined with extra heavy satin. At..... $14.75

Second Floor

Optical

Eyeglasses, at..... $1.00 and up
Reading and Sewing Glasses—In gold filled, at..... 98c

$2.50 Finger Piece Mounting—Gold filled, at..... $1.25

$7.50 Opera Glasses—At..... $4.98

$1.00 Eyeglass Chains—At..... 49c

Lorgnettes—Prices from..... $3.98 up

Main Floor

Leather Goods

$10.00 Hand Bags—Genuine leather, in black, at..... $5.00

$8.00 Hand Bags—Real seal and calfskin. At..... $3.98

$5.00 Hand Bags—Real seal and fancy leather. At..... $2.50

$3.00 Hand Bags—Real pin seal leather. At..... $1.49

$2.00 Hand Bags—Real goat and leather. At..... 98c

Main Floor

Upholsteries

50c Christmas Novelties—Necktie holders, glove boxes, calendars, brush boxes, pencil cases, hat pin holders. After-noon parlor holders, etc. At..... 39c

50c to 95c Laundry Bags—Of fine quality cretonne, large variety of colorings. At..... 29c

89c to 98c Ribbon and Sweet Grass Novelties—Great variety. At..... 49c

Piano and Mantel Scarfs—
Regularly $1.50. At..... 85c
Regularly $2.00 to $2.50. At..... $1.50
Regularly $3.75 to $4.95. At..... $2.15
Regularly $6.50 to $7.50. At..... $3.75

Felt Pillow Slips—
Regularly $1.25. At..... 75c
Regularly $1.50. At..... $1.15

$3.95 Leather Sofa Pillow Slips—Mahogany finish, in a variety of designs. At..... $2.15

$1.75 Velour Table Scarfs—Fringed on red or green. At..... $1.10

$6.00 to $15.00 Three-Fold Screens—In Cut Leather Effect

$5.00 Satin Sofa Pillow Tops—Gathered with fag, at..... $2.00

$3.00 to $5.00 Odd Sofa Pillows—Covered in damask, etc. At..... $2.50

$3.75 Sofa Pillows—Satin covered. At..... $1.19

Third Floor

Gloves

Women's $3.00 Gloves—16-button length, in black and white. At..... $2.25

Women's $1.50 Piqué Gloves—One clasp, braid backs. At..... $1.25

Women's $1.25 Doeskin Gloves—One clasp, washable, guarantee not to rot, pair..... $1.00

Women's $1.25 Mocha Gloves—Paris point backs, 8-button length. At..... 95c

Women's $1.25 Overseam Gloves—Lamb, two clasps, Bonner embroidered backs, black, white and tan. At..... 95c

Men's $1.50 Mocha Piqué Gloves—Silk lined, gray only. At..... $1.15

Men's Gloves—Heather, fur lined. At..... $3.25

Men's $1.50 Fleece Lined Mocha and Cape Gloves. At..... $1.25

Boys' and Misses' 75c Cape and Mocha Gloves—Fleece lined, tan and gray, pair..... 59c

Children's Fur Gloves—Wool lined, pair..... $2.25

Main Floor

Men's Sweaters

$7.50 Shaker Knit Sweaters—Guaranteed all pure wool, coat style, in assorted colors and sizes, finest selected yarns, hand finished with double fronts, pearl buttons, V neck or collar styles. At..... $5.50

50c Seamless Cashmere Socks—In all colors and sizes, an immense selection. At..... 21c

Third Floor

Furniture

$1.00 Mission Tabourette. At..... 59c
$1.25 Mission Umbrella Rack. At..... 65c
$2.50 Hall Mirror—With hooks. At. 89c
$3.50 Hand Table—24 inch. At. $1.85
$3.50 Folding Card Table. At..... $1.95
$6.00 Mahogany and Oak Rockers. At..... $3.95
$8.00 Mission and Reed Rockers. At..... $4.95
$15.00 Mission Grandfather's Clock. At..... $5.95
$12.50 Solid Mahogany Parlor Tables. At..... $7.95
$15.00 Desks for Women. At. $8.95
$15.00 Solid Mahogany Sewing Rocker. At..... $9.75
$16.50 Morris Chairs. At. $10.00
$15.00 Upholstered Parlor Rockers. At..... $12.50
$35.00 Solid Mahogany Parlor Tables. At..... $19.50
$28.00 Combination Bookcase and Desk. At..... $19.95
$45.00 Genuine Leather Turkish Rocker. At..... $24.50
$60.00 Mahogany Card Tea Tables. At..... $27.50
$75.00 Mahogany Grandfather's Clock. At..... $35.00

Fourth Floor

Sporting Goods

$6.00 Skate Combination Offer—The "Winner" skate, made of best quality leather, lace, low bleeder style, nickel plated sole and heel, with Acme Clamp & Berry felt nickel plated skate. At..... $5.00

Skates—We specialize in the well-known and reliable "Winner" skates; prices from..... 65c to $12.00

Heuse Moccasins—Elk skin and calfskin, fringed and designed, for men and women, nicely tanned. At..... $2.25

Third Floor

Tea Aprons

19c Tea Aprons—Of lawn. At.. 9c
50c Tea Aprons—Colored, with embroidery. At..... 25c
The Tea Aprons—Slightly hemmed, lace and embroidery trimmed. At..... 39c

Second Floor

Best Groceries of All Kinds, Bakery Goods, Turkeys, Etc.

We are well prepared for a tremendous business Monday and Tuesday, and good service is assured, with prompt delivery

Turkeys

Young Plump Tender

28c Lb.

We offer extra choice, very plump, white and tender, young hen and tom turkeys of a grade that will sell nowhere else under 33c to 35c lb. Our price, only 28¢

BACON — Berwick brand, lb..... 20c

Potatoes — Best Green Mountain, full weight, basket 89c, 23c peck .....

Welcome Oats — The big 28c family size 19c; regular 10c size, 7c; for 20ct each.....

Hecker's Buckwheat Flour, 10 lbs..... 32c
Gold Medal Flour, 10 lbs..... 32c
Gold Seal Flour, 10 lbs..... 32c
Entire Wheat Flour, 10 lbs..... 32c
Rye Meal, 10 lbs..... 32c
Graham Flour, 5 lbs..... 12c
Japan Style Rice, 5 lbs..... 12c
Choice Broken Rice, 5 lbs. 25c

LARD — 3-lb. pail 48c, 5-lb. pail 78c
No. 3 pail Lobe, No. 5 pail 89c

Takhoma Biscuit — 2 packages for..... 19c
Taylor's best pearl, lb..... 7c
Instant Tapioca, 10c..... 7c
Welcome Corn Flakes, reg. 7c..... 5c
Grape Nuts, reg. 15c..... 12c
Quaker Puffed Rice, reg. 15c..... 12c
Quaker Puffed Wheat, reg. 15c..... 12c
Cream Puffed Rice, reg. 15c..... 12c
Cream Puffed Wheat, reg. 15c..... 12c
Hazel Nut Coffee, lb. 25c
Milford Bag Powder, 10c, 3 for..... 25c

Cocoa — Absolutely pure cocoa, flavor, 3 lbs. 65c, lb..... 22c

Holland Rusk — Per package..... 9c

Paprika — An indispensable spice for making salads, 2-oz. tin 5c, 3-oz. tin 8c

Sweet Potatoes — 3 lbs..... 25c

Flavoring — Horse brand, superfine, vanilla, 4-oz. bot., 25c; 2-oz. bot., 15c; lemon, 4-oz. bot., 25c; 2-oz. bot., 15c; extract, 4-oz. bot., 33c; 2-oz. bot., 17c

Fancy Biscuit — Special large package, 8 varieties, Lemon Snaps, Vanilla Wafers, assorted cookies, like cut, all..... 25c

Nuts — Best mixture of all new season nuts, lb. 22c; choice Mixture, lb..... 18c
Hickory Nuts, lb..... 10c
Walnuts, lb. 18c, 22c, 25c
Almonds, lb., 18c, 22c, 25c
Salted Peanuts, lb..... 10c

Raisins — Fancy bleached Thompson Seedless, lb. 10c; Thompson Seedless, lb..... 10c
Muscatel Raisins, 12c and 15c
Seedless Raisins, 12c..... 10c
Seeded Raisins, 12c..... 10c
Seeded Raisins, 15c..... 12c
Red Seeded Raisins, 18c..... 12c

Table Raisins — Clarence Malaga Clusters, 15c; extra quality, 18c; 2 lbs. for 25c; Fancy Malaga Clusters, 20c, 2 lbs. for 35c.

Crab Apple Jelly — Hewett's regular 15c size, 10c

Guava Jelly — Per jar..... 22c
Same brand and grade, glasses, regular, 2 for 25c, 8½c each .....

Macaroni — Broken Macaroni, extra good quality, only slightly broken and worth fully 7c pound. Our price per 10-lb. box..... 49c

Cranberries — Per quart..... 12c

Ask for S. H. Green Stamps.

Chickens

Fancy Milk Fed, Large Roasting Chickens, 5 to 6 lb. Average, per lb..... 25c

FOWL — Fancy, All Fresh Killed, Per lb..... 22c

GEESE — Fancy Grade, Small Sizes, Per lb..... 22c

DUCKS — Fancy Grade, Small Sizes, Per lb..... 24c

CELERY — Best Fresh Pascal, bunch..... 10c

ASPARAGUS — Hazel Mammoth Grn. 1.25 .28
Hazel Large Green. 3.45 .30
Mariposa Green.... 3.45 .33
Mt. Hamilton, Gr.. 2.95 .28
Hazel White Tips.. 4.85 .45
Hazel Green Tips.. 2.50 .22
Del Monte White Tips..... 2.50 .22
Del Monte Green Tips..... 2.50 .20

Olives — Delicious, snappy luscious ripening olives, in pails or Pepper Mammoths, packed in full of brine, jars 38c

Oranges — Very Sweet Florida Juicy Florida, per dozen. 20c, 25c and..... 20c

Grape Fruit — Fancy Florida, sizes 30 and 40 to box, per box..... $3.00

Grapes — Choice Malaga, lb..... 15c

Pineapple — Hawaiian ripened, 20c

Plum Pudding — Aleudia plum pudding, regular 17c size, each..... 9c
Richardson and Robbins Plum Pudding, No. 2 size, 43c; No. 3 size, 1 size..... 23c

Wonder-Jell — Instant jell powder, 4 flavors of any flavor, 2 pkgs. 25c; per package..... 8½c

Magnetic Coffee — Smooth tasting, fine flavored, very valuable blend, 1-lb. tin 1.15c, lb..... 25c

Bakery Specials

Pound Cake — Plain Pound Cake and light cake, fine grain, delicious flavor, decorated frosting, per lb..... 25c

Princess Pound Cake, plain or decorated frosting, per lb..... 12½c

Princess Pound Cake, plain or decorated frosting, Iced or Frosted, in 1-lb. boxes, each..... 25c

Tarts — Apple, cherry, berry filled tarts, 2 for 25c, each..... 9c

Jelly Roll — Delicious large size jelly rolls, raspberry jelly rolls, 2 for 25c, each..... 9c

Pies — Orange and Lemon Cream Pies, each..... 10c

Tea Cake — Currant Tea Cake, or Sunlight Cake, or Fruit Cake, large squares, each..... 10c

Chocolate Cake — Our own baking, fine chocolate cake, with chocolate frosting, 10c

Pie — Our own baking, fine mince, apple and squash pies; each 25c and..... 15c

Doughnuts — Tender, fresh made doughnuts, every hour, 6 for..... 10c

Nut Cake — A delicious cake made of the best materials and chopped nuts, 10c quality cake, each..... 10c

Maple Cake — Pound cake, maple cream, per loaf..... 10c

Here's a Gift That Many Would Appreciate

Xmas Dinner

Actual Value More Than $2.50, ALL FOR **$1.88**

THIS IS WHAT THE BASKET CONTAINS
Everything Fresh, Pure and Good Quality

1 Young Fresh Killed Roasting Fowl (about 6 lbs.)
1 Can Filbert Poultry Dressing
1 Can Snider's Con. Tomato Soup
1 Full Size Bunch Fresh Cut Celery
1 Can Maine Style Sugar Corn
1 Package Takhoma Biscuit
1 Can Cocktail Brand Red Kidney Beans
1 No. 2½ Can Sweet Potatoes
1 Package (pound) Columbia Macaroni
1 Full Size Pkg. Alldredie Plum Pudding
1 Pound New Crop Choice Quality Mixed Nuts

NOTE — We do not send these baskets C. O. D. nor collect within any more than 10 miles of Boston. Orders must be filled.

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly and Accurately Filled.

WOMEN SELL EGGS IN WAR TO BREAK PRICE

Continued from First Page.

week, commuters bound for the suburbs—all were customers.

Price Really Smashed.

The first eggs were placed on sale through the new organization on Friday. About 2,000 dozen were sold on that day. So it will be seen that it took only two days—and the movement was not fairly started on Friday—to smash the Trust.

That the general prices of eggs will take a big tumble was vouched for last night by E. B. Lawrence, who has run a provision store for thirty-one years at Eliot and Carver streets, Boston. Mr. Lawrence said:

The AMERICAN has smashed the egg trust.

The egg salesmen came around to me tonight and said: "Monday morning you can have hea: storage eggs such as The AMERICAN is now selling, for twenty-two cents a dozen."

I have been paying twenty-four cents and selling for twenty-eight.

To Sell Eggs from Garage.

Members of the Housekeepers' League met yesterday at the home of Mrs. E. Cole Hebbard, No. 122 Huntington avenue, and decided to form a permanent organization. Harry P. Cassidy, the pure food expert who smashed the egg combine in Philadelphia and who was brought to Boston by the AMERICAN to take up the work, addressed the meeting. The next meeting will be held the day after Christmas.

Volunteers for the work sent their names to Mr. Cassidy yesterday. Among them was Mrs. George P. Hurd of Needham, who will sell eggs this week from her garage.

Busy Day For Girls.

At the headquarters of the American Premium Department, No. 5 Winthrop square, they said last night they had just finished the busiest day since the establishment of the department. This was the headquarters for the wagon supplies and all day long there was a rush receiving egg shipments, checking them off and turning them over to the wagon drivers.

Besides this, it was decided to open a station there and Miss Mabel Leonard and Miss Alice Connolly, two members of the department's force of clerks, were assigned a space at the premium counter and a sign was put in the window announcing a station was open.

Although no notice had appeared in the AMERICAN that a station would be opened at that place and only such customers appeared as were attracted by the sign, Miss Leonard and Miss Connolly were kept busy all day and when night came they were tired but very happy over their experience.

"It was great fun," said Miss Leonard. "I enjoyed it immensely. Nearly everyone who came in spoke in the most commendatory terms of the AMERICAN'S enterprise. Only one man offered any complaint. He wanted to know if we only I told him the twenty-four-cent kind was the best in the market, so it must be the best we had. He said he thought we had a thirty-cent grade, and I insisted that these were the best eggs in the Boston market. He finally went out without buying. I suppose I would reached under the counter and given a box for thirty cents he would have gone away satisfied."

The department disposed of some 1,500 eggs during the day, and expects to quadruple its output tomorrow, when the public is aware of the presence of an egg station at No. 5 Winthrop square.

Bus' Time at Squantum.

The Squantum Woman's Club sold sixty dozen eggs in two hours. By the use of the telephone and the publicity which the Boston AMERICAN had given the sale, the women found it easy to sell eggs at practically every home visited. Mrs. Herbert A. Smith, secretary of the woman's club, who had charge of the egg sale in Squantum, said last night:

"It was a delightful experience and shows what women can accomplish when aided by a great organization like the Boston AMERICAN. We ordered sixty dozen eggs and were afraid at first that we had taken too great a task upon ourselves. But at the very first home we visited we found customers. At practically every home people inquired: Where can we get more when these are gone? Everyone was delighted at the thought that they were aiding to break up one of the obnoxious food combines. I believe women can sell other necessities and soon put the prices of foodstuffs where they should be."

Sell Eggs to Big Crowd.

Miss Jean Morrison and her mother, Mrs. William A. Morrison, who have charge of the East Boston egg-selling station of the Housekeepers' League, were enthusiastic last night after both had sold all the eggs they had to a record-breaking crowd of men, women and children in front of the voting booth on Paris street, between Maverick and Meridian streets.

The 150 dozen eggs in the booth when the selling was resumed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock were sold by Miss Morrison and her mother in less than an hour and a half. When the last dozen had been sold, a long line still waited outside, eager to purchase at 24 cents per dozen eggs which were being sold in the stores for from thirty to forty cents.

"I am delighted with our success," said Miss Morrison. "Surely the movement of the Housekeepers' League has already proven itself and brought its benefits to Boston householders. Certainly I can speak for the feelings of the families of East Boston.

"The demand made at our station by the men, women and children showed their appreciation of the efforts to bring the price of eggs down. Mothers and children, and business men as well, have patronized us during the afternoon, and it is to be regretted that we could not have had an even larger supply of eggs to sell.

Want Them to Sell Butter.

"I have had a great number of requests from residents of this district and from members of the Women's Municipal League to have the Housekeeper's League handle other commodities, especially butter. We have made a great beginning. It is wonderful the success we have had. And it is going to be even greater. The person who talked to me said they thought we could handle print butter just as easily as the egg cartons. Certainly if we can sell other commodities, it will help to bring down the high cost of living still further.

"We shall open up again Monday afternoon, and we hope to have a greater quantity of eggs to sell at that time."

Miss Morrison and her mother opened their station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. By that time the word had gone abroad over Noddle Island that good eggs could be bought cheaply.

William J. Ferguson, a Paris street grocer, sold two cases—sixty dozen—of eggs at his store in less than half an hour. The demand for the eggs continued, and Mr. Ferguson sold out his own supply of eggs at 24 cents per dozen. He said they cost him more than that.

So greatly interested in the selling of eggs at twenty-four cents a dozen was George W. Bamford, of the firm of George W. Bamford & Son, store and stable owners, of No. 21 Haverhill street, that in his printing the signs used in the distribution of eggs for the Housekeepers' League free of charge.

Mrs. L. B. Wentzell, head worker at the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, is much interested in the egg campaign. Through her an egg station was established at the Jamaica Plain Fruit Store, No. 65 South street, Jamaica Plain, and a case of eggs was sent out.

MAYOR HATFIELD PRAISES AMERICAN FOR EGG CRUSADE

Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton last night heartily commended the work of the Housekeepers' League and the AMERICAN in reducing the price of eggs in Boston and the Newtons. He said:

> Any action taken to reduce the high cost of living is worthy of great commendation. The league and the AMERICAN are doing splendid work in bringing down the price of eggs. I wish the league and the AMERICAN luck in their endeavor to break the Egg Trust in the Newtons.

PREDICTS MEAT WILL BE CHEAPER AFTER FIRST OF THE YEAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Meat will be cheaper after the first of the year. This statement was made today by Edward B. Schmalholtz, a prominent meat retailer, who caters to the largest hotels in this city. Mr. Schmalholtz returned from a trip through the West during which he has been studying conditions in the cattle districts.

He bases his opinion on the fact the first shipments of cattle that were fed on this year's bumper crops will reach New York shortly after the beginning of the year.

The high price of meat throughout the Summer of the present year was occasioned, he says, by the scarcity of corn last year, and the fact that the farmers throughout the West refrained from feeding their cattle with corn, fearing that otherwise they would not be able to realize a profit.

The year conditions have been different, and the crops have been so abundant the farmers have been able to give more attention to the fattening of cattle, with the result that corn fed meat will be much cheaper.

Eggs are 24 Cts. a Dozen AT THESE PLACES

BOSTON AMERICAN EGG WAGONS.

North Station.
South Station.
Faneuil Hall Market.
Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Station.
Park Street Subway.
Salem street, North End.
Spring and Chambers streets, West End.
Blackstone and Hanover streets.
Harrison avenue and Oneida street.
Winthrop square.

HOUSEKEEPERS' LEAGUE EGG STATIONS.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Ireal Garman, No. 370 Harrison avenue.
Colonial Importing Company, No. 39 Washington street.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester Supply Company, No. 1377 Dorchester avenue.
Cooper Brothers, No. 1802 Dorchester avenue.
Mrs. Hannah Clifford, No. 1266 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
Weiss & Park, No. 650 Blue Hill avenue.
Wrentham Market, No. 1856 Dorchester avenue.
Puritan Food Shop, No. 525 Washington street.
Station Market, No. 1126 Dorchester avenue.
A. H. Radio, No. 192 Washington street.
Mrs. Alice Brady—No. 28 Rutledge road, Mattapan.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston Public Market, No. 429 Broadway.
Mrs. S. Coben, No. 298 Dorchester street.
G. R. Fodale, No. 171 West Broadway.

ROXBURY.

C. F. Brown, No. 25 Warwick street.
Goode, Dunson & Co., No. 739 Shawmut avenue.
Francis A. Sevo, No. 1017 Columbus avenue.
Roxbury Spa—Green Market—1140 Columbus avenue.
M. Epstein, Shawmut Market, No. 744 Shawmut avenue.

SOUTH END.

Puritan Grocery Company, No. 403 Columbus avenue.
E. B. Lawrence, Carver and Eliot streets.
Cassell Brothers, No. 30 Church street.
Phelan Creamery and Bakery, No. 410 Columbus avenue.
Dartmouth Spa—Dartmouth and Tremont streets.

BROOKLINE.

Robert Free, locksmith, Washington, opposite Holden street.
Peter Villes, No. 671 Tremont street.

CAMBRIDGE.

Hunt's Market, No. 172 Prospect street.

BRIGHTON.

Will Shaine, No. 47 Brooks street, Faneuil.

EAST BOSTON.

W. J. Ferguson, No. 75 Paris street.
Miss Jean Morrison, polling booth, Maverick and Paris streets.
New England Grocery and Provision Company, No. 51 Webster street.

WEST END.

Abraham Mitchell & Co., No. 51 Green street.
Arch E. Shlemovitz, No. 25 Temple street.

NORTH END.

Samuel Goldstein Co., No. 65 Salem street.

BACK BAY.

E. Goldsmith, No. 62 Falmouth street.

CHARLESTOWN.

Mrs. M. Benton, No. 51 Russell street.
New England Grocery and Provision Company, No. 29 Booker Hill street.
J. A. Bowman, No. 502 Main street.
Catherine Brennan, No. 12 Bartlett street.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

Jamaica Plain Co-operative Society.

ROSLINDALE.

I. Leventhal, No. 4273 Washington street.
Jamaica Plain Fruit Store—No. 65 South street, Jamaica Plain.

SOMERVILLE.

James A. Dwyer, No. 647 Somerville avenue, Somerville.
Mrs. O'Neil, No. 20 Tyler street.
Mrs. L. M. Libbey, No. 62 Holland street, West Somerville.

MEDFORD.

J. A. Bowman, Dudley and Washington streets, Medford.

REVERE.

Miss Eliza McAdams, Revere Town Hall.
Revere Grocery Company, No. 209 Shirley avenue.

WATERTOWN.

Crockett [illegible], Watertown square.

MELROSE.

E. S. Moore, No. 57 Upham street.

WINTHROP.

H. Shafer, No. 365 Shirley street.

SQUANTUM.

Mrs. Herbert A. Smith.

NEWTONS.

George O. Jenkinson, No. 1233 Centre street, Newton Centre.
Seeley Brothers, No. 803 Washington street, Newtonville.

WALTHAM.

J. W. Munster, No. 769 Main street.

STONEHAM.

Mrs. W. L. Fletcher, No. 59 Franklin street.

READVILLE.

Mrs. George P. Hurd, No. 1849 Hyde Park avenue.

CLAMOROUS CROWDS AT WAGONS AND STATIONS

A continuous scramble to get to the wagon or into the egg-stations was the story of the day in the distribution of the AMERICAN'S eggs.

Everywhere the demand began the minute people knew the station had been established. When the egg supply was exhausted, it went on, and hundreds of purchasers in Boston were turned away disappointed because "Mr. X," as Harry Cassidy calls the man who is supplying his eggs, couldn't get them out in time to supply the demand.

Swamped With Orders.

Mr. X was swamped with orders all day. At nine o'clock he sent out a call for more candlers. Extra men were being hired all day, and extra packers and sorters and cleaners.

At noon, he was thirty thousand eggs behind the orders. Then the orders slackened, and at half past three, all the eggs had been sorted, candled, and sent out to the stations.

Meanwhile, at the AMERICAN office, call after call was coming for more eggs. "I am certainly doing business at the North Station," said one boy.

"The people are standing in line at the South Station and are waiting for me now," was the plea of another who couldn't get eggs enough.

The wagons were surrounded by an eager crowd. At times the boys selling the eggs could hardly find room to tie up the bundles. One customer in his eagerness to get his eggs thrust out his arm and sent two dozen onto the pavement.

Business Rushing.

A wagon standing at Cross and Salem streets had a crowd of forty men, women and boys about it waiting to buy.

Two crates containing sixty dozen were sold at this stand in twenty minutes. A restaurant keeper bought six boxes and another man went off with seven boxes. The orange boxes were two dozen, though many bought more.

"Right this way to smash the trust," was the cry of the newsboy who had learned how to get the crowd, and eggs went like a "special extra." Occasionally, while "smashing the trust" an egg dropped to the pavement, but the selling went merrily on.

At another wagon a tall, well-dressed man, with his arm full of egg boxes, said:

"I thought this was some fake until I saw the Boston AMERICAN sign on the wagon, and then I knew it was all right."

Eggs were in great demand at Rowe's Wharf, where one of the wagons was placed. Twice the boys in charge sold out and returned to the supply station.

"Two boxes please and tie them up," was a common request.

These boys had been more energetic than some others and had provided themselves with plenty of brown paper and twine and were making up packages like regular grocers. Other boys had supplied themselves with rubber bands that held the egg boxes together firmly.

The rapidity with which the young salesmen made change and found prices to return to the customers who handed fifty and twenty-five cent pieces, might easily have convinced the purchasers the young merchants were newsboys.

In the various stores where eggs were placed, the sales were good though not accompanied with the same excitement as was to be found about the wagons.

Samuel Goldstein's store at No. 65 Salem street was a centre for a lively egg trade until the supply gave out, and young Wallace of the Civic Service House had to call for more.

"The market is going down rapidly," said one grocer, who had just reduced his thirty-cent eggs to twenty-six cents.

Purchasers of the Housekeepers' League eggs throughout the city yesterday were surprised to find that they got startle as good or better eggs than those they bought in the stores at a price of ten to fifteen cents higher.

Many dealers reported purchasers appeared, looked skeptically at the eggs, bought half a dozen, went home, and came back in half an hour to buy dozen dozen—buying in a supply.

Miss Jean Morrison, whose station is a polling booth at Maverick and Paris streets, East Boston, drew crowds throughout the afternoon, after her eggs arrived, said:

The people were attracted by our signs and by curiosity, and many of them came but didn't buy. Many of them would go away without buying, only to return later, after changing their minds.

Lots of teamsters passed, and stopped off to take a dozen eggs home to their wives.

Many told us frankly that they would try the eggs and if they turned out well would come back for more.

And every one of these came back. It was astounding what success we had.

Another unsought testimonial to the quality of the eggs sold by the Housekeepers' League came in this letter:

December 20, 1912.

Mr. Cassidy,
Boston American.

Dear Sir:—Today, in passing a store, I noticed a window where there was a sign showing the price of 24 cents for eggs to be disposed of by the Housekeeper's League.

Curiosity impelled me to buy three dozen, and I was very much surprised and pleased to find that they equalled the eggs for which I had been paying thirty-seven and in some cases forty cents. I wished to let one, who had the good of the people at heart, know that I appreciate what he is doing for myself and the community.

Trusting that you may prosper in your worthy efforts to free the people from bondage to the trusts, I am,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. L. BURKE,
Boston, Mass.

CHELSEA MAYOR HELPS EGG CRUSADE; GIVES ROOM FOR A STATION

Chelsea wants to join the egg movement.

Mayor James H. Malone said yesterday:

"I am willing to give any room possible in any city building for this cheaper egg plan, wherever volunteers can be accommodated."

An egg staton will be opened tomorrow morning in the basement in the South wing of Chelsea City Hall for any women who wish to volunteer to sell Housekeepers' League eggs.

150 STORES **M. O'KEEFFE (INC.)** 150 STORES

If you want to own your groceries at prices that are always right and reasonable get acquainted with the O'Keefe store nearest your home.

EGGS Western Brand Eggs in 1 dozen Cartons **22c**

5 Stamps Best For Cream **CHEESE** Lb. **20c** | 5 Stamps Best Creamery **BUTTER** Lb. **35c**

From Miller to Consumer. Thousands of Bbls. Weekly

200 STAMPS BBL. SPECIAL **O'K FLOUR 6.75** | 20 STAMPS BAG SPECIAL **O'K FLOUR 85c**

200 Stamps, Flake White Flour, bbl. 6.25.
20 Stamps Flake White, large bag..80c
5 Stamps, No. 8 bag O'K Flour, 20c.
5 Stamps, No. 5 bag Best Pastry.....19c
Cluster Table Raisins, 12c Seedless Raisins, pkg. 12c Seeded Raisins, 8c.....10c
Wedding Cake Currants, pkg. 12c Dromedary Currants 12c Xmas Candy.....12c
New Orange Peel, lb. 14c Lemon Peel, lb. 14c Fancy Citron, lb. 15c Dates, pkg. 9c
Best English Walnuts, lb. 20c Fancy Mixed Nuts, lb. 17c Plum Pudding, pkg. 12½c
Imported Smyrna Figs 15c Popping Corn, pkg. 9c 3 pkgs. O'K Mixed Meat.....23c
CRACKERS—Sodas, lb. 7c Nic-Nacs 7c. Milk Lunch 9c. Brightons.....11c

ALL READY FOR YOUR ORDER

OUR liquor bottling plant is the most efficient in New England. All our bottles are new and sterilized. Our Liquors could not be more carefully guarded to keep them pure. We have spared no outlay to get the best machinery, have spent years in perfecting our mail order system, and for more than a week our shipping department has been doing up packages AHEAD of the big Christmas demand that our record-breaking Thanksgiving trade foretold.

In CALLAHAN "A" WHISKEY we have the best medium priced whiskey sold in New England, and we are taking care that our methods of handling it are also in a class by themselves.

CALLAHAN "A" WHISKEY
4 Quarts . $3.00
6 Quarts . 4.50
8 Quarts . 6.00
EXPRESS PAID IN NEW ENGLAND

TRY THIS Pure, Smooth, Palatable WHISKEY The Favorite IN ALL New England

CALLAHAN "A" WHISKEY The Great New England Ready-to-Drink Whiskey

We Supply All Dealers ASK YOURS

Callahan A Whiskey — Boston, Mass.

Send in your Christmas order as early as you can conveniently, but no matter how late it comes we will handle it better than any other house can handle it and get it to the friend whom you wish to remember with a most acceptable Christmas gift. Order by mail, over the phone or at our store. We shall be open all this week until eleven o'clock at night. Our phone numbers are Fort Hill 3750 and 3751.

JOHN F. CALLAHAN & CO.

156 to 162 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON 156 to 162 FEDERAL ST.

Don't Forget

Even in the great final rush of Christmas Shopping don't forget your

LEGAL STAMPS

with every purchase. Fill your book of Stamps. The Money or Merchandise for which you can exchange Legal Stamps will come in mighty handy after Christmas, even if not used before.

Let us ask you to shop early on these last two days and help lighten the burden for shop employees.

We wish one and all a very

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Write to the Merchants' Legal Stamp Co., Dept. C, 496 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., for a list of the stores in your vicinity that give Legal Stamps.

90 DOZENS GO FAST IN ROXBURY STATION

People Travel Far to Get Eggs at the New and Attractive Price.

Ninety dozen eggs went like hot cakes at the station in the wholesale and retail grocery store of Goode, Dudson & Henry, No. 730 Shawmut avenue, Roxbury. Within a short time, so great was the rush, the firm had to send in a big order for more of the eggs to be sold at twenty-four cents per dozen.

"People came from as far off as Copley square and Roxbury Crossing to buy the eggs," declared one member of the firm last night. "We can handle 200 dozen more eggs in jig time. In fact, I think our clerks can sell all you can send."

The residents of the Elizabeth Peabody House on Poplar street were much interested in the egg sale. Dr. Albert Evans who visits the settlement in connection with the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association considers the present prices outrageous, especially for the poor.

"Many eggs that are put on the market as strictly fresh eggs are in reality storage eggs," he said. "It is the same with chickens marked 'fresh killed.' I consider it a crime to deceive the public in this way.

"If the AMERICAN or any group of public-spirited women are interesting themselves in breaking the extortion they have my sincere commendation. And if they succeed in bringing about more reasonable market prices I think the effort of furnishing eggs at 24 cents entirely justifiable.

Samuel Hubbard of the North End Union expressed himself in the same way.

Another woman to interest herself was Mrs. John C. Brodhead, a member of the Economic Committee of the Roslindale Community Club. "The egg situation has interested me," said Mrs. Brodhead. "I don't know just what ought to be done, but something should be, surely. Undoubtedly the matter will be taken up by Mrs. Edward A. Bemis, chairman of the Economic Committee of our club."

MRS. J. L. STEARNS WRITES A REPLY TO ALBION E. BRIGGS

Mrs. J. L. Stearns, one of the first to support the egg war in Boston, today sent to the AMERICAN an open letter to Alton E. Briggs, executive secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, replying to a letter from him in which he attacked the Housekeepers' League.

Mrs. Stearns said:

"Mr. Briggs wrote me a letter, accusing me of all sorts of things. Among others, he said, I had declared I could get good eggs at eighteen cents a dozen. I never said anything of the kind. I am in the Housekepers' League movement started by Mr. Cassidy and the AMERICAN. The price of those eggs is twenty-four cents and that is the lowest price I have ever suggested."

Here is Mrs. Stearns' letter to Mr. Briggs:

No. 714 Commonwealth Avenue,
Dec. 21, 1912.

Mr. Albion E. Briggs:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of December 10, and to express my surprise at the same.

No such statements as you declared you have heard have ever been authorized by me. You have confused me with Mrs. Susan E. Stevens, who was quoted in the Boston Herald as declaring she could secure eggs at eighteen cents a dozen.

I never made such a statement.

My first knowledge of Mr. Cassidy's crusade came on the morning of December 13. I called up Mr. Cassidy, and as a result was called upon by Mr. Cassidy and a representative of the AMERICAN. The facts as presented to me were as follows:

Two hundred and odd thousand centes of eggs are in storage here now.

Fresh eggs begin to come from the South in February and will be sufficient to supply the market soon after.

Fresh eggs now cost the retailer about thirty-two cents.

In March, the storage houses begin to store eggs for the following Winter.

Twenty odd thousand crates of eggs are taken out of storage weekly at present.

When the plan of selling good eggs at twenty-four cents a dozen was explained I gave my hearty sympathy and co-operation. Any movement which will reduce the cost of living and the widespread suffering caused by the same must receive the support of every woman, without regard to social station.

Yours truly,
MRS. J. L. STEARNS.

HARRY P. CASSIDY,
LEADER OF MOVEMENT
TO CUT COST OF EGGS

H. P. CASSIDY TELLS WOMEN OF EGG WAR AND THEY FORM ORGANIZATION TO CARRY ON THE CRUSADE

HARRY P. CASSIDY here tells of the organization of the Housekeepers' League to attack the High Cost of Living, and especially the high cost of eggs.

The organization was effected at a meeting of the women interested at the home of Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, at No. 122 Huntington avenue, yesterday afternoon.

By HARRY P. CASSIDY.

The women of Boston have formed a permanent organization to continue the attack upon the cost of eggs.

I attended the meeting, where forty or fifty of Boston's most cultured and public-spirited women gathered to plan their work.

Women Plan Food Crusade.

They will attack not only the price of eggs, but will take up the poor laws, and propose better ones; they will attack all sorts of impurities in foods, and will co-operate in every way with me in my work for pure food in Boston. They will attack fraudulent weights and measures.

It was a most enthusiastic gathering. Every woman there was intensely interested, and by the questions they asked me showed a grasp of the differing aspects of the pure food and high price questions.

I was introduced by Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, who had called the meeting at her home, No. 122 Huntington avenue. I said:

"I'm mighty glad of the chance to meet the women of Boston here. I'm not a speaker—only a worker and investigator of fraudulent food conditions.

"For nine years I have been engaged by the State Dairy and Food Departments in Philadelphia running down bogus food dealers, swindlers and cheaters in every line of food products.

"I have arrested the largest egg dealers, I have incurred their wrath and animosity. I have caused laws to be passed governing the egg supplies of the State.

"And some dealers in egg products have gone to jail for violating those laws."

The women seemed to like this idea. Several laughed and two or three clapped their hands.

Exposed Extortion.

While I have never engaged in the selling of eggs, I have made an investigation of the supply, with the extortion practised on the consuming public. I found storekeepers were charging thirty and forty cents for eggs in Philadelphia.

I gave a story to the newspapers on the twenty-fifth of November in which I offered to supply the public with eggs, candled, in crate lots, at twenty-three cents a dozen.

That story was repeated on the twenty-sixth of November, and I never received even a request for a crate of eggs.

"I then went out among the women's organizations, asking if they would undertake to sell eggs. They agreed to. The result was that in December 11, the Housekeepers' League throughout the city of Philadelphia was furnished eggs to any person that cared to buy them, at twenty-four cents a dozen.

"The Boston AMERICAN engaged my services the Sunday preceding this last date. I refused to leave Philadelphia until I had the women organized and started.

"I landed here Thursday morning, December 12. I was requested by the paper to take a look at the egg conditions here.

The result was I found the same swindling practices in some of your stores here. I found 'strictly fresh' eggs marked thirty cents a dozen. I found other eggs thirty-five cents a dozen. Not any were being sold under their true names—as storage eggs.

I got some of your women interested in the sale of eggs. I made a deal with one of your men here in Boston whereby strictly selected April eggs should be delivered in cartons to any point in the city of Boston or suburbs, and sold for twenty-four cents.

Some of your storekeepers responded, and for the sake of the publicity given them by the Boston AMERICAN, agreed to sell these eggs.

I can say to you, after one day's work, that we have forced the prices down.

Plenty of Eggs Ready.

I would say to you that there is a good supply of storage eggs in your warehouses here in Boston, and the men are eager to sell them, but the avenue of supply or distribution was shut off. That was one of the troubles in Philadelphia. Therefore, a new outlet was opened. The results you know.

I want to say to you that some person for malicious reasons has circulated a story that Cassidy has profited in some manner by this deal.

I want to say that that's a vicious story; not a word or semblance of truth in it. It has only one purpose in view—to kill this work that has been started, to prevent the lowering of the price of food.

Some person has thought the Boston AMERICAN is making something out of this deal. I wish to assure every woman here that the Boston AMERICAN has no interest whatever except in trying to give the people food supplies as cheap as possible. To that end, it is giving the reading columns of this paper to the cause.

These same interests annoyed the Philadelphia women. They would call them on the 'phone—say nasty things to them—offer them eggs at some much lower price than they were getting—trying to disorganize them and arouse suspicion in their minds. Those interests have already started their work here.

Take no notice of them whatever.

Ask Cassidy Questions.

Now if there is any person here that would like to ask any questions concerning the egg situation I shall be glad to answer so far as possible.

I was then interrogated by Mrs. Pace, who asked, "Is it a fact that eggs are kept in storage for years?"

I assured her that eggs were not here in storage that length of time, especially eggs in the shell. Eggs in a cold, frozen state, are at times kept longer. But eggs in the shell are usually gathered in April and carried over till some time in January.

A Mr. Gerry came forward. He said he was prepared to furnish eggs and other food products for twenty-three cents for eggs, and at low prices on the other products. He said he believed in home industries, in home interests, that he was a Bostonian, that he had lived here all his life.

His remarks were evidently intended to cast some suspicion on my work here. I said:

"Mr. Gerry, may I ask you a question?"

He said, "Yes."

I said: "You're a Bostonian, and you believe in home industries, and you believe in people getting food cheaper? If that's so, Mr. Gerry, why didn't you see that the people got these food supplies cheaper, a week ago?"

He was a little perplexed, and he left the question unanswered.

Mr. Gerry's purpose in getting before the people and exploiting his wares was seen through very easily by the women of the league assembled there. They saw that he was simply trying to take advantage of the opportunity to "get from under," now that he saw the market was going to break. He did not come forward with his proposition before. That condemned him in their eyes. Then he asked me a question—how I got before the people.

I pointed to Philadelphia, and added that a few days investigation in Boston showed prices were terribly inflated here. I said the egg war started with my statement in the Boston AMERICAN that eggs should sell at twenty-four cents. I said:

"Mr. Gerry, if you had a proposition such as you now advance, and had gone to any newspaper in Boston, they would have been glad to give you publicity in the matter."

I then introduced Houston Goudiss, a friend of mine. He reviewed my work in Philadelphia, and told in detail of how in the last four years, the standard of foods had been raised in Philadelphia, and how laws had been passed to protect the poor from impure food.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith talked, backing my work. Mrs. H. B. Stack of No. 212 Columbus avenue, and Mrs. H. Bigelow, of No. 220 Eighth street, South Boston, and many others spoke or came to talk to me after the meeting. The women present enthusiastically promised to back the Boston AMERICAN and me in the work here. It has been planned for me to address meetings and to speak in some of the schools here. Next week shall see the egg-war and the food-fraud war go on in earnest.

The Sunday American's Pure Food Page, Conducted by Mr. Cassidy, Will Be Found on Page 5 of the Second Section

ASKS NEW MARKET TO CUT VEGETABLE COST

Herbert W. Rawson, an Arlington market gardener, has written a striking article for the Sunday AMERICAN in which he bares the reasons for the present high cost of vegetables in Greater Boston and charges neither the consumers nor producer gets a "square deal" from the retailers.

Mr. Rawson has had to throw away hundreds of dollars worth of vegetables because the prices offered by the middlemen did not pay for the marketing. Yesterday he threw away 3,000 heads of lettuce. It is his claim the middlemen are making unreasonable profits and that the retailers can easily lower the present prices and make good profits.

Mr. Rawson suggests as one remedy that a co-operative market be established in Boston in which the producers can sell direct to the consumers. Mr. Rawson's article follows:

By HERBERT W. RAWSON.

"Why are prices paid to the producer for vegetables lower at present than for many years?"

We in the greenhouse business are especially concerned with the lettuce market. We have been getting for our lettuce, all the Fall, prices ranging from five to 25 cents per box of eighteen heads. And we know it to be a fact that many of the retail stores charge from 8 to 10 cents per head for the same. Now, why this difference of over 500 per cent. between the producer and the consumer?

Why Not Five-Cent Lettuce?

I believe that our product is in demand if it could be bought at reasonable price by the consumer. But it will never be in demand if the price is always kept at eight to ten cents per head; for it is only the well-to-do that can afford to buy it at that price. I believe that if the retail price were made five cents per head the output to the consumer would be tripled.

It has been claimed by some retailers that they have certain customers that buy lettuce and that these customers are willing to pay the high price. And it is also claimed that there is a loss on account of poor lettuce and the handling of the same together with the cost of distribution.

This may be so, but I believe that many thousands more people would buy lettuce if the price were reasonable, who never have a head of lettuce in their houses. And that being so, why is not every one going to benefit?

The retailer will benefit on the increased volume of business, the middleman for the same reason, the producer through a larger outlet for his goods and the consumer because he gets more value for his money, and also because he is able to buy an article that is of great value as a food.

There are many retailers who are alive to the facts and sell their lettuce at 5 cents per head and often less than 5 cents on Saturdays. These retailers and all of those that do likewise should be commended, but I honestly believe that the retailer who does not grade his selling price according to his cost price is doing more to increase the cost of living than any other fellow.

The market gardeners do not want to eliminate the retailer because we believe him necessary to our business success. We do not want to eliminate the middleman for he is necessary. But we do want a square deal on returns from our product. We are not getting it now. Our average price for lettuce this Fall is lower than it ever was before and the average price the consumer pays for lettuce is fully as high as ever before.

Take the Case of Celery.

This holds true for many of the other vegetables, as, for instance, celery. The prices the producer received for lettuce and celery the past six years were as follows on December 20 of each year:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Lettuce, per box of 18 heads	.25	.75	.40	1.00	.75	.30
Celery, per dozen bunches	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.00

How can we reconcile these facts with what the consumer pays for these vegetables at the present time

How can it be remedied?

It has been suggested that the market gardeners form a co-operative selling company. And it has been also suggested that we sell direct to the consumer.

Now, the market gardeners, if I understand the situation rightly, do not want to go into the retail business. We do not want to break a package. We are willing to sell a package (a bushel box) in lots from one to one thousand either to the consumer, the retailer or the jobber.

I am strongly of the opinion, however, that we shall be forced to work our selling end on the co-operative basis if conditions do not change in the immediate future.

THE CLOSING DAYS

Receivers' Sale

THE CLOSING DAYS

Acting Under Orders from the Receivers
Still Greater Reductions at

Butler's Apparel Shops

Washington and Winter Streets

The Stock Must Be Sold

Everything Must Go in the Next Few Days

Thousands of Useful Christmas Gifts at Enormous Savings

Dainty Neckwear, Evening Scarfs, Marabout and Ostrich Neckpieces, Hand-Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs, Bedroom, Evening and Opera Footwear, Street and Evening Gloves, Men's Gloves, lined and unlined; Silk Petticoats, Beautiful Chiffon and Lingerie Waists, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Umbrellas, Fur Coats, Fur Scarfs, Muffs, Dolls for the Santa Claus Expectant Tots, Boys' Clothing and Furnishings, Fetching Apparel for the Infants, Sweaters for the Out-Door Folks, Hand-Made and Embroidered Lingerie, Rough Weather Coats, Evening Coats and Wraps, Silk and Lingerie Costumes.

Kimonos in crepe, silk and wool .69¢ to $5.00
Elderdown Dressing Sacques.....$1.95
Bath Robes.....$3.69 to $5.50
French Underwear.....$1.49 to $18.50
Combinations.....$1.50 to $13.50
Chemises.....69¢ to $5.00
Gowns.....69¢ to $10.50
Flannelette Gowns.....75¢ to $1.85
Princess Slips.....89¢ to $5.98
Children's Silk and Cotton Hosiery, $1.3¢ to 95¢
Denton's Sleeping Garments.....75¢
Children's Union Suits.....29¢ to $1.50
Misses' Dresses.....$3.25 to $15.00
House Dresses.....75¢ to $4.95
Party Dresses.....$10.50 to $29.50
Dinner Gowns.....$18.50 to $75.00
Gloria and Sateen Petticoats...69¢ to $2.19
Messaline Petticoats.....$1.95 to $4.69
Gymnasium Suits.....$2.50 to $3.95
Steamer and Auto Rugs....$2.69 to $10.75
Mackanaw Coats.....$4.69 to $16.50
Sweaters.....$2.45 to $12.50
Fur Muffs.....$1.75 to $35.00
Jack Roses.....35¢ to 65¢
Ostrich Plumes.....$1.69 to $5.98
Beaver Felt and Velvet Hats....25¢ to $3.98
French Print Dresden Ribbons....29¢ to 59¢
Rain Coats.....$1.69 to $15.00
Infants' Coats.....$1.25 to $3.98
Boys' Suits.....$2.00 to $7.95
Boys' Overcoats.....$2.65 to $10.98
Dolls.....19¢ to $3.98
Girls' Dresses.....69¢ to $12.50
Misses' Cloth Suits.....$5.95 to $25.00
Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 50¢ to $1.50
Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs..19¢ to 50¢
Lace-trimmed Jabots.....25¢ to $10.50
Malina Lace Stocks and Jabots..50¢ to $7.50
Shadow Lace Chemisettes.....50¢ to $2.50
Irish Lace Sets.....$3.98 to $14.50
Venise Lace Collars.....50¢ to $5.98
Evening Scarfs.....65¢ to $15.00
Marabout Pieces.....$3.49 to $19.50
Fabric Gloves.....25¢ to $1.69
Evening Gloves, 16 and 20 buttons.....$1.95
Street Gloves, clasp and button..75¢ to $1.69
Men's Cape Gloves.....85¢ to $1.50
Men's Mocha Gloves.....$1.19 to $1.69
Women's Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hosiery, 18¢ to $1.95
Silk and Chiffon Waists....$1.98 to $37.50
Lingerie Waists.....45¢ to $10.75
Misses' Coats.....$3.95 to $36.50
Evening Coats.....$6.75 to $45.00
Women's Suits.....$6.95 to $25.00
Women's Coats.....$8.95 to $45.00

SHOES.

Patent Leather, Tan Calf, Vici, Cloth Top, Suede Leather, Gun Metal Calf, Storm Boots, Moccasins, Slippers, Juliettes...98¢ to $3.45

THE C. E. OSGOOD CO. THE C. E. OSGOOD CO.

Your Credit Is Good Here

When In Doubt Buy Of OSGOOD

New England's Greatest Furniture Store

744-756 WASHINGTON ST BOSTON

Just a Few Steps From the Boylston and Essex Tunnel Stations

Your Credit Is Good Here

Genuine Holiday Furniture Bargains

You Still Have Time to Save Money on Your Christmas Buying

Dressers Exactly like illustration, golden oak or mahogany finish; swell top drawer; bevel French plate mirror. Regularly $15.00. Our holiday price..... **10.75**

Brass Costumer

Substantial and attractive, a useful article for the home; regular $5.50. Our holiday price **3.65**

Parlor Desks Exactly like illustration. Oak or mahogany finish; has style and quality. Regularly $6.50. Our holiday price..... **3.95**

Rockers Exactly like illustration, American quartered oak, with imitation leather seat and back. Regularly $7. Our holiday price... **3.95**

Our Guarantee to Customers

Following our usual custom of protecting our credit customers against possible loss and hardship, we remind them that we give a receipted bill in full on credit accounts up to $500 in case of a customer's death.

Morris Chairs Exactly like illustration, quartered oak or mahogany finish; velour cushions; sells regularly $12. Our holiday price.... **8.45**

Open Evenings Until Christmas

Cambridge Store 1075 Cambridge St. | BOSTON STORE 744-756 Washington Street | East Boston Store 59 Meridian St.

THE C. E. OSGOOD CO. THE C. E. OSGOOD CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

"Don't hope for the best; buy it here"—the fragrance and modest simplicity of this suggestion is charming.

Cross Fitted Madison Bag
For Ladies

Tan Grained Oxhide, Moirette Lined, with Solid Brass Lock and 2 Slide Locks. Supplied with Elastic Pockets, Which Contain Black Ebony Mirror, Clothes Brush, Comb, Hair Brush, File, Buttonhook, Steel Nail Scissors, Crystal Bottles and Jars with Nickel Tops, Salve Jar, Powder Jar, 2 Lotion Bottles, Long Scent Bottle, Bottle Containing Tooth Brush and Nail Brush — All Complete in Bag—14 Inches..... **$25.00**

BAG WITHOUT FITTINGS..... **$14.50**

FITTED SUIT CASES—For Ladies—From..... **$31.50**

People will not now go and find out things for themselves; they expect to be wooed and won by advertising.

Cross English Purse Bag

Made of One Piece of Levant Morocco with Spacious Side Gussets and Lined with Heavy Watered Silk; 2 Shirred Pockets Containing Change Purse, Leather Covered, and Mirror. Bag is 8½ Inches Long x 4¼ Deep and Has Double Strap Handle —Complete..... **$9.50**

SHOPPING BAG—Colored Morocco, Silk Lined. Supplied with Leather Covered Change Purse. Bag is 10¾ Inches Long x 8 Deep When Closed and Has Double Strap Handle and Gold Plated Trimmings—Complete..... **$5.75**

PIGSKIN..... **$6.75**

VANITY CASE—Colored Morocco, Supplied with Mirror and Powder Puff..... **$3.25**

CARD CASE — Colored Morocco, Silk Lined..... **$3.25**

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders
Catalogue Sent Upon Request

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Store
145 Tremont Street
Near Temple Place

Up-Town New York Down-Town
219 5th. Ave. 253 Broadway
Near 26th St. Opposite City Hall

Agencies Throughout the World

BOSTON DOCTOR HAS LEPROSY REMEDY

Archie Thomas, at Penikese Island, Said to Have Volunteered.

HAS a cure been found for leprosy?

It is reported that Dr. James A. Honeij has found a parasite which destroys the germ of leprosy, and that means the disease which has scourged mankind since the days of the Deluge, has at last been vanquished.

Dr. Honeij does not admit he has found a cure for leprosy. He declared to a representative of the Sunday AMERICAN who found him in his laboratory at Harvard Medical School that the investigation of leprosy is too young yet for such a statement.

"We have hopes," declared the doctor. "That is all."

Hope Remedy Has Been Found.

Nevertheless, the discoveries of Dr. Honeij are so remarkable as to lead the State Board of Charity to appoint him a special investigator into leprosy in Massachusetts, and physicians are hopeful a cure for the disease is at last at hand.

Doctor Honeij is a young man but already has made strides in the scientific profession. He was graduated from Tufts Medical School in 1908, pursued his studies abroad and is one of the few American physicians who have studied leprosy in the leper settlements of Africa where the disease in its most horrible form prevails.

On his return to Massachusetts he pursued his investigations at Penikese Island where there are fourteen victims and at the Medical school.

"Along what lines are you working?" he was asked.

"We are following a certain line of bacteriological investigation. I really cannot make any statement at this time. We do feel hopeful, that is all."

Leprosy, as all physicians know, is a germ disease. The germ was discovered in 1871 by Hansen, and for forty-one years great physicians the world over have searched vainly for a microbe which would be fatal to the microbe of leprosy.

Lepers Eager to Try It.

They have conquered the bacilli of one disease after another, but leprosy still defies them, and if Dr. Honeij has found the germ he has achieved everlasting fame.

Dr. Honeij's investigations will not be experiments on the lepers at Penikese, which attacks on the virulent but invisible germs in the bottles in his laboratory.

It has been proved, however, that a cure which will work in the laboratory may sometimes fail in practice, and there are Massachusetts lepers eager to try anything which will restore them to the world of men.

Archie Thomas, probably the most intelligent leper alive today, is said to have volunteered through Dr. Parker, superintendent of Penikese Island, to test a cure of Dr. Honeij finds one.

Thomas is the schoolboy of Upton who was discovered to have leprosy several years ago and who was removed to Penikese, but continued his education and has even developed into a wireless telegraph operator. He sounded the alarm when fire broke out on the island a year ago and brought a revenue cutter.

Youth's Tragedy.

The tragedy of this youth, confined for life to association with lepers, is lightened a bit by a wonderful example of maternal affection.

When it was determined the boy had leprosy and the State came to take him away, his mother, Mrs. Emma Thomas, said goodby to the healthy members of her family and accompanied her boy into the colony of lepers, prepared to share his fate if she could console him.

The State of Massachusetts was glad to get such a woman and engaged her as a nurse so that she is still at Penikese, keeping hope in her boy, ministering to the other unfortunates, and earning the love of all on the island.

Leprosy was introduced into Massachusetts by immigration. It was unknown here until a dozen years ago, and its presence in this State caused much alarm.

In Biblical days it was thought leprosy was contagious, that the lepers polluted the atmosphere and gave the disease to all who approached them. Modern science knows leprosy is only mildly infectious. Just how the disease is spread on is not yet known, but it is not easily acquired.

During the middle ages leprosy was common all over Europe, and even in England and Ireland there were thousands of lepers. The advancement of civilization seems to have driven it out of Europe for it is found now only in remote corners, but it still remains in other quarters of the world where sanitation is unknown.

Cleanliness is the best preventive of leprosy. Where everything is clean there is no chance for the lurking germ.

ISRAEL DENIES STORY.

Berlin Surgeon Did Not Operate on Czarevitch.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Professor James Israel, the noted Berlin surgeon, denied today that he had performed an operation on the young son of the Emperor of Russia. A story that Professor Israel had journeyed to St. Petersburg and performed a delicate surgical operation on the heir apparent to the Russian throne, receiving as compensation $25,000 and the royal promise to better conditions for Jews in Odessa and Kiev, was telegraphed from Berlin and published in the United States.

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MAINE PROGRESSIVES TO DEFEAT BURLEIGH

Action at Portland Conference Means Re-Election of Gardner to U. S. Senate.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 21.—Eight of the eleven Progressives who will sit in the coming Maine Legislature at Augusta assembled in this city today at the Hotel Falmouth, were in close conference for five hours, and voted unanimously to make Progressive nominations for all State officers and for United States Senator. Their action means the defeat of Burleigh, Republican, and the probable return of Senator Obadiah Gardner, Progressive Democrat.

The Progressive legislators voted further to stand as a unit on everything political at the State House. There will be a total of eleven Progressives there. The three who were absent today were represented by letters in which they declared their willingness to abide by the vote of the eight.

In the announcement of this epochal meeting Portland Republican leaders admitted tonight that they read the doom of Edwin Chick Burleigh's ambitions towards the United States Senate.

If the eleven Progressives—who were elected as Republicans—had determined to vote with the Republicans on the Senatorial ballot, former Governor Burleigh would probably have been elected by a majority of eight or nine votes.

Names Are Held Back.

Nobody could get the names of the eight men who spent today in one of the parlors of the Falmouth Hotel. Their statement was given to the press by Hobert P. Gardner of Aroostook, chairman of the Progressive State Committee.

It was said that the Progressives preferred to remain unknown for the present because they want to go about their regular business without being subjected to the "pressure" sure to follow an announcement of their determination.

As elected, the new Legislature will be Republican—on the face of the returns—by 16 votes.

There will be 21 Republicans in the Senate and 78 in the House, a total of 99.

There will be 10 Democrats in the Senate and 73 in the House, a total of 83.

The discovery of 11 Republicans who are really Progressives, and who will have nothing to do with the Republican Old Guard and its candidates, completely changes the complexion of things, and at this time appears to indicate the success of Obadiah Gardner.

The Maine State Grange came to town this week in annual convention, and Senator Gardner came along with them.

Grangers for Gardner.

Senator Gardner was for many years at the head of the Grange in Maine. He is immensely popular with the farming element in and out of the organization. It is not known that the United States Senator has taken a hand in local politics a whole lot during the week, but it is everywhere inferred, that his friends have not suffered any by reason of his attendance at the big annual meet.

The Progressive objection to Burleigh is that he has always trained with the Old Guard, in State and National politics, and that he belongs to the political school of Aldrich of Rhode Island, Crane of Massachusetts, Gallinger of New Hampshire, and all the rest of the Republican "reactionaries."

Drops Dead at Work.

George Flynn, sixty, No. 86 Clarence street, Roxbury, dropped dead of heart failure yesterday while at work as a stone mason on the new Mercy Hospital. He leaves a widow and family.

RAILROADS AND PANAMA CANAL MAKE NEVADA A WEALTHY FARMING STATE

Thousands of farmers are now rushing westward to take up claims on the rich, unoccupied lands of Nevada. Railroad officials have looked this territory as one soon to become the great agricultural State of the Union. Since the Panama Canal is but four years, hundreds of miles have been extended through Nevada, and great new farm products is the result. The opening of the Panama Canal will extend distribution and open even greater markets to the farmers of Nevada.

Unoccupied land in this district can now be purchased from the railroads from the government at a nominal cost. It is now being taken up rapidly by progressive farmers from the East, and undoubtedly will multiply in value within the next few years. Railroads are now offering low fares to actual farmers who want a good home site and a chance to make a big money in this newly opened farming field.

Nevada comprises an immense acreage of ideal land that will produce big crops under intensive cultivation. Last year there were shipped from one county of the state 81,000 head of cattle, over 200,000 of sheep and about 2,000 head of horses. The stock had an aggregate value of about three and one-half million dollars. The land so far has been used only for stock raising, but it is now destined to become one of the greatest wheat fields in the nation.

The soil is a rich loam, and is of the same character throughout the state. The water is from artesian wells, which feed the large beautiful supply. The partial development of the land, and its vast unoccupied areas, are largely due to the fact that until the past few years it lacked adequate transportation facilities.

During the remaining months of the year large numbers of homeseekers will undoubtedly take very low fares to Nevada offered by the various railroads. Those homeseekers fares allow stopovers at various points of interest, west of Ogden.

For round-trip tickets to points in California and Nevada, over the Western Pacific Railway, at very low rates, first and third Tuesdays of each month during 1912 and 1913. Ask agent for your nearest Ticket Agent. The fare from Missouri River points to Ogden, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, St. Joseph or the nearest equivalent is $33 each. Fares from other points proportionately low. Ask the agent for full information, and copy of Western Pacific folder entitled "Opportunity," or write for same to W. S. Lonsdale, Passenger Traffic Manager, Western Pacific Railway, San Francisco, Cal.

Great Trees Found in Hood River, Oregon

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Dec. 21.—"In the forest reserve between the headquarters of the West Fork of Hood River and the Buil Run Lake are some large trees, bigger than any I have ever seen anywhere else in the Northwest," said George T. Prather, a pioneer newspaper man and orchardist of the Hood River Valley.

"My attention was first called to the giants of the forest about fifteen years ago by L. Ferdinand Flose of Latourelle, who made a visit every Summer to the northwest base of Mount Hood. Mr. Flose at that time had a communication in the Oregonian relative to the trees."

NEW FIGHT TO BLOCK TAFT NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Another step was taken today to block President Taft's civil nominations when Senator Borah, chairman of the committee on Education and Labor, to which they have been referred, announced that the committee would not meet for some time after the Christmas holidays. Senator Borah today received from New York a copy of resolutions drawn by civic workers and reformers which protests that the President's industrial commission does not meet the requirements of the situation and should be abolished.

POSSES ON TRAIL OF R. I. AUTO BANDITS

CHARLESTOWN, R. I., Dec. 21.—Sheriffs heading armed posses, local police chiefs and bands of citizens, today took up the search for the two armed bandits who held up and robbed the two paymasters of the Alton Lace Company of $1,6-0 of their escaped to Boston. It is believed. Word has been sent to the Boston police, and those of every Massachusetts city and town along the way to be on the lookout for the two highwaymen.

The police believe the robbers came from Boston in a high-powered automobile.

$9,000,000 MORE PAY TO 35,000 FIREMEN

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The 35,000 railway firemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, were offered an increase of wages today on a basis of the award recently made to the engineers. The offer to the firemen was made by the conference committee of railway managers, representing fifty-two Eastern railways, through Elisha Lee, the chairman. Mr. Lee said that the increased cost to the roads would be $9,500,000. Other demands of the men were not included in the proffer.

Women's Handkerchiefs—Pure linen, with embroidered block initial 65c

Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement

Store Open Until 6:30 P. M. Monday and Tuesday

DIRECT ENTRANCES—WASHINGTON, SUMMER AND HAWLEY STREETS—TUNNEL STATION

20 Hours More to Buy Christmas Gifts in This Unique Bargain Store

—and because of the Automatic Plan, prices as low as the time is short. As Christmas gets nearer and nearer, more and more Automatic reductions come on gift merchandise.

NOW THE POINT IS—CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO WALK THROUGH TO-MORROW AND THE NEXT DAY?

Christmas Gifts For MEN

Men's Blanket Bath Robes—

Choice of good colorings, all matched, cords and girdles. $3 Grade $1.45

Made from soft, serviceable blankets, good colors, all seams piped, satin neck guard, matched neck cord and girdle. $4 Grade $2.75

Blanket, lounging or bath robes, made with shawl collars, with matched silk cord around front, collar and pocket, all styles. $7 Grade $4.75

Many good colors to choose from, with satin neck guard, matched neck cord and girdles, all piped seams. $5 Grade $3.65

Men's Combination Sets—

One pair of silk plaited half hose and silk four-in-hand to match, in all the wanted colors; attractive gift boxes. 45c Grade 39c

Consisting of one pair silk plaited half hose, one silk handkerchief and four-in-hand to match; all in attractive gift boxes. $1 Grade 79c

Men's Four-in-Hands—

Crochet knit, good color combinations, in gift boxes. 25c Grade, 3 for 25c, each 10c

Silk knit accordion and crochet weave, good color combinations, including plain shades. 50c Grade 25c

Fine silk knit accordion and crochet weaves, many good color combinations, in cross and bias stripes, including many novelties and some plain colors. $1.35 and $1.50 Grades 65c

$2

Waists

Chiffon Waists—In suit colors; some embroidered, others contrasting trimmings. $3-$4 Grades..... $2

Silk and Chiffon Waists—In new models, some with new vest effects. $5 Grade..... $2.85

Silk Waists—Tailored styles and fancy embroidered fronts. $2 Grade $1.50

Underwear

Undermuslins — Including gowns, combinations and petticoats, elaborately trimmed. $1.50 Grade..... $1

Gowns, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. $1.25 Grade..... 85c

Jewelry Suggestions

LA VALLIERS 50c and 75c Grade 18c — PENDANT AND FESTOON	BABY RINGS 75c Grade 50c — SOLID GOLD BAND, STONE SET, SIGNET	COAT CHAINS 75c Grade 35c — STONE SET, FANCY LINKS
CUFF LINKS $1 Grade 50c — GOLD FILLED, ENGRAVED	BAR PINS $1 Grade 45c — STERLING SILVER, STONE SET	Boudoir Clocks $2.25 Grade 89c — ROYAL BONN CASES, WARRANTED
TIE CLIPS 39c and 50c Grade 15c — GOLD FRONT, ROMAN	Coral Necklaces $3.75 Grade $1.95 — GRADUATED STRINGS, REAL CORAL	COLLAR PINS 50c Grade 25c — GOLD FRONT, LARGE SIZE
BAR PINS $2.50 Grade $1.25 — PLATINUMOID SET STONE	NECK BEADS $2 Grade $1.19 — GOLD FILLED, FOX TAIL CHAIN	WATCH FOBS $3.50 Grade $1.75 — 14-KARAT GOLD FILLED SIGNET

For Women

Beacon Blanket Bath Robes, satin trimmed, sailor collar, wool girdle.

$3 Grade

2/3

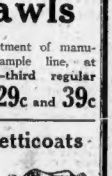
$2.25

Shawls

Varied assortment of manufacturer's sample line, at about one-third regular prices 29c and 39c

Silk Petticoats

Pompadour messaline silk petticoats in light shades, beautiful plaited flounce. $5 Grade, $3



BARGAINS IN FUR COATS
Filene Warranted
$12.50 to $110

$3500 Dollars' Worth of LEATHER HAND BAGS At Big Reductions

Hundreds of Other Christmas Bargain Lots For Men, Women and Children

ATTACK REPORTER'S DYNAMITE EVIDENCE

Attorney Hovey Assails Gallagher's Story of Higgins, the Boston Defendant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21. — At the dynamite conspiracy trial today, Attorney Hovey took up the cases of E. E. Phillips of Syracuse, N. Y., Fred Shireman of Indianapolis and the four Chicago defendants, James Coughlin, James Cooney, Wilbur Shuppe, Richard H. Houlihan and Frank J. Higgins of Boston. He made a strenuous attack on the government's chief witness against him, Daniel J. Gallagher, a Boston reporter.

"The only evidence the government has introduced against these four Chicago defendants," said Hovey, "entitling that James B. McNamara shot at him while he was standing on a stump and that five minutes later he entered into a friendly conversation with the man who had just shot at him.

"Dear old Uncle Sam doesn't want to see an innocent man convicted, but the National Directors' Association seems to be mightily interested."

Knife May Restore Sight to Cobbler

Unusual Operation Here Friday Upon Bridgewater Man With Shot in His Head.

BROCKTON, Dec. 21.—An unusual operation will be performed next Friday at the Commonwealth Hospital, Boston, on Leroy E. Thorpe of East Bridgewater, "the blind cobbler," whose case has attracted so much attention throughout the State, with the object of restoring his sight. Twelve years ago he was shot, and the charge has stayed in his head since. Dr. Lily Owen Burbank of Boston and East Bridgewater became interested in the case, and through her efforts an X-ray photograph of Thorpe's skull was made.

Dr. Burbank also interested Dr. Samuel Harris, Boston, and arranged the operation for Friday.

Dr. Harris will operate, assisted by Dr. John Morgan, F. B. Grainger and Dr. Burbank.

The surgeons believe that by the removal of the shot behind the right eye, where it presses upon the optic nerve, they can relieve the patient.

HALT BATTLESHIP WORK.

Half Employes at Krupp Yard on Strike.

KIEL, Dec. 21.—More than half the employes at Krupp's Germania shipbuilding yards went on strike today. The work of construction on three German battleships was brought to a standstill.

THOUSANDS PROTEST MILL 'DEATH SHUTTLE'

"Enforce the Law," Demand Employes at New Bedford Looms.

While vigorous demands are made that Attorney-General Swift immediately enforce the anti-kiss-of-death-shuttle law all over the State, the mill management are fighting for a still further extension of time on the pretext that no practical hand-threading shuttle can be secured to take its place. The mill workers of New Bedford are especially aroused over the open manner in which the mill managements of that city are said to evade the law.

With 40 per cent. of the kiss-of-death shuttles already thrown out of the Fall River mills, proving that hand-threading shuttles are easily obtained and practicable, New Bedford mill men are alleged to be bringing pressure to bear on the State Board of Health to suspend the law in their favor.

Large as is the number of kiss-of-death shuttles thrown into the scrap heap at Fall River, however, it is asserted that even in that city there also is a manifest desire on the part of certain mill interests to evade the new law.

Beating the Law.

Similar complaints daily are being received from almost every other large mill centres in the State. The situation rapidly is becoming so acute that Attorney-General Swift will be compelled to declare himself one way or the other.

Taking advantage of a technical provision in the law prohibiting the use of the death-shuttle, in which the State Board of Health is authorized to extend the time limit if reasonable cause is shown why this should be done, the mill managements generally are said to have succeeded in beating the law itself.

The mill managements at New Bedford already have secured a six-month extension of time. They now have asked the State Board of Health for still another extension. The "reasonable cause" advanced is their alleged inability to secure legal shuttles to take the place of the old-time kiss-of-death instrument.

This request has called forth a storm of protests from the 8,000 weavers of that city. Through Francis J. Duffy, secretary of the New Bedford Weavers' Union, they have demanded that the law be enforced. To further expedite the abolition to this death-carrying device, they declare, is equivalent to saying that the State sanctions the killing off of men and women of their calling by nullifying the law governing in the case.

Representative Edward F. Harrington of the South district, in a statement to the AMERICAN, says that "Attorney-General Swift is evading the law by the wholesale." As proof that this evasion is injurious to the workers, he cites the following instance:

Seeks State Recompense.

A young man employed as weaver in one of our mills recently learned from his physician that he was threatened with a tubercular throat brought on by using the old-time kiss-of-death shuttle. He now has a physician's certificate to that effect. It is his intention to apply, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for damages for the injury he has received and is now suffering.

The new law was supposed to become operative on October 1.

Secretary Duffy of the New Bedford Weavers' Union is incensed at the statements attributed to Halton Langshaw, superintendent of the Parkmount mill in that city, at the State Board of Health hearing.

"It is not true that there isn't a shuttle on the market which cannot be sucked. There are several," declared Mr. Duffy yesterday.

"Since the anti-suction shuttle law went into effect, the manufacturers were required to provide a shuttle that could be threaded by hand, instead of making the weavers depend upon suction of breath for drawing the thread through the shuttle eye. The law calls for a fine of fifty dollars for each violation of the provisions of the bill. We don't hear of any fines being imposed."

MRS. SEARS BURIED.

Trinity Filled for Last Rites for Society Leader.

Members of leading Boston families filled Trinity Church yesterday noon, when funeral service was held for Mrs. Ellen Randolph Sears, wife of Frederick R. Sears, and mother of Miss Dorothy Sears and of Frederick R. Sears, Jr.

The ushers were Francis Shaw, Henry Lyman, Henry S. Hunnewell, Francis L. Higginson, Jr., George P. Gardner, Dr. Franklin Dexter, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Harcourt Amory, Augustus Hemenway and Rodolphe L. Agassiz.

The baldachin installed in the chancel for Christmas decorations had been put in place. White flowers were massed on the communion table and along the choir screen.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. R., rector of Trinity, assisted by Bishop Lawrence. The full choir assisted. The Bishop and Dr. Mann accompanied the body to Mt. Auburn cemetery.

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E. A. Carlisle & Pope Co.
52 to 60 Beverly St.

Letters From the Lonely Club

Acquaintanceship Club Will Be Organized as Result of Many Appeals for Companions

Since Miss Harriet P. R. Farrar hit upon the idea of establishing the Boston Acquaintanceship Club, and made the fact known, she has been deluged with letters from the lonely, not only in this city, but from other cities of the State.

More than 200 letters have been received from lonely girls and women. More than 150 men have declared that they are lonely and would welcome the acquaintance of congenial companions. Some of the letters are from girls who know no young men and have no escorts in the evening. Widows and widowers have made appeals for friendships which they lack.

Some of the letters, taken at random, which Miss Farrar has received, follow:

"Nowhere to Go at Night."

Springfield, Dec. 13, 1912.

My Dear Miss Farrar:

Will you please tell me more about your club, and if it has a branch in this city? I read about it in a Boston newspaper. About four months ago, I came here to work from Vermont, and I have met only a few persons. My room-mate is a young woman like myself. We would like to get acquainted with some nice people. Nights we have nowhere to go and my friend says if we should go to some church to get acquainted. It would make us both happy, if you would tell us whether there is a branch of the Acquaintanceship Club in this city, and what you have to do to become a member?

I should like to meet some young women and young men that we could have a social time with. It's dreadfully lonely at times here.

Yours ——

Cried from Loneliness

Tremont St., Boston, Dec. 15, 1912.

My Dear Miss Farrar,—The other day when I read in the paper about a young woman making her debut into society I said to the girl who works alongside of me at the shop, "How can we girls make our debut?" Nobody cares anything about us.

My parents have been dead ten years and I came here to Boston three years ago. I have lived in four places. You can get plenty of company if you are not too particular. But I want to meet some good young men. Would it not be great if I could meet them in a social way? I have two pretty dresses that I am dying to wear. Once in a while a young man comes after my friend. Then I am left alone and, I tell you, I've cried till I was sick because no one seemed to care for me. Do help me.

Yours ——

Wants a Musical Friend.

Boston, Dec. 15, 1912.

My dear Miss Farrar:

I should like to meet you and talk over the Acquaintanceship Club. It seems to me, that such a club is very much needed right here in Boston. I am twenty-three years old. Several years ago, I came here at the suggestion of my aunt. She has been dead over a year. Since then I have been quite lonely. I want to get acquainted with some young man who is interested in music. While I have the privilege of using the piano in this house where I am staying, it gets so dull playing every evening and talking with no one.

Sincerely yours, ——

She Loves Good Books.

My dear Miss Farrar:

All day long I am in a store working, and when I get my supper, I have nowhere to go. I think that your club will help young people who are strangers here in Boston. When I first came to Boston, I used to churn around with a few boys, but I dropped them. My mother told me with her dying breath to be a good girl. If I could get acquainted with some young woman, or some young man so that my evenings could be spent pleasantly I would like it. I like good books. We could read together.

Yours, ——

Club to Be Organized.

As a result of the loneliness that the letters show exists, Miss Farrar will, on Friday formally organize her club at her rooms, No. 120 Boylston street. Only persons will be admitted who are properly vouched for. Members of the club will attend places of amusement together and social dances and other entertainments will be planned. Speaking of the club yesterday Miss Farrar said:

"The club has grown far beyond my expectations. When it was started, as an informal meeting, I had no idea that it would attract such widespread attention."

YANKEE PRINCESS DEAD.

Agnes Salm-Salm Born in Baltimore in 1840.

CARLSBAD, Germany, Dec. 21.—Princess Agnes Salm-Salm died here today. Her life had been a romantic one.

She was the daughter of an American colonel named Leesery and was born in Baltimore Christmas Day, 1840. She gained renown as an actress and then, in 1862, married Prince Felix Salm-Salm. She accompanied her husband through all of his many army campaigns. After the Franco-Prussian war she married Charles Honegge.

ECZEMA WOULD ITCH AND BURN

On Face and In Ears, All Little Scales. Scratched Until Ears Bled, Swelled Terribly, One Cake of Cuticura Soap and One Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured.

25 E. Main St., Patchogue, N. Y.,—"For several years I was troubled with eczema on my face and finally in my ears. When it first started it would break out all in little red spots and then it would itch and burn and become all little scales. After I would scratch it my face would look so red and scaly that I would be ashamed to have anyone see me. My ears itched so that I scratched until they bled. Soon they became inflamed and swelled terribly. My face was that way for over a year and I tried several remedies but they were not satisfactory. Finally I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap I was completely cured and can say now that I have as good skin as anyone." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Soreca, Mar. 6, 1912.

"The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and other unwholesome conditions. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

MEN! OSTRICH PLUMES MAKE

a pleasing and lasting gift. Their beauty recalls the sweet remembrance as

nothing else will. We are going to make this banner week; all plumes have been marked at exactly Half Price.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THAT PRESENT

Read these prices, every feather guaranteed. We Insure and Mail your present to any part of the United States free.

This French Ostrich
18 Inches Long 7 Inches Wide
VALUE $6
$2.48

Extra Quality Willow
23 Inches Long 23 Inches Wide
VALUE $9
$4.48

Birds of Paradise
EXTRA LARGE
$10.48
Extra VALUE $20 Quality

Willow
Made Same as Above
28 Inches Long 25 Inches Wide
$9.48
Extra VALUE $16.00 Quality

350 MARABOUT SETS AT EXACTLY ONE HALF PRICE

See the Pretty Ostrich Neck Bands, Newest Useful Ornament, Value $8.00, Our Price $2.98

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Christmas Specials

1/3 SAVED ON Groceries & Provisions

OPEN MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS

We Give Special Attention to Telephone Orders
ORDER DEPARTMENT, TEL. RICH. 2900
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS AMOUNTING TO $2.00 WITHIN 15 MILES
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

Butter Finest Creamery Per Lb. 36c (40c VALUE)
Cheese York State Fancy Per Lb. 21c (25c VALUE)
EGGS Fancy Large Brown Per Doz. 24c
Flour Fancy Minn. Patent Bbl. $5.69 BAG 73c

ONE GENUINE ROSALIE TEASPOON GIVEN FREE
WITH PURCHASE OF TEA OR COFFEE
For Friday and Saturday Only
We Will Give FREE One Genuine ROSALIE TEASPOON with each pound of our 30c, 40c and 50c Teas, or 5lb purchase of 27c and 32c Coffee

Meat Department Special

TURKEYS Fancy Young Meaty Per Lb. 26c
We Do Not Carry Cold Storage Turkeys

Chicken Fancy Fresh Killed Per Lb. 22c
FOWL Fancy Fresh Killed Per Lb. 20c
GEESE Fancy Per Lb. 20c
DUCKS Fancy Fresh Killed Per Lb. 22c

Fruit and Vegetable Specials
ORANGES, Fancy Floridas or Navels, per doz. ..... 18c and 25c
LEMONS, Fancy, per doz. 25c
GRAPE FRUIT, Fancy, each 5c
EATING APPLES, Fancy, peck 50c
COOKING APPLES, Fancy Baldwins or Greenings, per peck 34c
DATES, Fancy Hallowe'en, lb. 10c
PIGS, Fat Legrys, per lb. 15c
POTATOES, Fancy Green Mountains, per peck 25c
SQUASH, Fancy Hubbard, lb. 2½c
ONIONS, Fancy Deerfield, qt. 2½c
CRANBERRIES, Fancy Cape, per quart 10c
CELERY, Fancy Boston Market, per bunch ..... 12c, 2 for 25c
MIXED NUTS, Fancy, per lb. 25c

BAKERY PECIALS
MINCE PIES, the value, each 12c
SQUASH PIES, the value, each 12c
MOCHA PIES, the value, each 25c
JELLY ROLLS, 10c value, each 8c
FRUIT CAKE, Light or Dark, 10c value, per lb. 6c
PLUM PUDDING, Home Made, large size 45c, medium size 25c
COFFEE ROLLS, 12c value, per doz. 10c

CANDY SPECIALS
PURE SUGAR RIBBON CANDY, 40c value, per lb. 23c
BABY MIXTURE, Fancy Fruit Flavors, Hard Candies, 2 lbs. 25c
FANCY FRUIT FLAVORED GUMS, 2 lbs. 25c

Christmas Wines and Liquors

Our Liquors are sold at 110 CANAL STREET, 1301 TREMONT STREET, and at Main Office, 50 SUMMER STREET. All mail orders must be sent to Main Store. CASH MUST BE SENT WITH ALL ORDERS FOR LIQUORS. No liquors sent C. O. D. Liquors can be packed with grocery orders. No charge for packing or boxing. Prices quoted are for Express only delivered anywhere in New England, excepting beer, ale and alcohol.

California Wines
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL, regular 35c value 17c per full bottle.

Gray's Club Whiskey
A RICH AND MELLOW BLEND of old Whiskey, Megger Jar $1.00 value, full bottle 69c
Gallon jug 2.70

GRAY'S HANDICAP, "De value; full gallon jug $1.80 at 49c
CALIFORNIA WINE, 7 vintage, fine old Port, Sherry, Angelica or Muscatel; gallon jug $1.50, full quart 50c
ST. JULIENNA WINE, imported in wood, Old Tawny Port and Vino de Pasto; $1.00 value, bot. 69c
DUFF GORDON SHERRY, bot. 69c
CLARET, best California, bot. 19c
CHAMPAGNE, finest Western; large bot. the $1.00, half bottle 57c
CHAMPAGNE, Mumm's Extra Dry, 4 bottle $2.85, half bottle 1.45
BRANDY, HENNESSEY, imported in wood, $1.75 value, bot. 1.35
BRANDY, finest California, 3 star brand, $1.00 value, bot. 69c
BRANDY, finest Cognac, Hennessey label, $1.00 value, large bot. 99c
RUM, Old New England, Victoria rum, 1 gal. jug $2.40, full quart 69c
RUM, Felton's, bottled in bond, $1.25 value 95c

Gray's Special Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey
We want you to try a bottle, our guarantee. It will please you. A whisker that is distilled, aged and bottled under U. S. Government supervision. Every bottle with the Government Bottled-in-Bond Stamp. 4 years old.
Qt. Bot. 99c Pint Bot. 51c Half-Pint Bot 26c

A MOST POPULAR COMBINATION
99c Bottle Gray's Club Whiskey 75
Bottle California Port 35
Bottle California Sherry 35
Tot. cost of purchase separately $1.45
All Three Bottles for 99c

GILCHRIST'S--Ready as never before to serve you best—

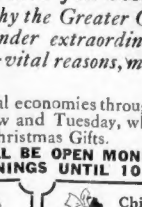
Every reason why the Greater Gilchrist Store should render extraordinary service just now—vital reasons, more than we can tell.

This means unusual economies throughout the store for to-morrow and Tuesday, when thousands must buy Christmas Gifts.

GILCHRIST'S WILL BE OPEN MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Women's $1 Nightgowns 79c
In pretty holiday boxes, nainsook and cambric, trimmed with Swiss embroideries, wide beading and German Valenciennes. At 79c
$1.50 Corset Covers 98c
$3.00 White Skirts $1.50

$1.50 Boudoir Caps at 98c
Allover lace, with ribbon rosettes, in pink and blue. Also the illustration; usually $1.50. At 98c
75c Boudoir and Evening Caps —Satin beaded, pink and blue, like the illustration. At 49c



Children's Bath Robes 98c
Flannelette Bath Robes—In pink and blue, sizes for girls 6 to 14 years; usual $1.50. At 98c
Children's 98c Sweaters—High neck and low, with and without pockets, in fine and fancy stitch, in red, gray and white; sizes 1 to 10 years. At 49c

Women's Negligee Shirts $1.00
Coat style, a great variety of favorite stripes; also in plain white and plaited styles, all sizes. At $1.00

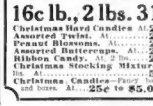
Men's Silk Neckwear—A fine variety. At ..... 25c to $1.00
Men's $1.25 Percale Pajamas. At 79c
Men's Combination Suit Hose and Tie—In holiday boxes. At 50c
Men's Mace Cotton Hose—4 pairs in a box; black and tan; all sizes; all sizes. At 50c
Men's "Stipletone" Hose—Black and colors; four pair in a holiday box; all sizes. At $1.00
Men's 50c Suspenders. At 25c
Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters—Gray, maroon and green, coat style. At $5.00
Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters—Coat style or with collar, in gray, maroon and gray. At $2.50

$2.00 Satin Petticoats $1.50
Black satin, with tailored bands and ruched flounce, deep underruffle; also plaited flounce. At $1.50
$3.00 Silk Taffeta Petticoats—Tailored bands, black and all colors. At $1.98
$3.00 Silk Taffeta Petticoats—Deep tucked flounce and underruffle. At $1.98
$5.50 Messaline Petticoats—Deep plaited flounce; also underruffle. At $3.98

Women's Neckwear
Stock Collars—With lace jabot attached, of plain and fancy net, trimmed with ribbon and frill. Also large pieces of plain and fancy nets, white and colors, several styles. Usually $1.00. At 59c
Crepe de Chine Scarfs and other Neckwear. At ..... $1.00 to $2.50
Lace Jabots—Richly trimmed with stocks and a large variety of other styles. At ..... 25c to 75c
Marabout Muffs—Large pillow shape. At ..... $3.98 to $8.50

Mixed Nuts 16c lb., 2 lbs. 31c
Christmas Hard Candies At 20c
Assorted Twist. At 23c
Peanut Brittle. At 24c
Assorted Butterscups. At 23c
Hilbert Nuts. At 2 lbs. 25c
Christmas Stocking Mixture. At 50c
Christmas Candies—Fancy boxes and boxes. At ..... 25c to $5.00

Men's Slippers At $1
Many attractive styles in tan and black kid-skin, usually sold for $1.50. Specially priced at $1.00



Women's and Children's Hosiery
Women's "1 & "1.25 Silk Hosiery, at 79c
Double toes and soles, high spliced heels, double garter tops; all sizes, in black, tan and white. At 79c
Women's Pure Silk Lisle Hosiery—Black embroidered boot(?); all sizes and colors. At 29c
Women's 50c Silk Lisle Hosiery—Black, tan and white, double toe, high spliced heel, reinforced garter tops. At 39c
Women's $1.00 Silk Hosiery—Black embroidered boot(?); black, tan and white, double toe, high spliced heel, reinforced garter tops. At 65c
Children's Cashmere Stockings—All sizes, in black, tan and white, triple toe and heel. At 25c

Women's Slippers at 59c
480 Pairs of $1.00 and $1.25 Slippers—Many styles and kinds, at 59c; for ribbon trimmed, opera slippers, Beth Muffs and Leather Slippers, simple size 59c

Boys' $3 "Thistle" Shoes, at $2.25
200 Pairs of Heavy Tan Calfskin Shoes—Blucher style, soles of heavy oak tanned leather; sizes 1 to 5½, widths B to E. At $2.25

ART LINENS
$7 to $10 Table Covers, $3.75
72-inch imported Renaissance Lace Covers, fancy lace insertion or drawnwork centres, like illustration. At $3.75
APRONS
50c Tea Aprons—Of sheer embroidery, with pocket and the strings. At 39c
ART GOODS
50c Royale Floss Pillows. At 40c
$2.00 Scarfs and Table Covers—Embroidered in colors, in centres, borders and corners. At 89c
50c Gift Picture Frames 35c—Square or oval mats. At 35c

UMBRELLAS
Our stocks will be complete up to the last minute.

FOR WOMEN
High grade Union silk covers with taffeta silk case; 50 different styles of handles, including sterling silver and solid gold; also gun metal and novelty effects.
Women's and Men's Umbrellas ..... $1 to $10
London-Made Canes ..... $1 to $3

$2.50

FOR MEN
Fine Union silk cover with case, full 28-inch size, plain box-wood and oxidized, ebony, sterling silver and gold trimmed, natural wood and cane horn handles.
The Famous Pocket Umbrella at $5
Children's Umbrellas ..... 50c to $1.50

A Legal Stamp With Every 10c Purchase
GILCHRIST CO
Washington and Winter Streets

HUNDREDS SEE CHASE FOR THIEF SUSPECT

Husband Catches Man in Dock Square Whom Wife Accuses of Snatching Handbag.

Two hundred persons joined in an exciting chase after an alleged pickpocket last night, while several thousand others stopped their marketing to watch the race. The chase ended in the arrest of Nathan Gould, twenty-nine, of No. 60 Leverett street, West End, who was locked up at the City Hall avenue police station on a charge of larceny from the person.

The complainants against Gould were Mrs. Nellie Muldoon and her husband. They were passing through Adams square when the wife felt a tug at her handbag. She screamed and then came near fainting. Her husband saw a man running off with the bag and followed in pursuit. Cries of "stop thief" attracted scores of passersby, who joined in.

At Dock square, Patrolman John Kelley heard the hue and cry. By the time he caught up Mrs. Muldoon's husband had Gould on the ground while hundreds of marketers crowded around and cheered. Gould was taken in hand by Kelley.

In Gould's pockets the police found two coupon bonds, one a New York, New Haven & Hartford bond, No. 2,060, and the second an Easthampton Schoolhouse bond, No. 155.

MRS. W. C. EUSTIS, TO LEAD WILSON INAUGURAL MARCH

MRS. W. C. EUSTIS

MRS. EUSTIS LEADS THE INAUGURAL BALL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—As soon as William Corcoran Eustis received official confirmation of his appointment as inaugural chairman he communicated with Eldredge E. Jordan, until recently the most prominent candidate for the position, and invited him to accept the position of vice-chairman. Mr. Jordan accepted.

Mrs. Eustis, like her husband, is among the notables of Washington. She is the daughter of Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, and has been socially prominent here for years.

On the night of March 4 she will lead the inaugural grand march and will be temporarily "the first lady of the land."

Eustis is a brother of the late Senator Eustis of Louisiana and Ambassador to France under Grover Cleveland, was named inaugural chairman by William F. McCombs, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The newly appointed chairman is a business man and a grandson of William Corcoran, the philosopher, and for whom the Corcoran Art Galleries were named. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club in Washington and prominent in the social and business world.

HUSBAND SURE MRS. ROBERTS WAS SLAIN

He Will Continue His Efforts to Solve the Manchester Mystery.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 21.—Following a renewed investigation by the police this week in the mystery of the death of Mrs. Estelle C. Roberts, whose body was found in the river at Manchester last September, Benjamin H. Roberts, the woman's husband, living in this city, declared today that he was more than ever convinced his wife had been slain. He said he will continue his search for evidence until it leads to an arrest.

Evidence just brought to light has convinced State detectives working on the case that Mrs. Roberts did not meet her death accidentally. The Manchester authorities gave up their hunt for clews when a private inquest over the woman had fallen from a railroad bridge. Roberts the husband, kept up his efforts to prove foul play. He brought his facts to the attention of the State detectives, with the result that they immediately took a hand in the inquiry.

"The finding of the screw driver with bloodspots and hair upon it is sufficient to show my wife was murdered," said Roberts. "I should never believe she met her death by accident in the face of such facts. It would take a good many years for me to be convinced she was not slain.

"Every one who has worked on the case knows as well as I do that it would have been impossible for my wife to have fallen through the bridge. They say she slid fall through and thus met her death, but this could not have happened. It would take better proof than that to convince me."

In attempts to prove the woman's body could not have drifted from the railroad bridge at Manchester to the spot on the beach where it was found, newspaper men have floated "dummies" on the river. These were dropped from the bridge. In every instance they floated out to sea. A "dummy" pushed from the shore near where the dead woman's hat and a club were found, floated across the channel in within ten feet of where the body was discovered.

The State detectives said today they are anxious to find a coat the dead woman wore and a small basket containing thread and needles, which she carried the night she went to visit a friend in Manchester. Coat and basket have both disappeared.

HOSFORD RESIGNS AS SUNDAY SCHOOL HEAD

Malden Man Accused of $25,000 Theft Held Position Several Years.

Edward H. Hosford, the Malden church worker, who is under indictment on charges of stealing $25,000 from a Boston business man, and who is now out on $10,000 bail, yesterday wrote his resignation as Superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Congregational Church of Malden, a position he has held for several years. The resignation is the result of Hosford's arrest and arraignment on four indictments with 94 counts, alleging larceny and forgery.

Hosford sent his resignation to Clerk John V. Kimball of the church in which he has long been a leader. Action will be taken on the resignation at the annual meeting of the church next Friday evening.

Horsford was a deacon in the Congregational Church, a former president of the Malden Y. M. C. A., was a worker in the Men's Religion Forward Movement and had taken part in "The World in Boston" pageant at the Mechanics Building.

In court he was accused by Assistant District Attorney Webber of being responsible for the stealing of sums aggregating $125,000 and of having directed innocent girls to forge names to checks.

Hosford is a brother-in-law of Mrs. H. F. Hosford, the daughter of the Rev. H. H. French, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Malden. He was treasurer of the James Donovan Slipper Company of Everett when he was arrested.

Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Lowell Receive

Wives of Boston Mayor and College President Matrons at Harvard Catholic Club Reception.

When Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, wife of the President of Harvard, and Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, wife of the Mayor of Boston, went to Newman House in Cambridge last night to be matrons for the Harvard Catholic Club's reception they were met by a receiving committee of football men.

Greeting the two ladies were such as "Charley" Brickley, the Harvard star; "Mal" Logan, substitute quarterback; Frank O'Brien, varsity end, and Lingard, the substitute fullback.

After greeting the matrons these athletic youths, with other members of the committee, received guests and aided in directing the evening's festivities. Brickley is vice-president.

The reception was under the general direction of the club officers, with J. A. Donovan, debater, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Music was supplied by club members and a banquet was served.

OPEN SKOWHEGAN FACTORY

Work to Be Resumed There by Shoe Company.

WHITMAN, Dec. 21.—Announcement comes from the Commonwealth Shoe Company that it will reopen its Skowhegan, Me., factory, tomorrow or Tuesday. Some time ago this factory was closed. Some of the business was sent to Gardiner, Me. and part came to Whitman. The factory will be opened to meet demands of new business.

CHRISTEN EMELIUS BABY ON CHRISTMAS

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 21.—Rev. Charles Nelson Emelius, the central figure in one of Maine's most interesting murder trials which ended in his acquittal, is preparing to spend the happiest Christmas of his life. This will be at the Jacobson home in New Sweden. Its feature will be the christening of the pastor's baby girl, Charlabelle.

It became known today that within two hours after he was freed of the charge that he murdered his father-in-law, C. Augustus Jacobson, the acquitted minister was handed a check for $1,000 by his counsel, Herschel Shaw. This represented an act of providence, coming as a boon immediately after he left the court room.

The pastor, who formerly had a church in Boston, outlined his plans for the future. He is to remain a preacher, but intends to go on the lecture platform. He will tell of his own jail experiences and will draw lessons of improvements which he thinks ought to be made in prisons.

Until New Year's it is his aim to remain at the Jacobson home, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Jacobson and his brother-in-law, Edgar Jacobson, both of whom were on trial with the minister and who were acquitted with him. The happy family circle is completed by Mrs. Belle Emelius, the pastor's wife, and their four and a half months' old child, Charlabelle.

GETTING CHRISTMAS TREE, BOYS DROWN

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 21.—Eddie Burke, 10, and Peter Planka, nine, were drowned in the Mill River at Hatfield today. The Burke boy secured the help of his chum to get a Christmas tree for his mother. He waded to pluy over for her the part of Santa Claus he had acted at his school entertainment last night. They were going across the river when the ice gave way. The five-year-old brother of the Planka boy was the only witness of the double drowning.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure that Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We Have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, our method is an absolute cure. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, our method will certainly cure you right in your own home. We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all other remedies, change of climate, professional climate, "substitutes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense that this new method will end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today

FREE ASTHMA COUPON.

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 581C, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. Send free trial of your method to:

.....

.....

.....

17 LIQUOR MEN ACCUSED.

Boston Men Get Evidence Against Taunton Dealers.

TAUNTON, Dec. 21.—Seventeen liquor dealers have been summoned to answer charges next Friday for violating the bar and bottle law. The witnesses against them will be Nathan Goldberg and James P. Ray of Boston. Both Goldburg and Ray say they received orders from the Mayor to get evidence. They made their reports to the Mayor.

PITTSBURG BOSTON NEW YORK

THE BIGGEST CUT PRICE BAGGAGE DEALERS IN THE WORLD

WE WILL NOT CARRY ANY XMAS GOODS OVER

SMASH

GOES ALL PRICES ON

LEATHER GOODS, BAGS, CASES, ETC.

If you want to save your money and help us unload our crowded shelves, *don't* be skeptical or wise, but come into our Big Store and convince yourself. See the Bargains we will give you to CLEAN UP.

Bargain Lot No. 1

Very High-Grade SUIT CASES of BLACK WALRUS, SEAL, OX HIDE, SADDLER SEWN, and BENCH-MADE SOLE LEATHERS that came in to sell for $12.50, $15, $18.50, $25. Your pick, each **$8.90 & $9.90**

Some are beautifully Leather Lined and Finished and Fitted. The $5, $6, $8 and $10 go at **$3.19** and **$4.65** each.

Very High-Grade Suit Cases

Bargain Lot No. 2

Leather Hand Bags 3500 Assorted Ladies' Hand Bags in variety such as GENUINE MORN, ALLIGATOR, SEAL, WALRUS, PANIER, MESH, SILVER, ORIENTAL, MOROCCO, PIGSKIN, ETC., values from $2.50 to $8.50, $12, $16 up to $21. Some are Fitted, Gold Trimmed, Hand Sewed, English, Etc. Each,

90c, $1.50, $2.60, $3.80, $4.90

Bargain Lot No. 3

Leather Goods

$2 Gents' Wallets and Bill Books.....85c
$2.50 Leather Folding Slippers, in case.....98c
$1.00 Collar Bags, 12 colors, all lined.....48c
$3.98 Cigar Cases.....80c $2.50 Manicure Sets..95c
$5.00 to $15.00 Toilet Sets, 5 to 20 pieces,
$3.95, $4.50, $6.90

Everything in Leather and What Goes With It

THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS

If we have not enough salespeople to wait on you, have a little patience, because it means money saved, and **such prices** do not admit of too much sales expenses.

LOOK FOR THE

EMERGENCY TRUNK AND BAG CO.

207 WASHINGTON STREET

OPPOSITE OLD STATE HOUSE OPEN EVERY EVENING

This Happens Every Day

CUSTOMER enters with face full of doubt. "Young man, will you kindly show me that *Frederick Piano* your concern has been talking so much about? You don't mean to tell me that beautiful one with the carving and mahogany case is it? And the price you say is only *$175.00*? Let me hear you play it—*Splendid!* Now, play something classical—*Wonderful!* Such tone and quality you seldom hear. I've been looking for over a year for a piano such as I wanted, at a price I could afford, and haven't been able to find one till now. And you say you only require *$5.00* down and *$1.00* a week, and you take anything of value as part payment? You wouldn't take an old dining table or a painting or two, would you? You would? Good gracious! It's no effort at all to get a piano here. And you give me a *scarf* and *stool free*, and allow me *60 days'* trial or refund my money if I change my mind? My, but I'm glad I came out. Do you know, I've read all of your ads. and something kept telling me to come, and yet I just couldn't get myself to believe that all you said was true. Oh! I'm so glad I did come. You say I'll get it tomorrow? Fine! I'm going to have company and it will add to the beauty of my house. Say, by the way, you don't have to sell that piano, do you? *It sells itself.* Good-by." Customer leaves with face full of smiles. To you, madam, we only say, "Come and see for yourself."

The Frederick Piano

The Frederick Piano

Has a handsome case with distinctive individuality, doubly veneered throughout, finest figured mahogany, trusses, pilasters, mouldings carved in natural wood; top panel an art piece in itself, highly polished; 7 1-3 octaves; 3 pedals, muffler attachment; bushed tuning pins; latest improved repeating action; ivory keys; hammers finest imported felt; extra heavy composite bell-metal plate; hardwood back frame; height 4 ft. 7 in., width 5 ft. 2 in., depth 2 ft. 2 in.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY

The Frederick Piano

Every part of it, from frame to finished mahogany case, was made in the factory of JACOB DOLL & SONS, New York, makers of the famous "Doll" pianos, one of the largest and best-reputed manufacturers in the United States, whose factory covers a whole New York block, and is sold with their 10-year guarantee, as well as our own. No better workmanship could be had. Look them up in the Piano Purchasers' Guide, in the official book of the trade, and see for yourself. We also carry a full line of their beautiful Doll Pianos.

WHAT WE GIVE YOU AND HOW WE HELP YOU

A $300.00 Piano for $175.00.
Choice of three styles of cases to select from.
A beautiful scarf and stool free.
Credit and allow you to pay us on easy terms.
Free delivery anywhere in New England.
We agree to keep piano tuned for two years.
Our own and maker's ten-year guarantee.

$175.00

$5.00 Down—$1.00 a Week

Money back after 60 days' trial if not satisfactory.
Your Old Piano, Organ, Phonograph, Typewriter, Furniture, Desks, Jewelry or anything else of value taken as part payment.
If after three years' use you decide you want to exchange for any other make in stock (and we have them all), full value allowed.
Could you ask more?

If this Doesn't Appeal to You, look over this list of Bargains in World's best makes of Pianos

Some of these are new, some used a little and some used more

Behning Upt.	$150	Hallet & Davis Upt.	$90	Kranich & Bach Upt.	$70
Chickering Upt.	$155	Haynes Upt.	$165	Kranich & Bach Upt.	$110
Chickering Upt.	$95	H. F. Miller Upt.	$65	Mason & Hamlin Upt	$110
Doll & Sons Upt.	$250	Huntington Upt.	$95	McPhail Upt.	$65
Emerson Upt.	$75	Huntington Upt.	$145	McPhail Upt.	$80
Everett Upt.	$110	Ivers & Pond Upt.	$95	Merrill Upt.	$120
Fischer Upt.	$60	Knabe Upt.	$85	Radle Upt.	$115
				Shumann Upt.	$175
				Steinberg Upt.	$40
				Steinway Upt.	$175
				Vose Upt.	$115
				Weber Upt.	$80

SPECIAL—Some of the new 88-note Player-Pianos, also some fine ones slightly used, are on our selling floors at very lowest prices..... $150—$450

Roxbury Piano Storage Salesroom Co.

2418 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Take Elevated Cars to Dudley Street Terminal—One Minute Walk to Corner Dudley and Washington Streets, going toward Forest Hills.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS

Lowell Branch: 227 Central Street

To our many Friends in Lowell and Vicinity—Our new salesrooms are open, and we would be pleased to have you visit us. See the Frederick with your own eyes. Almost all of the other bargains listed above can be seen also.

Hotel Avon

Lexington Av. at 30th St.

NEW YORK

Lexington Av. cars passing Grand Central Station stop at Hotel. 3 Minutes Ride

Convenient to shopping and theatre centres. Quiet, refined, comfortable; all rooms outside and elegantly furnished.

Service the best.

Best light and air in New York.

SINGLE { Rooms with hot and cold running water, use of bath, $1 per day. Rooms with private bath, $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

DOUBLE { With use of bath $2 per day. With private bath, $3 per day.

Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 and $5 per day.

Booklet sent on request.

SKELETONS IN DEATH CHASE AT CHICAGO

Human Bones in Gang's Flat Where Suspects Were Taken for Diamond Man's Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A party of police following the trail of Samuel H. Lipson, the diamond merchant who was tortured to death, was led this afternoon to the cellar of a house in which they found the bones of a human skeleton. Among the bones were found a few pieces of cloth, which, it is believed, were parts of the clothing worn by the victim of the torture gang.

Detectives uncovered a blood-stained pocket knife, with a broken blade, lying out of sight in a crack behind one of the cellar's brick walls. The knife was in a position so that the victim must have been forced to see where it was when he was put to torture. It is supposed that the bones were those of a man who was seen at the flat 2 or 3 years ago, but who is now dead.

Woman's Skirt a Clew.

A woman's petticoat with a torn flounce promises to aid in the solution of the murder.

Under after-shaving powder, a man had four weeks' growth of beard, one of the most astonishing growths of hair and burglar's tools ever found in one raid in Chicago. Among the latter finds was the wooden mallet used in striking the fatal blow, forced the gag between Lipson's teeth. The police have not yet proved the gag was forced between Lipson's teeth.

In the flat in No. 4 Dearborn avenue, in the Wilson station district, which Sol Hazlitt, in addition to other aliases, admitted he rented, police found a complete burglar's outfit. Skeleton keys, jimmies, drills, and other burglar's tools were found in a wooden box of tools which was in the hall quarters.

Nitro-Glycerine in Cellar.

In a merchant store in Joliet near the flat the police moved cautiously. Extra caution was justified by what they found in the basement. They detected a quantity of nitro-glycerine still in the same suitcases where the aliases how might have carried an explosive which would have torn the flat to bits, if the face of the earth, were carelessly set down a quantity of that fatal vapor.

Scattered through the flat were beer bottles and greasy dishes of the stubs of cigarettes.

In one room, evidently occupied by a woman, was a trunk, the contents of which showed women's garments.

On the dresser were a number of opened boxes of cigarettes. Candlesticks, a mirror, a hair brush, and a comb were empty bottles. Drawers in one room held clothing, cards, and odd watch bargains, two of the latter appraised by pawn in the pawn's exhibit ready for instant use were found. It is easy to see that the police may examine the pawn to identify the gems.

An auto also figures in the find. It was driven up to the flat while the police were there. The driver, Charles Judd, was arrested. It is believed by the police that their prisoners had planned to-day will solve not only the murder of Lipson, but clear up a number of automobile theft cases that have puzzled the police.

Find Hidden Skeletons.

The flat was in confusion. Unwashed dishes were everywhere. Boxes containing opened beer bottles, burglar tools, jewels, many of them unset, were found in queer hiding places. Under sinks, dish pans, flower pots, under beds, and behind ammunition to supply a small arsenal was discovered. The gathering of loot was found in an suit cases that had been packed ready for removal.

The finding of the skeletons puzzled the police. There was a shovel, next to one of the closets in which hung a quantity of women's clothing.

Part of the find was made at the Wilcox Clifton Hotel, where H. P. Hampden and Wm. Hamilton were found red.

Jewels torn from the rings on which they had been mounted were found there. The police are endeavoring to find out whether the cards are the same as those used by Lipson in identifying jewels. The cards were blood-stained.

Miss Gould Buys an American Trousseau Fiance in New York; to Be Feted by Society

LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF HELEN GOULD AND FINLEY J. SHEPARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21. The marriage Miss H[illegible] on Good to Finley J. Sh[illegible] which will be celebrated in [illegible] ...ry, as their courtship has been a ...
It will be An room through and the ...

Mr. Shepard, who came to [illegible] ... confessed his inability to name the wedding day. He referred every inquirer to the bride to be.

Miss Gould has let it be known that she just as Lee fingers at Pa[illegible] ... most ... girl can ... at the d[illegible] ... look after ... a trousseau she has ... she allowed only [illegible] ... said that everything she is to wear must be made in the United States.

In all the trousseau that is now in the hands of the dressmakers there will, not ... even a single thing made from ... [illegible] ... .

And I make a face to-day [illegible] ... moment and in the face of her parents' ... attitude, I only by my own [illegible] ... per by my sense of duty. American girls [illegible] ... Globe-trotting adventurers and ... [illegible] ... it is being done."

Shepard Faces Tea.

"It ought not to be done. If I were to follow the custom I should never [illegible] ... feel [illegible] ... when I was some Woman or [illegible] ... espoused to the countess on similar work.

Finley Jackson Shepard, who is to marry the Tarrytown heiress of a fortune estimated at no less than $20,000,000, came up from St. Louis this afternoon to visit the Gould folks and to pass a few hours of the Christmas holidays with his aged and invalid mother at her hospital in New Haven.

Standard [illegible] ... apparently [illegible] ... program of

Afternoons
Receptions
[illegible]
[illegible] ... gages
[illegible] ... port
Receptions

More teas.

He says he rather guesses he can stand it. He looks as fit as a fiddle and in every line above the benefits of a college training in football, baseball and other athletics.

A battery of camera men and a ... reporters were busy [illegible] ... the Shepard [illegible] ... afternoon ... Shepard. He [illegible] ... for a ... He allowed [illegible] ... hundreds of [illegible] ... safety in a taxi.

"I am [illegible] ... and I'm ... tired."

Shepard said [illegible] ... go for New Haven to visit [illegible] ... the General Hospital there.

Shepard to Keep Working

"Did the news please my mother?" ... Mr. Shepard repeating a question.

"It couldn't have delighted her as much as it did me."

He then said that he had left St. Louis [illegible] ... because his friends expected [illegible] ... to do so.

"I was informed that they intended making a fuss about it and I objected. I do not like that. As a matter of fact, there is no call for me to court display. I took one of the boys in the office and, aboard the train, brought him back and a trunk. Now I find that the trunk is missing.

"I am to leave the office, but I took the work with me. On the train I dictated a number of letters and went over a bunch of correspondence. I dropped the cards at Cleveland, but I have still much to do.

"There will be no cessation of work for me. I have been transferred to New York. I am still the assistant to President Best of the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads.

"I am glad to be in New York or [illegible] ... I [illegible] ... [illegible] ... was [illegible] ... New Haven. [illegible] ... for sixteen years and will [illegible] ... work. I expect [illegible] ... the same [illegible] ... .

The most notable of all the "functions" waiting for the St. Louis man will be the big family party of the Goulds at Georgian Court in Lakewood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

The big question that everybody asked of Shepard today was, "When is it going to be?"

"Let Prospective Bride Tell."

"I have never been a bridegroom before," Mr. Shepard said smilingly, "but I believe questions of that sort cannot be answered by the prospective bride.

There was no [illegible] ... of the details at the station [illegible] ... Shepard hurried away to a motor. Those who looked him over found the man who is about to wed the mistress of $20,000,000, a bright, clean-looking American business man of forty-five.

His behavior towards newspaper men led many of them to wonder whether or not Shepard can be quite the [illegible] ... gentleman pictured in [illegible] ... wired from St. Louis for the past several days, or whether somebody had admonished the

LOWELL GRAFT CASE FOR GRAND JURORS

Charges by Former Policeman-Mayor" Brown to Be Investigated.

[illegible] ... of [illegible] ... and Banker of St. [illegible] ... finds of [illegible] ... of [illegible] ... Lane to the [illegible] ... before the Middlesex County Jury at East Cambridge for [illegible] ... of bribery upon the night. The charges on which [illegible] ... probable [illegible] ... were [illegible] ... in the [illegible] ... session in [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR MUST PLAY 'ST. NICK'

Grownups" in Families Now, but Others Wait for Coming of "Santy."

[illegible] of the finest little Santa Clauses in the world have been hired from the [illegible] Father Time and another of [illegible] in a little old [illegible] of those champion Santas is Eugene [illegible] Governor of the Canal [illegible] John Purroy Mitchel, [illegible] Boston [illegible] removed to [illegible] that [illegible] Mrs. Ellen [illegible] will [illegible] waves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANT ADS AND REAL ESTATE
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

Boston American

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

MAIN SHEET PART III.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

CRANE MACHINE CANNOT PUT WEEKS ACROSS

And If Conditions Do Not Improve Cannot Name Its Kind of Senator.

BIG REVOLT UNCOVERED

Only 61 Votes Pledged to Weeks; 20 to Draper; 49 Republicans Independent.

After a gum shoe campaign for legislators almost unprecedented for gumshoeness in American politics, Congressman John W. Weeks, first choice of the Crane Lodge machine for United States Senator, has but 61 legislators pledged to his election.

The machine second choice, former Governor Eben S. Draper, has 20 votes bottled [illegible]

Congressman Samuel W. McCall, whom the machine and "the business" may be used to force if they can't have Weeks, Draper and Frothingham [illegible] before the Legislature [illegible] with the Direct Legislation [illegible] Senate to-day [illegible] 61 votes to elect Senator. If the Direct Legislation Republicans [illegible] the Republican caucus [illegible] 117 votes and [illegible] ballot.

Machine Is Powerless.

[illegible] confession of the [illegible] that [illegible] Senator to succeed Crane, Crane Lodge [illegible] the anti-Weeks [illegible] of the House and Senate will [illegible] 279.

[illegible] Republicans in the Legislature [illegible] at least [illegible] number of these Republicans said privately more [illegible] of the reservation.

These forty-one Republicans have already written over their own names to the Direct Legislation League to say that they are in complete sympathy with the purposes of that organization. They are, therefore, expected to give their support to the election of a progressive to the United States Senate.

These are the forty-nine Republican legislators-elect who have tied up with the Direct Legislation League and driven the bosses of the Crane-Lodge camp to the very edge of nervous prostration:

Here Are the Insurgents.

Edward B. Bailey of East Boston, Senator.
Franklin P. [illegible] Representatives to [illegible] both as Republicans [illegible] Democrats to run elected both as Republicans [illegible] Democrats to run elected both as Republicans [illegible] Democrats to run elected

CHILDREN TOILING AT STARVATION PAY

[illegible] care. For [illegible] work the pay is 14, 21, 25 [illegible] cents a count, according to the [illegible]

A [illegible] kind of work is known as the pecot stitch. The [illegible] men is 23, 30, 55, and [illegible] 60 cents per dozen for the same size of pay the women [illegible] the work and they and [illegible] first to last from them.

Mrs. Dodomides who lives on Lake street, [illegible] is doing crocheting work. She [illegible] girls who assist her. They [illegible] Agnes, aged six, Florence, aged [illegible] Nancy, aged nine and Sadie, aged [illegible]. The average earnings of the [illegible] people are about $5. The entire [illegible] $12.25 a week.

$2 a Week Average Earnings.

A still better record than Mrs. Caruso's is made by Mrs. Cipriotti and her ten-year-old daughter Angelina, of No. 16 South street, Somerville, who earn about $2.25 a week.

But $2 a week is the average earnings of Mrs. Martinez and her nine-year-old daughter, Mary, who live at No. 38 Horace street, Somerville.

Mrs. Gratia Lafaut, a widow, assisted by her fourteen year-old niece, earns less than $2 a week as an average. The widow has two children dependent upon her.

In some instances it was found that girls of six years, who were not yet of compulsory school age, did crochet work that was not unlike the [illegible]

Two of her little girls help their mother. Mrs. De Carlo, in crocheting at No. 5 Horace street, Somerville. The busy little children are Nancy, aged seven, Lizzie, aged ten, and Mary, aged fifteen. The average earnings of the four are about $4 a week. There are two other members of this family, but they do not work on the garments.

Exceptionally expert at the work are the members of the family of Mrs. Serle of Lake street, Wakefield. Mrs. Serle's three children are Augusta, aged ten; Lizzie, aged twelve, and Bessie, aged fourteen. The total amount earned by this family per week, four persons working, is about $5.

Assisted by her eleven year-old daughter Carmina, Mrs. Caruso of No. 18 South street, Somerville, is able to finish about seven garments a day, which pays them about $2.25 a week.

Two Earn Only $1.75 a Week.

Mrs. Macero, of No. 24 Maple street, Somerville, and her young orphaned sister, Annie Capodanno, are able to earn about $1.75 a week at the crochet work. Anne is ten years old. Her eyes are weak and the piece work he omes very difficult for her until the [illegible]

$2 a Week Average Earnings.

A fourteen year-old Somerville girl, said to be one of the most skilful crocheters among the local school children, confessed that seventy cents a week is the most she can earn by working every spare moment outside of school hours.

One Italian woman, twenty-two years old, can't average more than $2.75 a week, upon which she is compelled to support herself and two children, aged four and two years. This poor woman often rises at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and, stopping only to cook some cheap meal for her little ones, invariably continues work until after midnight.

One Pathetic Case.

One of the most pathetic cases that came to the attention of the Sunday AMERICAN investigators was that of Mrs. Rose Freeman of No. 38 Horace street, Somerville. She is only twenty-two years old, but manages somehow to support herself and children on pay that averages not more than $2 a week. Her husband deserted her. This is the story of Mrs. Freeman:

"I came to this country when I was sixteen. I was married before I was eighteen. My husband was dissipated. I plead with him continually to do better. He did not like this and left me. He went to Italy and he never came back.

"My second child came after my husband had deserted me. I tried to do factory work, but could not because the illness of my baby required my presence at home. I then began the crocheting work. It is very hard to get along on so small pay, and out of this I must come $1.50 a week for rent."

Mrs. Freeman is very attractive in spite of the hollows in her cheeks that have come from lack of nourishing food and hard work. Her neighbors, who speak of her in the highest terms, are mystified as to how she manages to live on the miserable pay she is able to earn. Mrs. Freeman's oldest child is four years old.

"No Christmas Joy."

"Does your boy, August, help you in the crochet work?" Mrs. Freeman was asked.

"Thank the Blessed Virgin, no," replied the woman, kissing the child. "God has been good to me. He has sent me sons instead of daughters and when they grow up they can get other work. Then they can help their mother. It would break my heart if my little boys were compelled to work on the garments like I have to do."

"Will there be any Christmas for your children, Mrs. Freeman?" she was asked.

"Hush" she replied. "You must not speak of such things. There will be no such thing as Christmas here—there will be nothing here but work—work—work!"

The Massachusetts Labor Committee recently applied to the State Board of Health for a complete list of the licensed women home workers in the State and was refused the desired information under a ruling of the Attorney General that the law relating to public records did not apply in this instance.

This committee is composed of Grafton D. Cushing, former speaker of the House of Representatives, chairman; Judge Frank Lerenoh, vice chairman; Professor Charles F. Bradley, treasurer and Richard K. Conant, secretary.

Referring to the child-slave evil that has grown up in the tenements, Dr. Harry Linenthal, State Inspector of Health, in one of his published reports, said:

The children living in the tenement workrooms are pale, and many of them show evidences of impaired nutrition. The infants, however, look surprisingly plump and well nourished. So long as the child receives its nourishment from its mother's milk it thrives.

What the Law Says.

Life to these children is quite a serious affair. They know not of childhood, since at a very early age house-hold responsibilities are thrust upon them.

The amount of work done by the women is regulated only by the quantity they can get, and by their physical endurance. One woman, for example, in addition to her housework and the care of three children, has to work from fourteen to fifteen hours a day on the sewing machine in order to make one dozen pairs of overalls, for which she gets seventy-five cents.

Several of the non-licensed places where the crocheting is done were found although neither the Harvard Knitting Mills nor their agents were responsible, apparently, for their existence. The statute covering the subject is very explicit on this point, reading in part as follows

A room or apartment in a tenement dwelling house shall not be used for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing therein coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description, except by the members of the family dwelling therein, and a family which desires to make, alter, repair or finish coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house shall first procure a license therefor from a State inspector of health, which shall be approved by the State Board of Health.

Rules About Rooms.

In conformity with this statute, which further provides that rooms so used shall be subjected to inspection and examination by the State Board of Health to see that the garments handled are kept free from vermin and infectious or contagious matter, the licenses issued are restricted in character.

Not only is the woman in whose name the license is issued required to maintain a cleanly home, but also is she supposedly compelled to confine the work of crocheting or garment-making to a specific room set apart by the health authorities for that purpose.

Theoretically this is a beautiful way in which to teach the easy-going immigrants, speaking an alien tongue, American hygiene and sanitary regulations.

A comparison of the licensed tenements with the non-licensed homes in the same building, especially the room in the latter, apparent where this work is supposed to be done exclusively, shows that the law does do lots of good in this respect.

In the crocheting of undergarments the work is neither confined to any particular room licensed, it was found, nor to any licensed home.

How the Law is Evaded.

How the law is evaded was told by one woman who obtained work and sub-let it to another woman who could not obtain a license to do the work. This woman said not have anything nice for the babies.

The doctor does not want to give her a license to do the work. If she does not do the work on the shirts she will not have anything to eat. To get Mr Brown to give us two, three, four dozen more shirts and I give them to this woman with the sick babies to work. I get the money for her and that is why she is able to get food for her sick babies.

That this licensed room was the prize of the woman's heart was plainly evident She took no much pains to keep it clean that she was doing her crocheting on the somewhat dissipated steps, dirtied by the tread of many feet, lending up to her licensed tenement.

The Harvard Knitting Mills at Wakefield are owned and operated by Winship, Bolt & Co., and the business done today is said to amount to the enormous output of 18,000 garments every business day throughout the year.

Miss Elizabeth Eaton Bolt, business manager of the concern, was born in Newton, July 9, 1884, is a public school graduate, and started life as a bookkeeper for the Dudley Hosiery Mills in her native town

Man and Woman Partners.

Employed with Miss Bolt in the same mills at the time was a fourteen-year-old yarn boy. He was commonly called "Dick" Winship. This is the wealthy Richard Newell Winship, now in partnership with the former yarn boy, at Wakefield. He is in charge of the manufacturing department, while the owners's the business end of the business.

Miss Bolt and Mr. Winship started business on their own account in a small factory at Cambridge in 1888. At the outset they only had twenty-five employes and a capital of $1,000. Of the latter sum, sufficed for their business needs. In less than a year fifteen additional employees were engaged

Still another big development in the business was the Harvard Knitting Mills. A removal to Wakefield followed, when the Wakefield Building was leased to meet the demand. Before another twelvemonth rolled around they were occupying the third and fourth floors of that building as well as part of the basement. At this time their force employed employment to 169 operators, while 500 others were given garments to work on at house.

The first of the present mill structures at Wakefield was erected in January, 1898. Then came in rapid succession still other mills, each of which have been put up during the last eleven years.

At the present time this concern turns out 4,800,000 dozen suits of underwear a year or 5,760,000 garments. In their manufactures there are used 250,000 pounds of worsted, 2,000,000 pounds of cotton yarns, 6,000,000 yards of ribbon, 1,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 11,520 buttons, and $60,000 worth of silk.

The tremendous growth of this concern, with its great army of home workers in the tenement house districts, has resulted in the rapid upbuilding of auxiliary industries at Wakefield, while the Harvard Knitting Mills themselves today are said to furnish employment to 3,700 persons

The Wakefield Paper Box Company, for instance, employes 100 persons and does business almost wholly with the Harvard Knitting Mills.

WHO WILL LEND AN AUTO?

Six Wanted to Give Invalids a Christmas Ride.

Now, do not all speak at once, you lucky ones who own autos; only six are wanted

The trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital want but half a dozen automobiles for a few hours on Tuesday, with lap robes and heavy coats thrown in, of course

Send word, you who want to be one of the Six, to Miss Zepha M. Gardner, at No. 13 Burroughs street.

Miss Gardner is superintendent of nurses at the hospital. She would like to do this year, what she has been enabled to do in past years, at this time, viz: give each of the patients at the hospital as could enjoy it, a rattling, good, cheek-reddening ride in an auto, around suburban Boston. Just to show them how it is Christmas

MR. AND MRS. SANTA.

Mt. Hope Home Children to Give a Christmas Playlet.

The Mt. Hope Home children will give a playlet; "Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus," to the parents and invited guests. Hen ietz Springer will entertain the children with "magic." A tree with presents for each child will occupy one corner of the large parlor and Santa Claus will be expected to put in an appearance from some where during the evening

MRS. J. J. ASTOR SUES.

Seeks $699 for Damage to Fence at Town House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A suit for $699, brought by Mrs. John Jacob Astor against the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and a Sixth avenue department store for damages done to the fence of Mrs. Astor town house at No. 840 Fifth avenue, was made public today. The accident occurred a short time before Mrs. Astor's son was

FITZGERALD WILL PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Mayor Fitzgerald will help the Salvation Army give away Christmas dinners to 12,000 persons and between four and five thousand toys to poor children.

Distribution of the basket dinners will take place before Christmas, so that the family can cook the food early on Christmas Day.

On Christmas Day, Co-ngel Gifford will distribute the toys in the Citels Class Auditorium of the Army's People's Palace Colonel Gifford will be assisted by a staff of Salvation Army officers and friends. The Boston Band of sixty pieces will furnish music

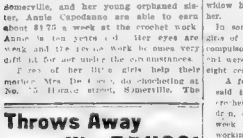
CHARLOTTE BROOKS BRIDE OF J. A. LEE

Miss Charlotte Louise Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Brooks of Wayside Farm, Framingham, was married at 11 o'clock this morning at the home of the bride. The ceremony was at Wayside Farm [illegible] Rev. Lyman Hotchkiss Bixby [illegible] Miss Brooks was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Ethel Brooks, her sister, as maid of honor, and Miss Marion Brooks, another sister, as bridesmaid. Miss Brooks wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The ushers were Ralph Brooks, another brother of the bride, and Dr. Frederick Lee of Boston, a brother of the bridegroom. A reception followed the ceremony, which was attended by about 100 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Lee will be at home after January 1 at 30 Gloucester street, Boston.

Throws Away His TRUSS!

Strangest Old Sea Captain Feels the Doctors and Cures Himself.

[illegible] man or child who is troubled in [illegible] rupture or has need [illegible]

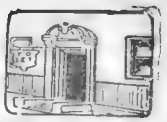


Throws Away His Truss.

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912. Boston American SUNDAY DIRECTORY

Real Estate, Apartments and Want Ads



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Musical Instruments	10	1
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Partners	10	1
Real Estate	10	1
Real Estate Mortgages	10	1
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Trade Papers	10	1
Typewriters	10	1
Wall Paper	10	1
Wanted Real Estate	10	1
Wanted	10	1
Wagons and Carts	10	1
Wanted	718	1
Yachts and Boats	10	1

Employment Agencies.

12c a line of 7 words. 25c display

MALE LABOR BUREAU, 3 Park st. Boston. Tel. Main 1000. Male help of every description furnished free of charge. Employers call or write.

WANTED—Boys to learn the printing business. Apply to Rand, Avery & Co., 117 Franklin st.

PARK EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Park st. Boston. Tel. Main 1000. Male help of every description furnished free of charge. Employers call or write.

Male Help Wanted.

15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

WANTED, MAKING ROOM FOREMAN

A first-class man, who thoroughly understands, has men to green help. Must be strong on discipline and system. Factory situated about 125 miles from Boston. Making about 2,000 pair a day of Men's, Boys' and Youths' McKay shoes. Apply to Z 249, Boston American.

WANTED

UP-TO-DATE LAST MANUFACTURER for a first-class

MODEL MAN

Address W. K. LYNN LAST CO., Lynn, Mass.

SOLE LEATHER HELP.

UNIVERSAL shoemaker who can cut insoles. Steady work and good wages. GEO. E. KEITH CO., 235 Campello.

MACHINISTS.

WANTED, at once, two machinists who are used to working on heavy machinery. Apply at once to EDWARD A. TILTON, Tenth Ward, Lowell, Mass.

LAUNDRYMAN

WANTED, at once, a first-class marking man. Apply at once. BERGIN-SILAM LAUNDRY, Lynn, Mass.

PAINTERS' UNION ATTENTION

TUESDAY evening, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock, at Labor Temple, Lynn, Mass., there will be a meeting of Local Union No. 41, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. All members are requested to be present. By order of the Executive Board. JOHN J. MURPHY, Secretary.

COLLEGE MEN and others wanted as waiters at Rumpus Room, Revere Beach. Apply at once.

WAITERS wanted at Revere Beach. Apply at once. WAITER CAFE.

THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER wanted. Apply to EDWARD A. TILTON, Tenth Ward, Lowell, Mass.

LAUNDRY HELP—We offer steady employment to men who are willing to work. Apply at once. ARLINGTON STEAM LAUNDRY, Arlington.

MACHINISTS—Wanted, two machinists; steady work; good wages. Apply at once. SOUTH BOSTON SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy Point

Business Chances.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

R. B. Smith 672 Tremont St.

HAVE the following bargains ...

JEWELRY STORE.

B. O. WETMORE.
3 TREMONT ROW

Automobiles.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

George Grow Automobile Co.
140 Worcester St., Boston
TEL. 1072-1073 TREMONT SO. END
Between Columbus Av. and Tremont St.
Headquarters for High-Grade Automobiles

1912 E. M. F. 5-Pass., $650

1913 American Scout, $875

1912 Ford Touring Car, $425

1912 Everett Roadster, $650

1912 Jackson Roadster $375

1910 Chalmers 5-Pass., $475
DEMOUNTABLE rims and in finest condition.

1910 Hudson Runabout, $350
SINGLE rumble and fully convertible.

1910 Maxwell 5-Pass, $375

Maxwell Runabout, $185

Pierce-Arrow, $225

Harrison Auto Exchange
61 Northampton St., Boston.
5 MINUTES' ride from any depot; get on to an ...

$265 MAXWELL—$265

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1 TO 4 TONS
Built for Business
WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION.
IT'S VERY SIMPLE.

Your Truck Pays for Itself

Plummer Automobile Co.
40-42 WARREN AVENUE, BOSTON.
We handle only reliable cars.

Overland 1912 Model 60
PLUMMER AUTO CO.

Overland 1911 Model 59
NEARLY NEW. PLUMMER AUTO CO.
PLUMMER can sell your car if it is in good ...

Plummer Automobile Co.
40-42 Warren av., Boston.

TEN R. C. H. CARS
FOR SALE, 5-PASSENGER
THEY ARE 1912-1913
PRICES $400 TO $650.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE
1908 SILENT SOUTHERN CAR.

MODEL 17 BUICK

BY A PRIVATE PARTY
A 5-PASSENGER ...

MAXWELL ROADSTER, 1910

$215—Maxwell Light
SPEED TOURING CAR
IN AT ONCE; a big bargain for someone; ...

Wanted, Automobiles
AT BULL HILL GARAGE for live and dead ...

Automobiles.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

$365 BUYS LIGHT TOURING 5-PASSENGER CAR

$165 Maxwell Runabout
Been Used by a Doctor,

IF YOU are interested in buying a used roadster or touring car, let me send you my list of used car bargains. B 260, Boston American.

BARGAIN BASEMENT.

FOR SALE.

R. F. D. CARRIERS
AUTOS FOR YOU—New or used at low prices and on easy terms. Address H 293, Boston American.

Truck for Sale or Exchange.

1910 Peerless, 7 Pass

4-CYL. MOTOR

TIRES FOR SALE.

PROTECT YOUR TIRES

AUTO TO LET.

TRADE YOUR CAR
FOR NEW 1913 model Hupps, we also have several used touring cars for sale cheap. Call at HUPP-MOBILE CO. Stuart st., Boston.

MODEL 17 BUICK

MAXWELL ROADSTER, 1910

Bicycles and Motorcycles.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Yachts, Boats and Engines.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

ARMY BLANKETS
250 BLANKETS, gray with blue border, ...

Machinery and Tools.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

MOTORS AND DYNAMOS

Schools and Colleges.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Clothing.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

UNION HAT CO.
TWO DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS
BIG BARGAIN SALES—Monday and Tuesday

THE STORE THAT UNDERSELLS
139 HANOVER ST.
Opposite Union-St. Tunnel Station

The Wage Earners' Friend
Marks & Chester
105 Dudley St., Cor. Dudley Sq.
Near Dudley St. Station.

SALE OF FUR COATS

MME. DE GROOT,
31 TREMONT ST.

KEIZER 460 COLUMBIA AV., near ...

Furniture.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

We Pay Highest Cash Prices

Dermatology.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Irregular Features

E. P. REID, M. D., 100 Boylston Street.

A NEW NOSE FOR XMAS
Let me send you my illustrated book free
A STANLEY GIBSON, 74 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON

Talking Machines.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Refrigerators.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Grocers, Markets, Restaurants.

Clothing.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

CHRISTMAS
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
AND
JEWELRY
ON
CREDIT
Nothing down—$1.00 A WEEK.
We give you the easiest terms and the best goods at lowest prices. All purchases not satisfactory can be returned and money refunded.
We Guarantee All Sales—No Misrepresentation.

BOYLE BROS
THE CREDIT CLOTHIERS
THE MOST AND BEST OF EVERYTHING
THE EVERYBODY ON CREDIT AT LOW
CASH PRICES AND EASIEST TERMS.
OPEN EVENINGS
853 WASHINGTON ST.

H. A. BOWDLEAR, 18 Devonshire St.

H. A. BOWDLEAR, 18 Devonshire St.

$1.00 PER WEEK
DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVERWARE
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE
L. H. BURACK & CO.
5 BROMFIELD ST. ROOM 66.

$1 Down - $1 Per Week

Trunks.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Wines and Liquors.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Wines and Liquors.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

THE GINTER CO.

Christmas Wines and Liquors
Special Holiday Sale, pure liquors, old wines; priced to save you ¼—5 great convenient stores; free quick deliveries; write or ask for free, complete liquor price list. Pts., ½ qt. prices.

POPULAR MONEY-SAVING COMBINATION

RYE, PORT BOTH FOR 99c
This Combination Costs $2 at Other Stores, and our Regular Price is $1.35

Banquet Rye Old Private Stock, Full Quart 1.00
Port or Sherry "Extra Tawny" Oporto 35
2 BOTS. Special for 99c . . 1.35

Whiskey 49c Rum, Gin 49c
"Actor," pure Mellow, $1.00 value. 4 Full Qts., $1.95. Per Full Qt. 49c.
Pure, strong $1.00 value. 4 Full Qts., $1.90. Per Full Qt. 49c.

PURE WHISKIES

Whiskey	"Mentor" Pure $1.25 Value	Qt. 73c
Hunter Rye	G. G. Bottling	83c
Old Crow Bourbon		95c
Kentucky Taylor Whiskey		79c
Canadian Club Whiskey		1.07
Black and White Scotch		1.03
Usher's O.V.S. Scotch		Bot. 89c
Scotch	Lords of England Old Gilmour	Bot. 87c
Irish Wm. Jameson's Bot.		95c
Duffy's Malt Whiskey		83c
Malt, Aquinas	Purest, Best	Qt. 73c

RUMS AND GINS

Rum	Imported Old Jamaica	Pt. 48c Qt. 95c
Rum	Everett Spring Red Dragoon	39c Qt. 73c
Gin	"Lighthouse" Finest Holland Type	40c Qt. 97c
Gin	Pure Holland Type	Quart 73c
Gin Value $1.25		Pt. 58c
Gin, Gordon Dry . .		Bot. 93c
Booth's Old Tom Gin . .		89c
Gin, Robert Leeds	Old Tom Dry	73c

OLD WINES

Cal. Wines	Pure Sherry, Al Kind	Bot. 23c
Wines	Pure Sherry, Sun Brand	Bot. 30c
Sherry	Pasas Imported	Bot. 45c
Duff Gordon Sherry		69c
Port	Imported Tarragona "1 DOZ."	Bot. 45c
Champagne	Trimbach Sec 1 Bot.	Bot. 97c
Champagne	Great Western Extra Dry	Bot. 97c
Champagne	Moet & Chandon	2.75
Nebiolo Italian Red,		Bot. 97c

MISCELLANEOUS

Cocktails	Heublein's Club Al Kinds	Bot. 89c
Brandy	Jas. Hennessy	Bot. 1.39
Cooking Brandy	Old French Vintage	Bot. 73c
Ale, Bass	Pale Ale or Burton	Qt. 28c
Stout	Guinness, Barkes, Imperial	Qt. 28c
Beer	Budweiser, "Anheuser Busch"	Doz. 1.30
M. & R. Vermouth		Bot. 47c
Punch	MILK OR RUM	Bot. 73c
Cherries	COCKTAIL Maraschino . .	Bot. 23c

THE GINTER CO.
Order Dept. Tel. Rich. 941

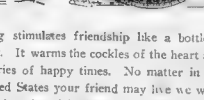
Cor. Elm & Union Sts. Opposite 495 Washington St. Bet. West & Temple Pl.

16 Canal St.

163 Summer St. Near So. Terminal
The Specialty Shop Inc., Agent 122 Tremont St.

WHISKEY

COBB HERSEY CO.



DEWEY SQ. BOSTON

Nothing stimulates friendship like a bottle of good old whiskey. It warms the cockles of the heart and brings back memories of happy times. No matter in what part of the United States your friend may live we will aid you in perpetuating that friendship by PREPAYING EXPRESS on orders of $5.00 or over of any of our famous brands—with the exception of ale, lager and alcohol.

SPECIAL OFFER 4 Full Quarts Cobbs' XXX WHISKEY. A delightful mild flavored Whiskey. $2.75

COBB, HERSEY CO.

"STERNE'S EXTRA" WHISKEY
4 Full Quarts $2.85
Express Prepaid
TO ANY POINT IN NEW ENGLAND
We guarantee "Sterne's Extra" Whiskey to be the best value offered in Boston. It is a regular $4.00 quality. 4 full quarts $2.85.
Send for List of Cut Prices
STERNE BROS.
171 Summer Street - - Boston

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
in Wines and Liquors
For the Holidays.

1 Bottle	Rismastead Whiskey	Jar. 3 Pts	93c
1 Bottle	Old Port Wine	Bot.	
1 Bottle	Old Sherry	Bot.	
1 Bottle	Fine Old Eastern	$1.00	$1.19
1 Bottle	Raspberry Cordial	75	
1 Bottle	Pajaner Sherry	75	

Call & See
We also have 39 other combinations at the lowest prices in Boston. A call will convince you.

S. FLASHMAN & CO.
81 Green St., West End.
Look for No. 81 on Window

ABSOLUTELY STRAIGHT Belamp Ky. whiskey, $2.50 per gal., $1.25 per qt. Thos. SNOW & SON, 60 So. Market st. Est. 100 years.

Hatters.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Safes.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Dancing Academies.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Wall Papers.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Real Estate for Sale.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

JOSIAH F. PRESCOTT.

[illegible]

TIMBER

[illegible]

NORTH ABINGTON FARM

[illegible]

WOOD AND TIMBER WILL PAY FOR FARM NEAR TAUNTON, offered to aged owner, 50 acres, 30 tillage, balance wood and timber, 1000 trees, balance good farming land for garden truck, fruit and poultry; 7-room house, barn, 2 chicken houses, all in good repair; 2 miles from electric cars; price $1,200. JOSIAH F. PRESCOTT, 209 Washington st.

[illegible]

MALDEN.

[illegible]

SAUGUS.

[illegible]

CLIFTONDALE.

[illegible]

Frederick A. King
REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

Farms, Mills and Timber,

[illegible]

Newton Real Estate

HANDLE good real estate of every class and description. Property in Newton could not be sold without it. HIGGINS of Central sq., Newton.

J. J. DELANEY

Wanted—$10,000

BY WEALTHY established firm, 25 years' standing, to loan on large or small mortgages on Boston & Vicinity values. Address B 270, Boston American.

BUY OF OWNER.

[illegible]

$500 DOWN

[illegible]

READY CASH

FOR ALL kinds of real estate; brokers protected. NATHAN PINANSKI, 15 State st., tel. 6459 Main.

BARGAIN

[illegible]

FOR SALE

[illegible]

Real Estate for Sale
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

F. A. Strout Farm Agency's

[illegible]

93 Acres, Making Big Money, Stock, Tools and Crops.

[illegible]

90-Acre Money-Making Farm. Stock, Tools, Crops. $1,400.

[illegible]

FLORIDA

The Land of Opportunity
Make $5000 a Year

[illegible]

Buckeye, Texas

[illegible]

FRANK N. RAND

[illegible]

R. B. Smith, 672 Tremont St.

[illegible]

DORCHESTER—$1,400.

[illegible]

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

[illegible]

EGLESTON SQUARE,

[illegible]

HERE IS A GOOD BUY

[illegible]

EVERETT —3-APT.

[illegible]

$2,000—Positively Given Away—$2,000

[illegible]

$9,855 FOR MILK

[illegible]

TEXAS FARM LANDS.

[illegible]

Real Estate for Sale
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

P. F. LELAND

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF LAND IN WEST ROXBURY

By the City of Boston

TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1912

At 12 O'Clock, on Premises

[illegible]

Farms.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Real Estate Mortgages.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

POSITIVELY NO COMMISSION.
HEIRS CAN BORROW

[illegible]

MORTGAGES

[illegible]

Barter and Exchange.
1¢ words or less 14c; additional words 1c.

[illegible]

Detectives.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

ROBINSON DETECTIVE BUREAU

[illegible]

Sewing Machines.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Safety Razor Blades Sharpened.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

2c Each-Sharpened-2c Each

[illegible]

Apartments to Let.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Commonwealth Hall
718 Commonwealth Ave.
NEAR LAWTON STREET

[illegible]

HUNTINGTON AVENUE

[illegible]

DORCHESTER.

[illegible]

Back Bay and Cambridge
Kitchenette Apartments.

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE.

[illegible]

To Let in Dorchester.

[illegible]

Apartments To Let

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.

[illegible]

ONE MONTH FREE

[illegible]

1295 COMMONWEALTH AV.

[illegible]

Apartments to Let.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Houses to Let and Wanted.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

MEDFORD

[illegible]

READING

[illegible]

Stores and Offices to Let.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

SALESROOM

The most attractive automobile salesroom and basement on Boylston st., near Mass. av. Rent reasonable. Immediate possession. Address B 253, Boston American.

BRAND NEW STORES.

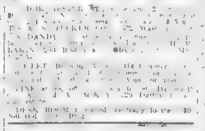
[illegible]

Factory with Stables.

[illegible]

Store and Office Fixtures For Sale.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Office Partition



Typewriter Desk and Chair

[illegible]

Typewriters.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

TYPEWRITERS RENT $5 FOR 3 MONTHS

[illegible]

Heating and Cooking

HEATERS—HEATERS.

[illegible]

Furs.

[illegible]

Patents.

[illegible]

Furnished Rooms to Let.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Furnished Rooms to Let.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Board and Rooms.

[illegible]

Rooms Wanted.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Dogs, Cats, Pets, Etc.
12½c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

[illegible]

Poultry and Supplies.

LIVE TURKEYS.

[illegible]

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ARMY BLANKETS

[illegible]

Window Shades.

[illegible]

THE BOSTON AMERICAN
Published Daily and Sunday at 8 and 9 Summer Street.
BRANCH OFFICE, OPEN DAY AND EVENING, 1 Scollay Square, THE PARK RECEIVES AT THE PARK ENTRANCE.
TERMS: DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, $6.00; ONE MONTH, 50c.
ENGLAND NEWS AGENCY, LIMITED.
Entered at second class matter at the Boston, Mass., Postoffice.
Postage Prepaid in the United States and Possessions, Canada and Mexico.
Daily Only: One year, $3.00; six months, $1.50; one month, 25c.
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Window Shades.

[illegible]

Pianos and Musical Instruments. 15c a line of 7 words. 25c display. | Pianos and Musical Instruments. 15c a line of 7 words. 25c display. | Pianos and Musical Instruments. 15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

BEST PIANO VALUES

IN NEW ENGLAND AT THE

HENRY F. MILLER Piano Warerooms

BOSTON: 395 Boylston Street
PORTLAND: Baxter Block
BROCKTON: 31 Centre Street
PROVIDENCE: Butler's Exchange

In addition to our own Henry F. Miller Pianos, we show in all our warerooms a carefully selected stock of reliable pianos of other makes, which we offer at small margins above cost. These pianos, from $175 to $300, are especially prepared by ourselves for the New England market and constitute the greatest values ever shown therein. Compare them with so-called $300 and $400 pianos offered under "puzzle schemes," "piano-clubs," "contest-sales," "bankrupt stocks," etc. We pledge our reputation that in no market in the United States, nor under any guise whatsoever, can better values be obtained; and behind every transaction stands our strong financial responsibility and established business integrity. We stand for the "square deal" in our piano selling and invite buyers to a critical personal investigation.

Open Evenings Until Christmas

Easy Terms—Old Instruments Taken in Exchange

ESTABLISHED 1863 — ALWAYS RELIABLE

HENRY F. MILLER & SONS PIANO CO.

395 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PIANO PRICES STAY DOWN

$5 DOWN $1.00 A WEEK

We have respectfully declined to enter into any agreement with the Piano Trust and fear storage bound to raise the retail prices of pianos materially for Christmas selling. In many cases, to successfully compete with the Trust, we have actually shaved the prices of the best high grades.

In our long fight with the Piano Trust (it takes a strong concern to have proved time and time again that if we will the combined millions can't get us) we have always endeavored to base prices to share profits and confine them to legitimate limits.

Any one who is looking to show especially favorable terms of trade by piano firms are requested to call and have them explained. Our prices are the lowest we can name, as we compel by cash and large purchases in the past, as strictly cash as we do now.

Frederick Piano $175

NEW AND GUARANTEED—$300 VALUE.
UPRIGHT PIANOS, $50 TO $300
UPRIGHT PIANOS, $50 TO $300
PLAYER PIANOS FROM $150 TO $450.
ROXBURY PIANO STORAGE SALESROOM CO.,
2418 Washington St., Boston
AT DUDLEY TERMINAL

LOWELL PIANO BARGAINS

227 CENTRAL STREET.

The Lowell Brin & Co. store below will show you a fine variety of the world-famed Frederick Pianos and most of their instruments.

The Heart's Desire
Autopiano
THE PIANO ALL CAN PLAY

WHY not—this Christmas—a present for the whole family—Father, Mother, Sister or Brother. One can play either by hand in the usual way, or with music roll which we furnish free of charge—latest popular music, songs with words or classical music. Over 16,000 pieces to select from. We will take your piano in exchange. Make terms to suit your convenience

See us and Buy The Best Player Piano

Charles S. Norris
181 Tremont St.
Boston

Autopiano Warerooms

COUPON
Cut out and mail to today.
Next to Meyer Jonasson, Masonic Temple

CHAS. S. NORRIS
181 Tremont St.
Boston

Gentlemen—Kindly send by return mail catalogue and full particulars regarding the Autopiano, terms, etc.

NAME .....
STREET .....
STATE .....

THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT SLASHED TO PIECES

650 Pianos Going at 5% Above Manufacturers' Cost.

We have no Catalogues, no Salesmen, no Warerooms, no Canvassers, no Stock Company; our factory is our only expense. Read our cut on the Middleman's prices: $200 pianos at $112.50, $250 pianos at $165, $300 pianos at $195, $400 pianos at $265. Every piano guaranteed for 25 years or money refunded.

We have in stock almost every standard make in slightly used pianos, including Chickering, Miller, Emerson, Steinway, Haines Bros., Pease, Vose, Needham, Gramer, Harvard, Howard, Dayton and fifty others; prices $75 to $95; terms to suit every buyer.

8 Minutes from North or South Station.

DURRELL PIANO CO.

2337 WASHINGTON STREET,
Entrance 1 Marvin Street, Opp. Dudley Terminal.
Open Evenings Until Christmas.

LAST CALL FOR

CHRISTMAS

We have several slightly used

Kranich & Bach Upright Pianos

ALSO

Vose Upright Krakauer Grand

We have a special line other ally selected for Christmas gifts, from $175 up. Only $10 down. Just see them. We also have a large stock of all the leading makes at prices to suit any purse. Square pianos from $10 up. Easy terms

H. W. BERRY

W. J. MERRILL, Manager
221 Tremont Street, Opp. Hotel Touraine

SPECIAL NOTICE—Please remember our store is up one flight. Take elevator and save money

100 ROLLS 65-note music, 25c a roll, one or 2 rolls, 3 Hancock st.

IVERS & POND PIANOS

PIANOS TO RENT at very low rental to those who may remove frequently, small rent to those who remain. Largest stock new and second hand pianos (all high grade makes) ever offered. Inspection and entry for catalog, full particulars or description of our rental purchase plan. IVERS & POND PIANO CO., 114 Boylston street, Boston.

UPRIGHT PIANO, mahogany, 3 pedals, full size, cheap for cash. 88 Marshall st., Brighton. Tel. 2095-J.

Heim's Music Store

BOLTON BAND INSTRUMENT AGENCY
Imported band and orchestra instruments. Great bargains in second hand instruments, pianos and string instruments of all kinds. Low prices and easy terms. The only genuine second-hand instruments. Q. HEIM, 2 HEIM, cornetist and trumpeter of Boston Symphony Orchestra, 218 Columbus av., Boston, open evenings evenings.

MUST SELL—Highest cash offer takes nice tone mahogany upright piano almost new, warranted for $68.00. Apply 352 Somerville av., Somerville.

BARGAINS—Cornets and band instrument from $5 and up, call at factory. THE VEGA COMPANY, 62 Sudbury st. Boston.

PIANO—Beautiful, new mahogany upright, with music bench, for less than second hand price if taken soon. 324 Huntington av., opp. Symphony Hall.

Pianos and Musical Instruments. 15c a line of 7 words. 25c display. | Pianos and Musical Instruments. 15c a line of 7 words. 25c display.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

Designed by a Genius—Built by the Highest Type of Workmen

Awarded Highest Honor Competing With the World's Best Pianos

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK

LOUIS XIV. AND COLONIAL STYLES SLIGHTLY SHOPWORN. ALSO USED PIANOS INCLUDING

STIEFF, STEINWAY, MASON & HAMLIN and CHICKERING

A FEW OTHER BARGAINS

ELEGANT AEOLIAN INTERIOR PLAYER, including 40 rolls of music, $240 cost $700

KRANICH & BACH UPRIGHT, small mahogany case in extra nice condition, $145 easy terms. Square pianos $10 cash and $5 monthly. Guaranteed, including the best makes.

MASON & HAMLIN full size, beautiful tone mahogany case, many years used. Square piano or organ taken in exchange

A fine sundown mahogany case, in perfect condition, easy terms.

HALLET & DAVIS, beautiful design, mahogany case, used very little, $155

HENRY F. MILLER as good a grade as ever offered nice condition $245, easy terms.

Other Upright Pianos as low as $40

Every piano is fully guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reputable concerns in the piano industry. Call in at your home before buying, or any piano suited you may buy on our rental purchase plan. No expense if you do not keep it.

SEND POSTAL FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF THIS SALE

CHAS. M. STIEFF, 122 Boylston Street
E. C. CARR, New England Mgr.

Blake for Value

81 WASHINGTON ST. EST. 1869.

We have 25 used upright, look almost new, at $125 to $250, fully warranted. Squares, $5 to $50. Organs, $5 to $40. Player makes. Terms $3, $4, $5 to $7 per month. Rent if purchase and take apparently all back. Low prices. Can't you see our bargains. BLAKE, 504 Washington.

$1 DOWN, $1 A WEEK

WILL BUY pianos of all makes for about $150; $175; $200; $225; $250; $275; $300; $325; $350; $375; $400; $425; $450; $475; $500; $525; $550; $575; $600; $625; $650; $675; $700; $725; $750; $775; $800; $825; $850; $875; $900; $925; $950; $975; $1000; $1025; $1050; $1075; $1100; $1125;

Wigs and Toupees.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

Wigs and Toupees.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

THINK THIS OVER— THEN GO TO LOMBARD

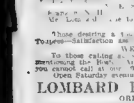
Is it not better to buy a toupee of a standard toupee maker whose reputation is established for quality and workmanship?
THE NAME LOMBARD STANDS FOR THE BEST IN TOUPEES

You Go to the Dentist—Why Not Go to Lombard?

LOMBARD BAMBINI & CO. LYNN

ORDERS RECEIVED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

Astrology.
40c a line of 7 words. 40c display
THE OLD RELIABLE.
CHARLES HALL
74 HUNTINGTON AVE.
NEAR HUNTINGTON STREET
Astral Dead Track Spirit Action
Standing Challenge $5000 that His Equal



Clairvoyant—Spirit Medium

Religious Notices.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

Money to Loan.
These advertisers are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts.

Special Announcements.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display
Gall Stones Can Be Cured.
Avoid Surgical Operations,
Regardless of the general belief that the disease is incurable, DR. PIERCE, Expert, 1000 Washington, Boston, Mass., will cure you. Write him at once.
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Business Personals.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

Information Wanted.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

Printing.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

Credit Accounts.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

Lost and Found.
15c a line of 7 words. 25c display

DEATHS

ABBOTT—In Brookline, Dec. 20, Edward A. Abbott, 73 yrs. 7 mos.
Funeral services at late residence, 1722 Beacon st, Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 p. m. Burial private.

ARNOLD—In Somerville, Dec. 20, Ida M., wife of Henry F. Arnold, 57 yrs.
Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 27 Crocker st., Sunday, at 3 o'clock.

BASSETT—In Chelsea, Dec. 19, Mary E., widow of Joseph Bassett, 62 yrs.
Services at residence, 25 Bloomingdale st., Sunday, at 2 p. m.

BICHARD—In Jamaica Plain, Dec. 20, Charles H. Borchard 11 yrs.
Funeral from late residence, 127 Green st. Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

CAMPBELL—In Revere, Dec. 20, Mrs. Grace Campbell, aged 50 yrs.
Funeral services at 83 Revere st., Revere, on Monday, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

CONNOLLY—In Woburn, Dec. 20, John G. Connolly, aged 66 yrs. 9 mos.
Funeral from late residence, 42 Union st., Monday, at 8:45 a. m., thence to St. Charles church at 9 o'clock.

DODGE—In Dorchester, Dec. 20, Mary, wife of Andrew Dodge.
Funeral from her late residence, 42 Hill st., Dorchester, on Monday, at 2 p. m. Interment at Mount Hope cemetery.

ENGELHARDT—In Roxbury, Dec. 20, Louis Engelhardt.
Funeral from late home, 2706 Washington st., Roxbury, on Monday, at 2 p. m. Interment at St. Stephen's church, Parker st., Roxbury.

FISHER—In Islington district, Wake co., Dec. 19, Hannah Fisher, aged 84 yrs. 8 mos.
Funeral at First Parish Unitarian church, Malden, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Train leaves Boston & Maine station, Scott st., Boston, at 1:10 p. m.

FLYNN—In Cambridge, Dec. 20, Michael Flynn.
Funeral from the home of Mrs. Nellie Murphy, 10 Mason st., Sunday, Dec. 22, at 12:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at St. Paul's lot, Brighton. Train leaves Boston & Maine station, Scott st., at 1:10 p. m. and friends invited to attend.

GAY—In Boston, Dec. 19, William J. Gay, 43 yrs. 7 mos.
Funeral services at station As M. 10 o'clock. Mass Dec. 22 at 2:30 p. m.

GIBBONS—In Somerville, Dec. 20, Ann, beloved wife of James Gibbons, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late home, 3 Courtland st., Somerville, on Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

HALL—In Stoneham, Dec. 20, Emily, wife of John Hall, aged 74 yrs.
Funeral from late residence, 7 Central st., Stoneham, on Monday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at Stoneham.

HARRISON—In Cambridge, Dec. 20, Ellen, widow of Thomas Harrison, aged 84 yrs.
Funeral from the residence of her nephew, Henry Brown, 17 Mason st., Cambridge, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 10 a. m. Burial at Mount Auburn cemetery.

HEARNE—In Boston, Dec. 20, Ellen Hearne, aged 77 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 47 Dix st., Roxbury, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Mount Hope cemetery.

HICKEY—In Revere, Dec. 20, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Glendale st., William H. Hickey, in his 82d year.
Funeral services at the house on Monday, at 2 p. m. Interment at Woodlawn cemetery.

HOWARD—In Somerville, Dec. 20, Mary A., wife of Michael Howard, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 10 Cedar st., Somerville, on Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

HUNT—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary Ann, widow of George H. Hunt, aged 84 yrs. 1 mo.
Funeral services at the house, 5 Courtland st., Monday, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Burial in Sterling.

HYDE—In Cambridge, Dec. 20, Mary A., widow of Lyman Hyde, aged 84 yrs.
Funeral services at the house, 5 Hancock st., Monday, at 2 p. m. Burial at Mount Auburn cemetery.

KEARNEY—In Boston, Dec. 20, Ellen Kearney, aged 77 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

KELLEY—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary A., wife of Michael Kelley, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

KENNEDY—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Michael Kennedy, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

KERRIGAN—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Michael Kerrigan, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

KNOWLTON—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Knowlton, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

LAWLOR—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Thomas Lawlor, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

LEAHY—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Daniel Leahy, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

LEONARD—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Thomas Leonard, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

LEWIS—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Thomas Lewis, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

LYNCH—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Thomas Lynch, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

MCKENNA—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Thomas McKenna, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

MCGUIRK—In this city, Dec. 20, Owen McGuirk, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from his late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

MILLER—In this city, Dec. 20, Thomas, son of Thomas and Isabella Miller, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

MORIN—In Charlestown, Dec. 20, Jessie L., wife of Herbert R. Morin.
Funeral services at Sands Funeral Home, 10 Warren st., Monday, at 2 p. m.

MORRISON—In Somerville, Dec. 20, Hannah, widow of Thomas Morrison, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. H. F. Wilson, 20 Lowell st., Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 p. m.

MAYOR FILES THREE LEGISLATIVE BILLS

Petition for New Health Department and for Law to Aid City Workmen.

Three petitions which Mayor Fitzgerald will present to the incoming Legislature were filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston.

One provides that the State Board of Health shall create a department to be known as the Department of Diseases Dangerous to Public Health, in the absence of such a department to be created by special act of the Legislature, and that the expenses of such diseases and of the hospitals and other institutions maintained in the State for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with such diseases, shall be paid by the Board of Health, or by the cities and towns in which such diseases may have developed or become dangerous to the public health.

Another bill provides for pensioning of policemen and firemen who are injured in the performance of their duty. The petition asks for compensation of not less than one-half nor more than two-thirds of the annual salary or wages received by such persons at the time of the injury, and that such compensation be paid during the period of such disability, but not exceeding the term of 10 years.

The third petition filed for the Mayor is the same as he filed last Winter asking for a commission to investigate the affairs of the Commonwealth to be placed under the supervision of the railroad commissioners.

Henry M. Wildes, of Medford, has filed a petition asking that the name of "The Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute" in the city of Boston, be changed to "The Children's Mission to Children."

DOG MARVEL WAS WAIF.

Pierre Saved by His Master, Who Is at Keith's.

So many examples of canine intelligence have been offered to the public on the stage it must convince the most skeptical "there are dogs and dogs." Pierre, the little dog who appears with Adonis, the contortionist, at B. F. Keith's Theatre this week, is one of THE dogs. Pierre cannot boast of a pedigree, but of forefathers who took scores of blue ribbons at the dog shows.

A few years ago he was a stray on the streets of Paris. One day a big dray of a dog drove him from a nook too frequent meal. The dog attacked Pierre, and soon the street was the scene of a battle royal. Pierre was outweighed and outclassed, but he fought desperately. His battle attracted the attention of a passerby, who entered the fray and saved Pierre. For his trouble he was bitten on the hand, yet he kept the struggling bundle of dirty fur, and carried it home. It took days for Adonis, for it was he, to get the confidence of the little canine waif. Today Pierre is one of the most valuable animals on the stage.

"THE IS OF SPICE."

Mr. Gulesian to Present Comedy Tuesday Evening.

Mr Gulesian sacrifices only one day to the demands for extra rehearsing for his production of the comedy offering, "The Isle of Spice." It will open Tuesday evening instead of tomorrow, Mr. Gulesian does not wish to lose any more performances in preparing for "The Isle of Spice" than was necessary, so he divided his company into certain members playing this week in "David Harum," while others rehearse for the "Isle of Spice." In many cases the players appear in both plays and the past two weeks have been busy for them. Mr. Gulesian has been working hard for two weeks.

NAME NOMINATING BOARD.

Insurance Men to Hold Annual Meeting on January 11.

W. F. Rice, chairman of the committee of the New England Insurance Exchange, has appointed the following men to nominate officers to fill the vacancies in the administration: F. W. Hunnewell, Loyal & London Insurance Company, first vice-president; A. H. Bullis, Boston Insurance Company, chairman executive committee; Lyman McAllister and F. H. Gamer, executive committee. A. K. Sohier continues as president, the officers holding by rotation. January 11 is the day set for their annual meeting.

DEATHS

MURRAY—In Quincy, Dec. 19, Thomas, beloved husband of Ellen (Cronin) Murray, aged 59 yrs.
Funeral from the residence of his nephew, Thomas F. Mahoney, 1 Mason st., Quincy, on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock. Burial at Holy Cross cemetery.

O'NEIL—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary A., widow of Edward O'Neil, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

PARKER—In Boston, Dec. 20, Arthur L. Parker, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from his late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

PARKER—In Boston, Dec. 20, Arthur L. Parker, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from his late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

PETERSON—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Peter Peterson, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

PETERSON—In Boston, Dec. 20, Mary, widow of Peter Peterson, aged 70 yrs.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 Courtland st., Monday, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

REMEMBRANCE of Charles H. Richardson, who died suddenly Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1911. By his Wife and Children.

Xmas Menu? I'm an Old Bachelor, Says Alsberg

New Chief Chemist, Wiley's Successor, Declares That He Never Kept House in His Life.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. Dr. Carl Alsberg, newly appointed chief chemist of the United States, admitted today that his bachelorhood prevented him from filling one of the duties of the American people have devolved upon the officials here, food experts that of selecting ideal Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners.

His predecessor, Dr Harvey W. Wiley, the famous pure food expert, expressed the view that marriage with the right woman was necessary before he go on record as his presidential

Mr. [illegible] a book for a [illegible] dinner? Such a joke I am [illegible] dazed or I back or and never kept [illegible] my life. I don't know a thing about Christmas dinners, save how to eat them.

Furthermore, I do not propose to be [illegible] for years to come. Instead of [illegible] boreas by giving advice on things I know nothing whatsoever about. The housewives all over the country would [illegible] at my ignorance. All I am going to do besides eating my Christmas dinner [illegible] be sure it is fresh and pure.

"If the women buy unadulterated food they can feed the children all the turkey and plum pudding they wish. Stop a minute, you had better say that what plum pudding is mighty good on Christmas day children had better not eat too much of it. This is an indiscretion from which I have suffered myself when younger.

"Whether a turkey is cold storage or not does not matter so very much if the cold storing is done properly. Of course fresh turkey may taste better. But no sensible person will object to a cold storage turkey.

"I intend to try to enforce the pure food laws in an orderly, sensible manner. The bureau under my management will be free from politics and cliques. I hope it will be also to do a great deal of research work and determine what is the best thing for the health of the country, and then we will see that the manufacturers live up to what we find is essential for the public welfare."

LEAPED INTO FAME.

Martha Hedman, New Stage Beauty, Won Fame in Night.

It has been a long time since a new beauty worthy of the name has loomed up on the local stage. But Martha Hedman, a twenty-two-year-old Swedish girl, who as leading woman for John Mason in "The Attack," leaped into fame over night. Tomorrowing following her first appearance in New York she was hailed as one of the most beautiful women that had been seen in dramatic work in many years. Her [illegible] personality and unconscious [illegible] captivated the critics.

Miss Hedman arrived in America, Miss Hedman had never acted in English, although she had won considerable fame as an interpreter of Ibsen's and Strindberg's plays in her native land. Indeed, she was unable to speak a word of English until a year ago, when she went to London to visit her sister, who is on the stage there. She met "Dot" Boucicault, Dion Boucicault's stage director, who offered her a role in Mr. Hedman, and he was so charmed by her appearance and personality that he engaged her for the [illegible] role in Henri Bernstein's drama "The Attack," although he had never seen her act.

J. C. GOODWIN BURIED.

Author of Opera "Evangeline" at Rest in Forest Hills Cemetery.

The funeral of J. Cheever Goodwin, the author of "Evangeline" and other comic operas, who died in New York, was held yesterday at Forest Hills cemetery under the auspices of the Boston Lodge of Elks of which Mr. Goodwin was a member.

Many of the members of the Boston lodge attended the ceremonies. Mrs. Goodwin, widow of the dead composer, and other members of the family, were present. The Temple Quartette sang. The Elks' ritual, "Faithful, Fraternity, Fidelity, Justice and Brotherly Love," was given and "Rock of Ages," "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Gathering Home" were sung.

The officers of the Boston Lodge who took part in the services were Exalted Ruler F. O'Keefe, exalted ruler; Patrick F. McCarron, esteemed leading knight; Matthew J. Hirmingham, esteemed lecturing knight; Jeremiah J. Hurley, secretary; Charles A. Gaeth, P. E. R.; Alfred S. Wellington, treasurer, and Oscar Shaffert, tiler.

DRAFT ALLEN'S APPEAL.

Courthouse Slayers Trying to Escape Chair.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—The final draft of the appeal to the State Supreme Court for a new trial for Floyd Allen and his son, Claude Swanson Allen, the Carroll County outlaws, was completed by their attorneys today. It will be presented next week and the men will be executed on January 17 if the Supreme Court refused to do so. Governor Mann has refused to do anything other than to respite them so that the appeal might be heard.

"MADHOUSE" ON MONITOR.

Somebody Got Busy With Paint on Side of the U. S. S. Ozark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department officials here today instituted an inquiry to find out who painted the word "Madhouse" on the Monitor Ozark, now stationed at the Washington Navy Yard.

The monitor recently was remained. The next morning the "Madhouse" sign appeared in big white letters on the side of her boat and it took Uncle Sam's police several pots of paint to remove the word. The Ozark is used as a naval militia schoolship.

Mrs. Bates to Lecture.

Mrs. Theodora A. Bates of Worcester, mother of Tryphosa Bates Batchelder, the author, and formerly a vice-president general of the National D. A. R., will deliver a lecture on "Memorial Continental Hall" at the Worcester Woman's Club house on the afternoon of January 7.

TETRAZZINI PROVES SHE'S IN HER PRIME

Wins Crowded House's Plaudits by Superb Singing in Lucia and Scores Triumph.

By FREDERICK JOHNS

[illegible] Tetrazzini [illegible] afternoon. [illegible] Metropolitan [illegible] famous star [illegible] world's best [illegible] Tetrazzini [illegible]

[illegible] Tetrazzini [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LIPTON TELLS HOW HE WANTS TO LEAD WORLD FLEET THROUGH CANAL WITH HIS YACHT ERIN

By C. O'CONNELL GALVIN.

"I ... said Sir Lipton he did not feel it would be proper ... Thomas Lipton ... would ... Sir Lipton ... to ... to ... by his ... of the ... Lipton ... the ... Lipton ... the ... Lipton ... Lipton ... Lipton

GENERAL AND SPORTING NEWS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

Boston American

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

MAIN SHEET PART II.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

MAYOR REPLIES TO EXCHANGE CLUB MEMBERS

Men in the Organization That Blackballed Him Whom He Wouldn't Let Black Boots.

DENIES CHARGES MADE

He Advises the Young Men of Boston Never to Touch Liquor.

THERE are members of the Exchange Club, Mayor Fitzgerald said yesterday, whom the Mayor of Boston would not allow to black his boots.

Those members of the Exchange Club, Mr Fitzgerald said, he would not permit to approach his house if he knew they were coming; much less, introduce them to the members of his family.

"And, mark you," said the Mayor, "get me right about this. I make no such statement about ALL the members of the Exchange Club, but rather concerning SOME of them. Others are in every respect excellent men and most desirable citizens."

Mr. Fitzgerald said all this by way of refuting the suggestion that the reason he applied for membership in the Exchange Clubsome years ago was because of his "social" aspirations.

"The man who made that suggestion in a newspaper," the Mayor said, "didn't know what he was writing about, didn't know Boston and knew very little about the clubs of Boston. The Exchange Club is not a social club. It was intended to be a business men's dining club, and when I made my application for membership—by request was the only club of the kind in Boston. Since then, to the great good of Boston, the City Club has been established.

Not a "Social" Club.

"The Somerset, the Union, the Puritan and other clubs are 'social' clubs. The Exchange Club is not. This is shown clearly enough, to my way of thinking, by the fact that you find the rosters of these other clubs in the Blue Book, which contains no mention whatever of the Exchange Club.

"In my earlier term as Mayor of Boston I naturally traveled about the country some, to New York, to Chicago, to Philadelphia and so on. I met Mayors and other officials in these cities who presented me with cards which opened the doors of such clubs as the Exchange to me.

"When these gentlemen came to Boston I was at that time in no position to return the compliment.

"I remarked this fact one day to some friends at the Exchange Club.

"'Why don't you join?' they wanted to know.

"'Oh, you're too narrow down here,' I said to them. 'You live in a little circle. You have no breadth of vision.'

"They thought I was wrong. They urged me to try it out.

"'Try it,' they said.

'And so I did.

"My sponsors, I remember, were Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank, and James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks.

Friends Same as in Old Days.

"The suggestion that my application was due to any 'social' aspirations on my part is nonsense. I know where I ought to go officially, and where I might be expected to go socially. My friends today are those who were my friends years ago. They are the friends of the olden days, the same now as they were then. I would not have them otherwise.

"But I trust I know how to conduct myself anywhere, and I have been in the presence of presidents and kings and emperors.

"I made my application to the Exchange Club because I felt it to be my duty, as the Mayor of Boston, to break down this barrier.

"Some time afterward I received a message from Colonel William A. Gaston, asking me if I would drop in on him. At that time Colonel Gaston was president of the Exchange Club.

"Gaston suggested that it would be well for me to withdraw my application.

"I said I couldn't think of it.

"But you've got only two votes on the Membership Committee, he said.

"I'll Be Blackballed."

"'I don't care,' I told Colonel Gaston, then I'll be blackballed. It is entirely a matter of principle with me. Your club is a dining club, for men of business in Boston. I am Mayor of the city. It was suggested to me that I make this application. I am going to see it through. Who is the chairman of the Membership Committee?'

"And Colonel Gaston told me; told me that the chairman was Laurence Minot, organizer and chairman of the executive committee of the Good Government Association.

"There you are,' said I; 'that explains the narrowness of view. It also explains why the Exchange Club has not done more for Boston. In its way it illuminates the story of the community's failure to expand.'

"What happened afterwards to my ap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Foss for Plunkett With Great Big "If"

"Best of the Lot," Among Republicans, He Says, But a Democrat Is Preferred.

Governor Foss said yesterday that he expects to make his customary Christmas Day visit to the inmates of the State Prison at Charlestown.

He still feels, he said yesterday, that William B. Plunkett of Adams is the "best of the lot" of Republicans entered in the Senatorial race, because he thinks Plunkett the "most progressive" of them and the "nearest to the people."

"But this does not mean, and was not intended to mean," said Governor Foss, "that I prefer Plunkett to a Democrat. I do NOT."

R:proves Brockton Girls for Finery

Priest Says Sunday Morning Parade Looks Like Beacon Street Turnout.

BROCKTON, Dec. 13—The Rev Dr Bartholomew F. Killies, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, says Brockton girls are too extravagant in dress and in their Sunday toilets. He says:

From my window I can obtain a fine view of a large number of people going to and from church. To look at the clothes, hats and the like one might suppose he were on Beacon street, Boston. The most extravagant styles and materials are worn. The sight gives one a subject for thought, especially when it is known that many of the young women are not paid more than nine dollars a week.

It is an effort to keep up with those who have far more of this world's goods that many dress in this way. It is unwarranted and should be curbed, at least to some extent. In the same way we notice parents expending fabulous sums for gowns for growing children. They can wear but a few times and then cast aside. Parents will stint themselves and go without necessary articles to dress their children like the children of those who have plenty of money. This is an act of false pride.

Sisters Are Married at Double Ceremony

Oressa and Glenna Marshall Brides-maids for Each Other at Newton.

Nineteen-year-old Oressa D. Marshall and her seventeen-year-old sister, Glenna L. Marshall, were brides in a double wedding at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Marshall of River Park, Newton Upper Falls. Oressa was married to Mitchell C. Morgan of Barre, Vt., then Glenna became the bride of Frank W. Littlehale, a childhood friend and neighbor.

The two ceremonies were performed by the Rev. John Galbraith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newton Upper Falls. This is the church which the younger sister has attended, while Mrs. Morgan has been active in the Second Baptist Church.

Many relatives and friends of the couples attended the dual bridal and the reception following. Each of the brides has been a favorite in the younger set on the Newton south side and their marriage at the same time was regarded with great interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will live in Cambridge and Mr. and Mrs. Littlehale in Needham, not far from the Marshall home.

Mrs. Rhett Is Taken Into Catholic Church

Wealthy Young Matron Follows Example of Husband and Espouses Religion of Her Aunt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Etha Dahlgren Rhett of Jamestowne, R. I., and Washington, whose aunt is Mother Catherine Drexel, has been received into the Catholic Church. The ceremony took place a week ago in St. Mark's Catholic Church at Jamestown, but the fact did not become public until today.

Last August Dr. James H. Rhett, husband of Mrs. Rhett, became very ill at their Summer home in Jamestown and insisted upon an operation against the advice of his attending physician. He was taken to the Newport Hospital where Charles W. Stuart assisted by three other surgeons performed the operation. Previous to the operation Dr. Rhett was received into the Catholic Church. Since then Mrs. Rhett, who is a handsome young woman and wealthy decided to follow her husband's example.

Mrs. Rhett is now in Philadelphia and Washington spending the Christmas holidays with relatives.

HICKEY CONVICTED IN SECOND DEGREE

Strangler of Josephs Boy Found Guilty at Buffalo, Will Be Sentenced Tomorrow.

JUDGE CRITICIZES THE JURY

Thanks Those Who Did Duty, but Says Interests of Justice Were Not Served.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The jury in the case of J. Frank Hickey, on trial for the murder of Joseph Josephs, the seven-year-old Lackawanna boy, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree at 3.27 p. m. The jury had been deliberating for twenty-six hours.

The verdict carries with it a sentence of life imprisonment.

The result was due to a compromise, for at 10 o'clock a disagreement was reported, and Justice Brown sent the twelve men back for further argument.

Hickey will probably go to Auburn State prison.

The confessed strangler of boys seemed almost jubilant when the jury reported. He had declared that he would never go to the chair, but anticipated being sent to Matteawan Insane Asylum.

Hickey declined to waive the two days allowed before sentence is passed and Justice Brown adjourned the case until 10 a. m. Monday, when Hickey will be sentenced.

Justice Brown after receiving the verdict said:

"I wish to thank those members of the jury who endeavored to render a just verdict. I do not think that justice has been served in this instance."

"The verdict was a just one," said Hickey. "I was not responsible for the acts I committed."

SENTENCED, TRIES SUICIDE

Empty Revolver Foils Pole in Bennington, Vt.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 21.—After being found guilty by a jury here this afternoon and sentenced to five years in prison, Frank Cmell, a Pole, broke away from his guards and made an attempt to kill himself with a revolver belonging to the sheriff. Cmell was found guilty of shooting Orson Pinkham, a farmer, with intent to kill, on October 17 last.

"That's all right," said Cmell. "I want to die anyway."

As he was being led away he managed to slip from the grasp of two deputies. He caught up a revolver, pointed it at his head, pulled the trigger. Then he discovered Cmell threw the weapon to the floor.

"Looks as if I can't die," he said, as the deputies told him the revolver was empty.

OVERMAN IS STRICKEN.

Taken to Hospital Ill With Appendicitis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Lee S Overman of North Carolina, who returned from Trenton yesterday, where he had gone for a conference with President-elect Wilson, was seized with an attack of appendicitis and hurried to Georgetown University Hospital. The attack came suddenly and the Senator's condition this afternoon was reported to be such that an operation might not be necessary. An operation will be avoided if possible and if performed probably will be postponed until Monday.

DON'T KNOW OWN WARDS.

Mrs. Maud Elliott Makes Charge in Newport.

NEWPORT, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, speaking at a Bull Moose gathering of society women this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Oliver W. Huntington, declared that there are people right here in Newport who don't know what ward they live in. She urged that a campaign of education in politics be started, and suggested having distinguished speakers make addresses here twice a month. Daniel Leroy Dresser was another speaker.

BRINGS TITLE AND WEALTH

Sir Wilfred Peek Here to Plan Wedding to St. Louis Girl.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Sir Wilfred Peek, one of England's richest noblemen and a big game hunter, arrived here en route to St Louis to make plans for his coming marriage to Miss Edwin Thornburg, stepdaughter of W. C. Stribling, one of the wealthiest capitalists in St. Louis. Miss Thornburg and Sir Wilfred in England six months ago and according to the nobleman it was a case of love at first sight.

SUSPECT TELLER FREED.

Shortage of $173,000 from U. S. Treasury Still a Mystery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—George W. Fitzgerald, ex-assorting teller in the subtreasury, charged with the theft of $173,000 from the Government in February, 1907, was found not guilty in Judge Carpenter's court. The shortage is still a mystery.

Alice Thaw to Live Here Society Awaits Countess Real Story of Romance

MISS ALICE THAW, BOSTON MAN'S FIANCEE

Expects to Find True Happiness As Wife of Geoffrey G. Whitney

Tea table and club chatter in the Back Bay now runs to the query:

"How will the former Countess of Yarmouth like the blend of Boston Back Bay and Milton country life?"

Alice Thaw, who married and then divorced the spendthrift Earl of Yarmouth is to become the bride of Geoffrey Whitney, a State street broker living in Milton.

The engagement has just been announced. "Geoff" has been duly congratulated and now the inevitable suggestion has arisen: "Well, Alice Thaw will find Boston some different from Pittsburgh, or from Hertford Hall, the ancestral home of the English Earl."

In Alice Thaw's girlhood the wedding which her father, William Thaw, the ironmaster, made, were poured out in the lavish way that characterized many of the Pittsburgh families when the steel and iron leaders became rich.

To Enter Boston Society.

The girl divided her time between the society diversions of the "Smoke City" in Winter and the whirl of Newport fun in the Summer. It was at Newport that she met the Earl of Yarmouth and her first "romance."

Then her life scene changed to Hertford Hall and Parkhall, the country homes of the Earl of Yarmouth.

There Alice Thaw found a curious combination of a narrow snobbish English society and a home-loving, heart breaking husband. How the Anglican Earl endured this life until she could stand it no more is court history. She obtained a divorce and returned home for good.

When Alice Copley Thaw becomes the bride of Mr. Whitney she will enter one of the Boston sets which likes big country places, lots of land, horses, dogs and plenty of air and action.

Like English Country Life.

There are a number of the older Boston families keeping estates in Milton on account of the air, and they are content with the opportunity to spend out over acres of lawn, field and woodland.

Such are the Whitneys, the Parkinses, the Forbeses and others of Milton whose names loom large, however, on State street and in Back Bay society.

The doors of Boston's best will be open to the bride. Mr. Whitney, a member of the brokerage firm of Charles Head & Company, still makes his home with his mother, Mrs. Jessie G. Whitney, at their estate on Adams road. The younger brother, Charles Whitney, was married not long ago to Miss Colette Dupuoyeu. They live at The Causeway.

These big Milton estates run to stables and kennels. The automobile has by no means supplanted the horse in these country places. The hunter is used [illegible] though the car is brought out for the run into town.

Mrs. Shaw will find Milton, if the couple prefer there after the wedding, not unlike the English county lands with which she is familiar, so far as open country, big homes and outdoor life goes.

But the tone of life will be less feverish and less straining that the whirl of Newport and far more kindly and human than the atmosphere of Hertford Hall, England where the Earl of Yarmouth was ready enough to have the American girl's $500,000 a year, but not keep faith with her.

NAVAL AIRMEN GO SOUTH.

Aviation Camp to Be Established at Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The naval aviation camp has been ordered from Annapolis to the warmer climate of Guantanamo, Cuba. The entire Sterling all take the outfit within a week to Guantanamo and the work of instruction will continue throughout the Winter.

"JOHNNY CAKE DID IT."

This and Temperance Made Him 101, Says Centenarian.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 21.—Uncle Tilden Pierce, just 101, says he is alive because he has never drunk, but has always smoked and eaten plain food, especially johnny cake. He has tried golf and auto-[illegible] recently.

COUNCILLORS FREE 2 MORE CONVICTS BY SECRET VOTE

Another Star-Chamber Session of Pardon Committee Following Davie Hearing Ends in 2 Burglars Being Given Pardons.

Joseph P. McDonald of Brockton and Thomas M. Burns Are Granted Freedom Without Possible Opposition Being Heard.

THE Pardon Committee of the Governor's Council SECRETLY pardoned two prisoners from the Concord Reformatory last Wednesday afternoon, following the public hearing on the petition of Robert E. Davie. The facts of the pardoning of the two men SECRETLY became known yesterday.

The men pardoned were Joseph P. McDonald of Brockton and Thomas M. Burns of Boston. Both are young men who had been convicted of breaking and entering, the legal name for burglary.

The hearing on the Davie case was public and well advertised by the Council committee as a result of the AMERICAN'S expose of the pardoning of Dr. Alfred D. Shea.

Lieutenant-Governor Luce and the Pardon Committee hearing to order this Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Then were twenty-five persons in the room, and speak ers were heard for and against the pardon of Davie. Reporters from all the newspapers were present, and in every respect it was a real, public hearing. Shortly before 12 o'clock after everybody present had been heard on both sides, Lieutenant-Governor Luce announced that the hearing was over and that the committee would then consider the case. All persons not members of the committee were asked to leave the room. A deputy sergeant-at-arms stood at the door, wearing uniform and badge, to see that the public did leave.

Youth Won Freedom.

Now, it became known yesterday that in addition to considering the Davie case the Pardon Committee also took advantage of the opportunity and spirit of the committee room to pardon McDonald and Burns. Both men were pardoned on the ground that they were young and had been sufficiently punished.

If there was anyone who had wished to oppose the pardon of McDonald and Burns they would have had no opportunity to be heard. The hearing was to all intents and purposes secret. [illegible] had then adjourned.

In the opinion of those who are [illegible] for publicity for publicity's sake, especially just now over publicity of the doings of the pardon committee of the Governor's Council, the case of McDonald and Burns is a striking example of how the pardon committee works as it pleases.

Council Approved.

The pardoning of McDonald and Burns may have been justified, and it may have been an act of mercy. On the other hand it may have been not justified by the facts. At any rate, the public had no means of knowing that the pardon of these men was being considered.

The pardon committee met in secret to consider these cases and recommend them; the executive council, thanks to Gov. Foss, merely acted in secret, approved the pardon and the men were freed.

The public knew nothing about it. It would not have known until January, had not the American learned of the facts and asked to see the records of these two cases.

The records of the Council are published in January of every year as ordered by law, but when specific records are asked for they may be seen.

May Try to Run Police.

NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 21. Rev. [illegible] ter Wilcox, pastor of the Baptist Church here, says he will try to become chief of police if he finds the present authorities will not keep the lid on tight in the city.

GOVERNOR FOSS PRESENTS HIS SIDE OF SHEA PARDON CASE

Declares District Attorney Could Have Attended Hearing on Doctor's Release if He Had Said He Desired to Appear.

"I Am Just as Strong for Publicity as Ever," He Says—"It Might Be a Good Thing to Advertise Such Public Hearings."

FOR the first time since the notorious Shea pardon request Governor Foss has consented to give his views and state his side of the case. The main points in the Governor's defence are:

If District Attorney Pelletier had a real desire to be heard by the Pardon Committee of the Executive Council, on the petition of Dr. Alfred D. Shea for a pardon, the District Attorney should have said so. When the District Attorney replied to the letter of the executive secretary notifying him of the Shea petition, the District Attorney did not say that he DESIRED to be heard. Moreover, he did not say that he was OPPOSED to the pardon.

So far as I know I never saw Dr. Shea, nor his father, nor I acquainted with any member of Dr. Shea's family.

I have not given any consideration to the intimation that the Executive Council in that Dr. Shea's request to be pardoned [illegible] in any way does not come within the province of the Governor. I have not so expressed myself.

Many fine people have written to me that they believe the Doctor innocent. I am just as strong for publicity as ever.

Publicity is a good thing, as the AMERICAN suggests, to advertise the public hearings on these pardon petitions two weeks in advance. I shall not make such a recommendation at present, however, because I feel that the matter is peculiarly one belonging to the Executive Council, at the head of which as a rule sits the Lieutenant-Governor.

Shea Pardon Was Secret.

[illegible] Dr. Shea wished to the interest [illegible] He did not want to [illegible] Shea case or any [illegible] case. He [illegible] not a word for [illegible] a message which will be read to the Legislature one week from next Thursday. For days he has been closeted with experts, of one kind and another, including the heads of the various State departments.

If the [illegible] to the Governor that the complaint in the Shea pardon case is not, primarily, that Dr. Shea was not pardoned, but that he was not [illegible] further [illegible] gone forth that [illegible] been pardoned because of his innocence.

Lieutenant-Governor Luce immediately washed his hands of any responsibility for the finding of "innocent."

And it was then, and then only, that the case of Dr. Shea's friends have seen fit to [illegible] that [illegible] have been in the Shea case, a wide departure from the policy of "Persistent, Pitiless Publicity" announced by the Governor when he first went to Beacon Hill.

Still Urges Publicity.

To which the Governor replied that he still [illegible] in holding as strongly as ever to [illegible] policy.

But, as he [illegible] said Governor Foss, it is necessary to have publicity in the matter of pardons. The Pardon Committee hearings are, and I understand always have been open to the public.

"The public doesn't know about them," said the AMERICAN reporter, "and in the Shea case it is complained that the District Attorney did not know of the hearing."

"The District Attorney could have known," said Governor Foss, "had might have been here. If District Attorney Pelletier had a real desire to be heard by the Pardon Committee of the Executive Council, on the petition of Dr. Shea, the District Attorney should have said so.

When Mr. Pelletier replied to the letter of the Executive secretary, notifying him of the Shea petition that District Attorney did not say that he DESIRED to be heard. And, moreover, he did not say that he was OPPOSED to the pardon.

"What Mr. Pelletier did say, as you see if you read the records correctly, was that Mr. Melsaac 'would be glad to make an oral statement,' or, if desired a written statement would be transmitted. If the District Attorney had said that his office was opposed to the granting of a pardon, in the case under consideration, I am sure he would have been informed by return mail of the date set for a hearing.

"Everybody interested is notified of these hearings, the petitioner, his relatives and counsel, the warden of the prison and

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FOSS EXPLAINS HIS PART IN SHEA CASE

other officials, the District Attorney, if he has expressed his opposition. And the doors of the Pardon Committee — I am speaking of Pardon Committee hearings and not the meetings of the Executive Council—are open to all. Everybody has been notified."

"Except," it was suggested, "the public, which, after all, has the greatest interest."

"Granted," said the Governor.

"Well, why not let the public know that these hearings are coming off? Why not advertise them in at least one or two newspapers, exactly as the legislative committees announce their hearings while the Legislature is here?"

"That might be done," said Governor Foss.

[illegible]

"But [illegible] I don't want to touch on the prerogatives of the Executive Council. It is peculiarly their affair. I know that there has been comment that encroachment has gone on up here and that too much was assumed when it was announced that Dr. Shea had been pardoned because of the feeling of so many people that he is an innocent man.

"I am not going to criticise the Council, and it is the Council which, on the recommendation of a pardon committee which has heard the evidence, decides the [illegible]

So far as I know, I never saw Dr. Shea in my life, nor am I acquainted with any member of Dr. Shea's family. But I do wish you could have seen the petitions for his pardon which flooded us here and could have noted particularly the exceptional names which stood out all over it—people of the highest standing, like the Mayor of Cambridge, and the Rev. Mr. Myers, pastor of Tremont Temple. Many of these people testified to the spotless life of the physician, his good deeds, his charity.

"I am just as strong for publicity as ever. It might be a good thing, as you suggest, to advertise the public hearings on these pardon petitions two weeks in advance. I shall not make such a recommendation at present, however, because I feel that the matter is peculiarly one belonging to the Executive Council, at the head of which I am a rule [illegible] the Lieutenant-Governor.

"I believe that this covers the ground of the Shea case. The Governor is not responsible for the question that Dr. Shea is innocent, although many worthy people, known to the Governor, feel this to be the fact. The District Attorney undoubtedly would have been notified of the hearing if he had simply expressed his opposition to a pardon. The pardon hearings are open to the public. You point out that there is no rule about advertising the hearings. I hold that the Governor ought not to take a stand on that proposition because the pardon work is almost wholly the work of the Council."

PARKER DENOUNCES PARDONING OF SHEA

Former Attorney General Herbert Parker at the request of the AMERICAN has written exclusively for this newspaper an article dealing with the now notorious Shea pardon. It is a sterling plea by a great lawyer for THE LAW, and a protest against the Council's usurpation of the functions of the courts. The article follows

MR. PARKER'S UNANSWERABLE LOGIC.

THE action of the Governor and Council in the now notorious Shea case has given just occasion, in my opinion, for the impressive and forceful protest of District Attorney Pelletier.

His attitude must, I think, meet the grateful approval of the citizens of Massachusetts who will support him in his vigorous plea for the maintenance of the authority of the courts of Massachusetts, in the justice of whose procedure and decisions our people have such assured and rightful confidence.

From the full disclosure made through the public press, it seems established beyond dispute or even argument, that the Council has assumed, if not usurped, a power without authority, to ignore or reverse an orderly, authoritative, and, under our system of law, a final adjudication upon which an offender was convicted and duly sentenced to pay the penalty of a proven crime.

This deplorable result excites both resentment and the apprehension of the citizens of Massachusetts who zealously uphold the justice and the authority of our established law.

Council Not a Court

The high character of the gentlemen of the Governor's Council excludes any suggestion that they would have wilfully violated or transcended the law which they have sworn to maintain. It must be assumed that their action was the result of misconception of duty rather than because of its intentional perversion.

By no possible theory of construction of constitution or of statute can it be assumed that the Council sits as a court of appeal, with any power to review the grounds of a formal and final adjudication of the courts.

The pardoning power, wisely vested in the Governor, but to be exercised under the responsible advice and consent of his Council, is one of the highest as it is also one of the gravest prerogatives of executive authority.

It is, obviously and necessarily, intended to be applied only in those cases where the courts can no longer act because the issue has passed from their jurisdiction.

It is evident, then, that no circumstance or condition affecting either the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or the matter of the sentence imposed, which were within the conclusive jurisdiction or cognizance of the court when declaring its final judgment can also be within the field of the executive power of pardon, presupposes a final adjudication of guilt.

Action Not Justified

Were it otherwise, the fundamental distinctions between judicial and executive authority defined by the constitution would be manifestly outraged and violated.

Our just system of law does provide that in those cases where it is demonstrated that some condition or circumstance of vital significance in determining the guilt or innocence of a prisoner could not have been within the knowledge of the trial court, the Council may take action in concurrence with such subsequent revelation of the truth.

The Council may further, in the exercise of that just clemency, which must temper the rigidity of all law, recognizing instead of repudiating a prior judgment of the court, relax its sentence for reasons subsequently developing and within the forecast of the original sentence, as when illness threatening death has supervened, or, where extraordinary good conduct, or some highly meritorious action of the prisoner may be held to have in some measure wrought expiation of his original offence.

The Council may indeed within the theory of its constitutional powers, upon occasion shown, mitigate a sentence demonstrated by conditions disclosed after the trial to have been unduly severe.

But the recent action of the Council finds no justification in any one of these fundamentals of jurisdiction.

It has, in the case in point, apparently directly repudiated, reversed and annulled a lawful and final judgment of a court of competent authority, and this result was accomplished through procedure conducted behind closed doors, in secret, upon an ex parte hearing in which no representative of the Commonwealth and the people was given an opportunity to appear or to be heard and it is now evident that incompetent, hearsay testimony and irresponsible statements of petition signers, many of whom affixed their names to statements of fact which they had not even read and of the truth of which they had no knowledge, was suffered to completely dominate the conclusion of the courts reached through the established and safe rules of evidence interpreted and applied in accordance with the law and reflected in a verdict returned by twelve men of the community, of unimpeached integrity, and so the moral as well as the legal issue which had been definitely passed upon, because obscured by these circumstances, of superficial and inadequate inquiry, distorted by the eager importunities of too zealous advocates of an undeserving cause.

Sympathy May Be Wasted

Little wonder that under such conditions the Honorable Council may neglect to consider the enormity of the crime that the indictment presented, forget the suffering or death of its wretched victim and fail to remember the interests of the public so profoundly involved in every criminal case.

By no possibility can the Council, in assuming to review the decision of a court, examine or consider all the evidence in its true light which had been presented in the judicial proceedings.

For the orderly, established and exclusive authority of the courts of law, the Council has unadvisedly, perhaps unintentionally, even unconsciously, substituted the fictions and sentiments of an appeal to the sensibilities of a tribunal misled to the belief that they are correcting a real injustice though, in fact, they may be themselves the victims of a perversion and a concealment of the truth, and at the expense of the public welfare they may waste sympathy and charity upon an unworthy object.

An exaggerated sentimentality in the atmosphere of such proceedings, uncontrolled by the stern truth of the case almost inevitably leads to that miscarriage of justice now displayed before the eyes of an indignant people.

But if the thought and discussion which have been aroused by this incident of ill-advised official action shall compel a change in the method of conducting the applications for pardon before the Council, so that that body may be aided by the stimulus of a public inquiry, and by the presentation of all facts material to the issue before them, then it will be more likely to act within its legitimate province, and with no less tender regard for the rights of any citizen who may have wrongly suffered, but certainly with a stronger regard for the public interest and with a truer appreciation of the significance of an adjudication of the courts under the law of this Commonwealth.

MELLEN'S MESSAGE

[Editorial in Saturday's Boston News Bureau.]

The country has been given two masterly expositions of statesmanship in business,—each by an authority and exemplar. Mr. Morgan discussed banking and the nation, Mr. Mellen railroading and New England. Both utterances—each in its way struck off at white heat—necessarily carry the personal flavor. Both are confutations of traducers, as well as revelations of the authors' ideals and policies.

The subject-matter of each—facts, reasons and purposes—leaves the commentator, if he would escape feeble iteration, free only to observe style and manner. Particularly does this apply to the connected narrative of Mr. Mellen's. Unapproachable authority and evident truth speak when he outlines the assets of New England, its geographical handicap, its needs of unity, its relations to Canada, to New York, to West and to South; when he justifies his own administrative positions toward Boston & Maine, the trolleys, the ship lines and the legislature; and when he exposes the origin and devices of long-endured calumny. The coherence and symmetry of this presentation, in its proportions between topics and observance of their relations of cause, time and distance, might commend this as a model for some rambling critics and criticisms of the New Haven.

All apart from his logic or force or eloquence, it is his breadth of view and penetration which Mr. Mellen's "two-column statement" most attest. As head of the New Haven, his has been a dual role—of planning as well as doing. Beside technical operation, which he had found partly neglected, there was the railroad diplomacy or statesmanship that had been almost wholly neglected. No one, glancing down the columns of maintenance or conducting transportation costs, of car and train loads, since 1902, has had temerity to deny him mastery of intensive railroading. It is as to wider and larger things that vision has been blind or squint.

In 30 lines, that every producer and consumer in New England should paste up and ponder, Mr. Mellen has set forth New England's possibilities and problem,—its scenery, soil, water power and its artisan skill; its freights of bulky raw materials from afar, that, when compressed and enriched by manufacture, must fight for distant markets under equities of rates; its need of outlets, and of action as a unit to get them; its railroad service that is perforce a great switching yard. This conception should be stamped on the New England consciousness, and the New England mind be imbued with the fighting spirit of its expression.

This conception has clearly actuated every step of that Mellen policy of combined unification and expansion that has so distressed the "Hub" ledge. It called for financial courage; it certainly, in view of its reception by some of its beneficiaries, has demanded patience; and as concerns in particular the Grand Trunk episode, Mr. Mellen has made out a strong case of fair dealing and of fair intent, consistent with his expressed desire that all Canadian roads have "opportunity to transact business all over New England."

Such broad policies are slow to find favor with parochial or selfish views. But, beyond narrowness, Mr. Mellen complains that he has encountered malice, and that it has misrepresented and misled. He cites and refutes each slander in turn,—that faith was violated as to buying trolleys, that promise of electrification was broken, that steamship and express rates were raised, that passenger fares were boosted. The refutation of "false figures" he rests upon State, not railroad, documents. Adverting to the source that he accuses of slander, Mr. Mellen frames a neat dilemma when he contrasts the cause,—"refusal to pay an abnormal price for a privately held block of Boston & Maine shares"—with the sole financial criticism that he paid too much for certain not yet fully developed properties.

Mr. Mellen, who calls "Forward" to New England, is by proving his case entitled to cry "Halt!" to a campaign of defamation, and entitled even to his climax associating the wreckers of credit and character with the wreckers of tie and rail. In both his appeals to New England, he has resourcefully used the most direct and popular medium. The real New England will listen; for it was not the real New England that had spoken in unfair detraction, but only a noisy claque.

New England, the inwardly warm-hearted but outwardly cold-mannered, has the reputation of honoring its heroes—afterwards. Statues, tablets, addresses, commemorate posthumously some of her sons who while bearing the dust and sweat had also to bear scorn and sneer.

Mr. Mellen is not orator or scribe by vocation. While often painted a villain, he does not pose as a hero. Yet is it not another case of New England having neglected or disparaged one of her own sons in her own service?

"INSPIRED" ATTACKS.

[Editorial in Saturday's Boston Daily Advertiser]

Judging from the impressions which may be gained by reading between the lines of the statement by President Mellen, of the New Haven road, one may infer that Mr. Mellen believes that most of the present political and newspaper attacks on the New Haven road is inspired by interests which do not show at all on the surface. There may be much more to this idea than the general public in New England yet realizes.

As a general thing, the Democratic and the assistant Democratic politicians of this section are usually very glib in their assurances of regard for the welfare of New England. There must be some powerful motives, at all events, to urge them to the point of trying publicly and openly to ruin the reputation of Boston as a commercial port; to make every possible effort to drive business away from Boston wharves, to weaken the credit of New England banking institutions, and to create such a popular feeling of hostility to the textile industries as will make it more difficult for New England cotton or woolen mills hereafter to sell their wares.

There must be some very powerful motive, undoubtedly, to inspire these attacks; because they are so essentially malignant, as well as unfair. The great textile mills of Massachusetts are progressive and in advance of those of all other sections, in the care taken of the health and welfare of their employes. They pay better wages, too. Yet they (like the railroads of this section), out of all the textile mills of the country, have been singled out for attack, as if they were the worst in this land, instead of being the best. It is growing plain that the attacks on New England business are inspired by motives that cannot bear the light of day.

It must be interesting to the great body of New England people to note how some of the Democratic and the assistant Democratic leaders and newspapers of this section are trying to injure the business, the trade, the commerce of New England, by attacking all the industries of this section—the very industries on which the prosperity of this whole section naturally depends.

While the railroads have recently begun the "Sail from Boston" campaign, the Boston enemies of New England business are doing their best to discourage that movement. The railroads of this section, they insist, are ramshackle and dangerous; the equipment wholly inadequate; and the menace to the lives of passengers constant. Of course these things are untrue. The leading railway experts of this section, and notably the government experts (who are keen to detect the slightest flaw), have made very laudatory comments upon the New England lines. But New York is in danger of losing a great commerce to Boston, and the politicians and newspapers who are so eager to help New York in this matter do not allow such little things as the official records to stand in the way of frightening business away from Boston.

It may be merely a coincidence that those Democratic politicians who are supposed to be most susceptible to State Street or Wall Street speculative influences in this section, those newspapers which are controlled by outside influences, are the leaders in this big and strikeless crusade against Boston and New England railroads, banks, manufacturing interests. Whatever the secret springs behind this movement, the time has come for all the great business organizations, for organized labor, and for the people generally to recognize that there is a concerted movement, engineered from outside of New England, to damage the trade, the credit, the commerce of this whole section, in every possible way.

Of what use would it be for Massachusetts to spend $12,000,000 or $25,000,000 on improving the commercial conditions at New England's chief port, if the world outside were to believe that travel or business through this section must be absolutely unsafe? Of what use would it be for the great textile mills to grow with the times, if the outside world were to believe the outrageously false and utterly indefensible stories as to conditions among the mill workers of Lawrence and other New England mill cities?

The demagogues and the demagogic press which seem to consider it such sport to bespatter the reputation of Massachusetts industries, and Massachusetts commerce, and Massachusetts business generally with such distorted and constant abuse and misrepresentation are the worst enemies this section has today. They strike at the employment of millions of workers in all industries and commerce and business of this section. And organized labor should be foremost to protest against these advocates of ruin and disaster.

For Results Advertise in the Boston American

From Hearst's Magazine for May

THE LESSON OF THE STANDARD OIL LETTERS

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

ON September 17, 1908, in the Presidential campaign of that year I was to speak at Columbus, Ohio. I had been campaigning for reforms in political conditions.

I had been urging a restoration of the control of government to the people and had been asserting that the government was more in the control of great financial interests than in the control of the mass of the citizenship.

I had cited more or less familiar instances to prove that many so-called representatives of the people in public life generally and in the National Congress particularly, were in reality representatives of powerful corporations, and I declared my belief that these misrepresentatives of the people were under greater secret obligations to the financial interests than they were under open and acknowledged obligation to the voters.

If the old parties could not be purified, I was urging the formation of a new party that should be free from corporation control and from trust domination.

On the afternoon of the day on which I was to speak at Columbus, a gentleman called on me at my hotel and submitted to me a number of letters which have since become known as the Standard Oil letters.

These letters were mainly to and from certain well-known representatives of the Standard Oil Company and tended to prove positively all the assertions that I had been making in regard to the improper interference of great privilege seeking corporations in the politics and government of the country.

There appeared to be no doubt about the genuineness of the letters, and the only question then was the propriety of making them public.

A close study of the contents of the letters convinced me immediately that it was not only right and proper for me to make them public, but it was my duty as a citizen to apprise my fellow citizens of the existence of a conspiracy to betray them in their government.

If I had found a document which showed that our country was about to be invaded by an enemy and if I had failed to deliver that document to the constituted authorities and to those responsible for the protection of the country I would have been little better than a traitor.

I felt then, and I have always felt since, that if I had failed to apprise the citizens of the conspiracy against them I would have failed in my duty to my fellow citizens and would have been little better than a traitor to their interests.

Of course, the organs of special privilege, unable to deny the letters and unable to defend the writers of them, had nothing left to do but to attack the propriety of their publication.

These attorneys of the trusts declared that the letters were private letters and that to make them public was to betray a private correspondence. In answer to those critics I published the following reply, and I have nothing to add to it:

If I discover any more letters which tend to show that the people's representatives are in the pay of the privileged interests and are traitorously betraying the people to these privileged interests, I will certainly inform the people of these dangerous and disgraceful conditions.

There has been a great deal of hypocritical cant, chiefly from those whose rascality has been exposed, about the impropriety of publicly reading private letters. I do not consider that letters written to public men on matters affecting the public interests and threatening the public welfare are private letters.

I do not consider that the offer of a $15,000 bribe, by a privileged corporation to a public servant to betray a public trust, is a private transaction.

If any man found a letter which indicated that an official of the Government was betraying the interests of the Government to a foreign enemy, it would be his duty to make it public, and he would be faithless to his duty if he did not make it public.

If any man finds the proof that an official in public life is betraying the trust that the people repose in him to any criminal corporation for any corrupt compensation, it is the duty of that man to inform the citizens of the fact, and if I find such proof I will surrender it to the citizens and do my best to help the citizens bring the guilty culprit to justice.

I have a letter in my possession written by George Washington to the men who were planning to capture Major Andre and expose Benedict Arnold. George Washington plotted to intercept a private letter on this very public question.

The Andre letter was not intended to be read by General Washington.

The Andre letter was a private letter, but written by a public enemy to a political traitor.

George Washington intercepted it, made it public, hanged Andre and would have hanged Benedict Arnold if he could have caught him.

He did not seem to think that there was impropriety in exposing and punishing treachery and rascality wherever he found it and however he found it. He did not seem to think that there was any inviolable secrecy in the private letter of a public scoundrel.

I think I can safely follow George Washington's example.

Having decided upon the genuineness of the letters and the duty I had of making them public, I determined to read some of them that very evening in the speech I was to make at Memorial Hall. A great many of the letters referred to individuals and forces in Ohio. This was natural enough as the Standard Oil Company operated in a business way largely in Ohio, and had evidently introduced their business into the politics of Ohio and into the government of the United States through representatives from Ohio.

Senator Foraker figured conspicuously in the Standard Oil letters and as he also at that moment figured rather conspicuously in the news, I determined to begin the reading of the Standard Oil letters by reading a letter referring to Senator Foraker, and showing the influence which controlled him and his actions in the United States Senate.

I resolved to make the exposure which the Standard Oil letters disclosed a matter, not of political advantage, but of patriotic necessity, and as the Standard Oil letters involved both the Democratic and Republicans, I decided to read them in such a way as to deprive either party of any undue advantage and to fasten upon both parties the guilt which both parties almost equally shared.

The majority of the letters were, however, addressed to Republicans or received from Republicans, but I believe this to have been due in part to the fact that the Republican party was the party in power and the party from which special privileges could best be secured, and also to the fact that the Republican party had come in late years peculiarly to represent the privilege-seeking trusts and monopolies.

Much time to time during the campaign I read Standard Oil letters to illustrate the points that I was making in my speeches and to convince the public that both of the old parties were largely controlled and improperly controlled by privilege-seeking interests. I did not read the letters in any consecutiveness, but merely as they applied appropriately in certain states or in illustration of certain particular occurences.

I did not read all of the Standard Oil letters, but merely those that seemed specially applicable to the campaign and the issues of the campaign. In some cases I did not read even all of certain letters, but merely the parts which were pertinent to the subjects under discussion.

In the series of articles now appearing in this magazine it is, I believe, the purpose of the gentleman who furnished me with the letters to take up the letters as a whole, to publish practically all of them, to publish them consecutively and chronologically, to discuss their bearing upon political events of the time, their effect in arousing the civic conscience, and their importance in bringing about the reforms in the politics of the country which have since been accomplished.

The Standard Oil letters have become famous and their value as a stimulating cause of reform has been generally acknowledged. A President of the United States once said to me that the value of the Standard Oil letters was not so much that they revealed anything new, but that they proved what everybody suspected but had not before been able to establish.

Important as the Standard Oil letters are now recognized to be it is interesting to recall the fact that their importance was not at all appreciated by the audience before whom the first ones were read.

I had prepared a more or less strenuous speech for Columbus in the usual line of campaign oratory, but I thought that the appalling facts revealed in the Standard Oil letters were so important and so impressive that it would be better to dispense with all rhetoric and to read and explain the letters without bias or prejudice or attempt at eloquence, or effort to sway in any way the minds and judgment of the audience.

I produced the letters, therefore, before the audience as I would produce evidence before court. I felt that the question involved was so vital a one to the country that any attempt to elaborate or emphasize it would merely interfere with its effect.

Perhaps this estimate of mine was correct as regards the whole public of the United States but it was apparently not correct as far as it referred to this particular Columbus audience. They expected a campaign speech and they received the letters with very little interest.

There was apparently no unusual excitement about the letters and but little curiosity concerning them among the audience or among the newspaper men after the meeting was over. It was not until I arrived in St. Louis on the afternoon of the next day that the tremendous importance of the letters had become fully realized by the press and the public.

When I got off the train at St. Louis it seemed to me that all the newspaper men in America were there to inquire about the Foraker letters and to ask how many and what kind of letters still remained to be read.

Foraker had admitted the genuineness of the letter published. Not knowing, however, that there were other letters to further convict him, he had attempted explanations which, in the light of the other letters were obviously false. These statements of Foraker I refuted with the documents at hand and Foraker retired from the discussion overwhelmed by the evidence from his own correspondence.

It was unfortunate for anyone during that campaign to attempt to deny or explain the implication of those Standard Oil letters because the evidence contained in them was generally sufficient to refute all denials or explanations.

I will not discuss further, however, the letters as they appeared in the campaign, but will allow Mr. ——, the writer of this series of articles, to take them up, consecutively and completely. The first letters go back to the time of Mark Hanna and Matthew Quay. They tend to show the intimate relations of these Republican bosses to the Standard Oil Company and their dependence upon the Standard Oil Company for the funds necessary to conduct their campaigns.

Of course, those who were distressed not by the commission of an act of treason, but only by the exposure of the act, those who were disturbed not by the writing of the Standard Oil letters, but only by their publication, will now be outraged and offended that anything not wholly complimentary should be printed of Standard Oil statesmen who are dead.

"*Ie mortuis nil nis bonum*" will be quoted freely by many who are not as anxious to palliate the faults of the dead as to conceal the evil of their living.

Nil nisi bonum sounds very well, but if all men who are dead were to be esteemed equally, and if nothing but good were to be spoken of all of them, then Aaron Burr would stand as high as Thomas Jefferson and Benedict Arnold would be as much of a hero as George Washington.

Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold are just as dead as such Standard Oil statesmen as Mark Hanna or Matthew Stanley Quay.

From the point of fact Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold are deader, or at least have been dead longer, and should therefore be entitled to more consideration and greater protection.

But history does not hesitate to tell the truth about them, to state facts frankly and to express opinions freely and to deduce conclusions relentlessly.

All history is about men who are dead and if we are not to have the estimates of men who are dead and not to tell the truth about men who are dead, we are not to have knowledge which is accurate or history which is truthful.

"Let nothing be spoken about the dead except that which is good," should be modified to read, "Let nothing be spoken about the dead except that which is TRUE."

The advantage of this latter phrase is that it can be applied with equal justice and benefit to the living also. Too many good men are traduced merely because they are alive, too many bad men are excused merely because they are dead.

And if all men, living or dead, were known at their true worth and in their true character, were praised only for what is good and condemned only for what is bad, men would live more worthy lives and endeavor more earnestly to deserve and obtain the good opinion of their fellow men.

Still in these articles, as far as I have seen them, there is nothing written of the dead that they did not write of themselves in their own words and in their own hands. And there is nothing related of the dead except that which is hoped will prove a useful lesson to the living.

MR. HEARST SAYS: "If There Is Any Man Who Can More Fully Establish the Genuineness of the Standard Oil Letters and the Guilt of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Foraker, By All Means Let Him Testify"

The following statement was made by William Randolph Hearst in relation to Senator Foraker's attempt to justify himself before the Senate investigating committee:

Ex-Senator Foraker appeared Wednesday before the Senate committee investigating the secret certificates of deposit sent to Standard Oil statesmen, and made another frantic and futile effort to distract attention from his own guilt.

Ex-Senator Foraker's ex-reputation is too completely compromised to need any further attention from me, but there is one suggestion made by ex-Senator Foraker that is worthy of the Senate committee's consideration.

Senator Foraker alleges that the Standard Oil letters which convict him and other statesmen of his character were stolen from Mr. Archbold's office by one negro and one other thief, and the ex-Senator suggests that the Senate committee summon these two worthies to learn whether the letters really came direct from Mr. Archbold's office.

This is an excellent suggestion, and should be acted upon. Nothing could better establish finally and forever the absolute genuineness of the Standard Oil letters than convincing proof of the fact that they were secured directly from Mr. Archbold, and the more the absolute genuineness of the Standard Oil letters is established the more Senator Foraker and Senator Pehrose and Senator Kelley and Mr. Sibley and the rest of the Standard Oil intimates in public life are convicted of their Standard Oil connection.

To be sure, Mr. Archbold has at various times, directly and indirectly admitted the genuineness of the letters. To be sure, Mr. Foraker and other Standard Oil stipendiaries have on various occasions confessed to the receipt of secret certificates of deposit But the words of men of this character need substantiation, and the public would probably put a great deal more confidence in the statements of the negro and the other thief than they repose in the utterances of some of the gentlemen implicated in this Standard Oil correspondence.

The negro and the other thief—if he be a thief—have committed a small crime compared with the treason of these highbinders of high finance who seek to enrich themselves and their corporations through the governmental favors secured by the subsidizing of public men.

If there is any negro thief, and any other thief, who can more fully establish the genuineness of the Standard Oil letters and the guilt of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Foraker, by all means let him be called to testify.

For the more the Standard Oil letters are shown to be absolutely true the more some of Senator Foraker's testimony under oath before the Senate investigating committee is shown to be absolutely false.

And when the Standard Oil letters are demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of the Senate committee to be absolutely true and absolutely accurate in every particular, then Senator Foraker should be called back to the stand and made to explain some of his false statements.

Then Mr Archbold should be called back to the stand and compelled to throw light upon some of his questionable utterances and peculiar transactions.

Then Mr John D. Rockefeller and Mr. William Rockefeller should be called, if by chance that latter gentleman can be dug out of the place of concealment he has been occupying for the last six months.

Then we will get the truth about all of this treasonable attempt to influence the people's representatives, of all of these campaign subscriptions for political favors, of all of these secret certificates of deposit to individuals for secret services to the trusts, of all this contradiction and prevarication

I am not satisfied with Senator Foraker's various conflicting statements and contradictions, and I personally would like to be present at his next hearing and ask him a few questions.

On March 9, 1899, the following dispatch appeared in various New York newspapers

"A report reached here from Columbus today that Senator Foraker had been retained by the Standard Oil Company as one of the counsel for the trust.

"Senator Foraker showed much irritation tonight when asked if the report was true.

"'It is impertinent,' he declared. 'You might as well ask me how much money I have in my pocket the report is not true.'"

Did Senator Foraker on March 8, 1899, declare to a correspondent of the Associated Press that he was not an attorney for the Standard Oil Company, and did he, with "much irritation," resent the report that he was an attorney for the Standard Oil Company?

This is important, because, after the publication of the first Standard Oil letter, dated January 20, 1899, addressed to the Hon. J. B. Foraker Mr. Foraker explained that he received this letter from Mr Archbold because he was the attorney for the Standard Oil Company.

There is no other construction to be placed upon the letter, for Mr. Archbold writes: "We may want to talk with you regarding a special feature of the case."

If ex-Senator Foraker, then Senator Foraker, was attorney for the Standard Oil Company on January 20, 1899, how could Senator Foraker deny on March 8, 1899, that he had been retained by the Standard Oil Company, and resent the imputation with "much irritation?"

Senator Foraker began to falsify at the very beginning of this exposure and has continued throughout the exposure to invent a new falsehood for every discreditable attitude in which he has been involved.

When the letter of March 26, 1900, written to Foraker from Archbold, and containing a certificate of deposit for $15,000, was produced, Senator Foraker declared that, notwithstanding the secrecy of his payments in certificates of deposit from the Standard Oil Company, he had never performed any but legal services for the Standard Oil Company and had never been called upon to perform any political services

The Standard Oil correspondence itself completely disproved that Foraker falsehood, for the letter written by Foraker as Senator, and in Washington at his home address, on February 16, 1900, from the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company, at No. 26 Broadway, New York, marked personal, and signed Jno. D. Archbold, says:

"Here is still another very objectionable bill. It is so outrageous as to be ridiculous but it needs to be looked after, and I hope there will be no difficulty in killing it."

Another letter addressed to Senator Foraker in the Senate Chamber at Washington, dated March 5 or 8 (the figure being not quite clear), 1900, and signed Jno. D Archbold, says:

"I beg to enclose you herewith letter from our counsel, Mr. Elliott, with copy of another very objectionable bill recently introduced at Columbus. Hope you can take care of it with the others."

Senator Foraker then declared that he had never been called upon to serve the Standard Oil Company in his capacity as United States Senator, whereupon I produced a letter dated February 25, 1902, written to Senator Foraker at Washington and signed Jno. D. Archbold, in which Mr Archbold says:

"I venture to write you a word regarding a bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas, known as S. 3445, intended to meet the act to 'protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies,' etc., introduced by him December 4th. It really seems to me as though this bill is very unnecessarily severe, and even vicious. Is it not better to test the application of the Sherman act before resorting to a measure of this kind? I hope you will feel no about it, and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. The bill is still in committee."

When letters of this kind are received by a Senator, interlarded with actual certificates of deposit for $10,000, and $15,000, and $14,- [illegible] amounting to a total of $44,500, added to which is a loan of $25,000, it is useless for that Senator to deny that he was looked to for political services as [illegible] by the [illegible]

So much for Foraker, at least for the present. The necessity of substantiating his statements by the testimony of the negro and the thief will be sufficiently evident to anybody.

Now for Mr. Archbold. Mr. Archbold declared when on oath before the Senate investigating committee that he had contributed $125,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign fund, and that when he had contributed $100,000 of this to Mr. Bliss he told Mr. Bliss that he wanted Mr. Roosevelt to be informed of the contribution, as he himself wanted to know from Mr. Bliss that the contribution was "gratefully received."

Mr. Archbold further declared that he made his contribution of $100,000 in bills.

Two things are plain from Mr. Archbold's testimony. First, that he feels the need of secrecy in his contributions, and makes them in what is not exactly certificates of deposit which cannot be traced.

Second, that in return for his contributions he expects political gratitude resulting in political favors from the men he subsidizes.

Mr. Archbold admitted, too, the accuracy of these Standard Oil letters in general, and convinced his hearers of his personal belief in their accuracy when he said that he had bought back the originals of many of these letters from some men, possibly Mr. Foraker's negro and thief, who had them in their possession.

Mr. Archbold should be required by the Senate committee to produce before that committee every original that he bought back or has in any way in his possession. Furthermore, he should be required by the Senate committee to produce also the other fruit he has obtained from the negro and thief, or any other letter that he can appropriate to him by any man in public life, containing any reference to any secret certificate of deposit, or conveying any order to any public man to prostitute his public position in the service of the Standard Oil Company.

And as Mr. Archbold's statements have also been singularly contradictory at times, it would certainly be well for the Senate committee to summon the negro and the thief to substantiate Mr. Archbold's testimony.

I believe that I once saw in the possession of Mr. Eddy a letter in which Mr. John D. Rockefeller's name was mentioned and another letter in which Mr. William Rockefeller's name was mentioned. If these letters can be secured, it would be well to have Mr. John D. Rockefeller appear before the committee and Mr. William Rockefeller appear before the committee, and both of them testify to what extent they knew of and approved and were responsible for the acts of their agent, Mr. Archbold, in subsidizing public officials with secret certificates of deposit.

And let us have the negro and the thief present on all occasions; impartially to substantiate all testimony.

Let us have the truth, and if we can't get it from Mr. Foraker and Mr. Archbold let us get it from the varicolored gentleman with whom Mr. Foraker exhibits so great an intimacy and in whom he reposes so great a confidence.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

MAYOR ANSWERS CLUB MEMBERS

Expresses Opinion of Men in Exchange Club Who Blackballed Him.

Continued from First Page.

publicity for a conference. I never took the trouble to inquire. I felt that if the Exchange Club could stand it I could.

"Some time after this I went personally to James J. Storrow and to Colonel Gaston to ask them to start a great 'Get-Together' Club in Boston, into which might be placed all the energetic men who do things for the city. Among all classes and conditions of men I had come to feel that there was a great need of bringing us together.

Praises City Club.

"The City Club, I believe, has done great things for this town. It will do more. Already the atmosphere of Boston is different and better for the starting of the City Club. It has brought men of character together. Its informal discussions have helped the whole community. Personally, I believe the work of harbor improvement and port development can be traced straight to the City Club and what it stands for.

"And even Lauren C. Mason seems to have involved with the word 'Exchange.' I was studying some of the things Mr. Minot had been saying in favor of the expenditure of $5,000,000 on a great public improvement from Park square to the Neponset station—I think Mr. Minot said that it is a fine spirit you spend it counts but what you get from it—but it almost seemed as if I were reading some of my own 'Bigger, Better, Busier Boston' addresses of five or six years ago. Lauren C. Mason actually became a Booster!

"I rejoice in the conversion of Mr. Minot and I have not given up hope that the light may strike the Boston Finance Commission, now inclined to object to the widening and extension of Pleasant street from Broadway in South Boston to the northern section of the city proper. The Finance Commissioners apparently feel that this work could not be undertaken because the Legislature may not want to run its cars through the proposed thoroughfare.

Old Boston Club Incident.

"Insomuch as millions will be expended in South Boston in dock improvements, to be followed by a great amount of trucking and the like, I have favored this improvement.

"Eventually I hope to see all hands converted to my way of thinking, with reference to a Bigger, Better, Busier Boston,' quite as Mr. Minot has seen the light.

"I brought up the Exchange Club incident not long ago and incidentally a certain Mr. 'C. B. Wheeler of Brookline' who cannot be otherwise identified, it appears—wrote to the Herald to express his opinion that membership in the Exchange Club might have been had now I turned the old Boston Club into a 'political headquarters, to the distress and discomfort of my fellow members.

"The person who wrote to the Herald as 'C. B. Wheeler' made no suggestion of any misconduct on my part. It was I who brought this into the discussion when I observed, in a letter to the editor, that

"I certainly was never known to drink or carouse or gamble there—features of the club's existence which undoubtedly caused its ruin. If Mr. Wheeler or any other citizen of this city has ever seen me in or out of the city in a situation which was not a proper one or of a character which unfitted me for membership in the Exchange Club, I challenge him to produce the evidence.

"There was no suggestion, even in the 'Wheeler' letter, that my personal conduct was ever anything that it should not have been, but perhaps this is as good a time as any for me to say that I have never been where that I never have partaken of drink in public, and that while I am not a total abstainer, I should call myself a most abstemious man.

"You ask me for a thought at the holiday season for the Young Man, and I stand with Sir Thomas Lipton when I say, Sir Thomas told only a day or two ago to the schoolboys of Dorchester, 'Drink it not!'

"Many good men, it is true have used liquor in moderation with no harm that anybody could see. Why run a danger to any young man that he will be one of those who can thus use liquor in moderation? The rush of our modern business life, with its great demands upon the nerve system call for the use of liquor is always ill. That young man is he who abstains from the use of liquor.

A Christmas Message.

"My best wish to every young man in New England, whether he may or may not be, in an iron-bound, unbreakable resolution never to touch intoxicating drink.

"To every such abstainer young manhood, and to the world, I say: who will be contemplating the most joyful Christmas belonging to him the Mayor of Boston wishes a Happy Christmas.

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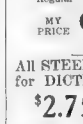

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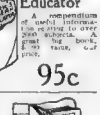

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Mr. Cassidy Tells How to Detect Fraud in Food

Harry P. Cassidy, the Philadelphia food expert who has knocked from ten to fifteen cents off the price of eggs in Boston by his reports of one week's investigations into the egg market, today tells housewives how, so far as is possible, they may detect impure foods and guard against the food frauds to be found in some markets.

By Harry P. Cassidy.

The housewife, to a certain extent, is helpless in the hands of the storekeeper, as far as detecting impurities in the food he sells her, goes

But in the case of eggs, butter, and candy, it is possible by a little study and experiment, to detect frauds at once.

Here are some of the things you can discover, by the application of simple tests:

Whether an egg has ever been in storage.

Whether that egg has suffered any detection from its storage.

Whether the egg has deteriorated so as it is unfit for food except as part of some article of diet, such as cake.

Whether butter is butter or "oleo."

Whether the butter has been "watered."

Whether butter has been "made over."

Whether glues, glucose and gelatine have been used in candies your children buy.

Three things are easy to detect. In a general way, I shall indicate today how this may be done, and in later articles shall go into detail of the effect of these frauds—how they injure the human system—and how they may be avoided.

The way to test an egg is to "candle" it. This sounds like a complicated technical process, but it isn't. Here's all you need to do:

Get your husband to take the tin can your peas have just been emptied out of, and cut a piece out of the side, as big as a half dollar. This needn't be an elegant job at all. Just have him take the can opener and hack out a rough hole. Then let him punch a hole in the bottom, and stick the gas jet up through this. Light the gas, and you have a dandy candler.

To test an egg, hold it up against this light. Here are the conditions you may see, and what those conditions will indicate:

First—An egg that is even colored, pinkish, with a clear cut yolk and a small air bubble at the butt—this is fresh, and has never been in storage. It is probably not over three weeks old, and has been kept away from heat.

Second—You may see an even colored egg, a little darker in color, clear but with a much larger air bubble. That is a good storage egg. The storage process causes evaporation—and enlarges the air bubble.

Third—The egg may be cloudy—not actually spotted, but no longer clear. That means it has been heated, and is beginning to show the effects.

Fourth—The egg may be fairly clear, but the edges of the yolk clouded and indistinct. That egg is not actually bad, but it is tottering to its fall. The yolk will probably burst when you crack the egg.

Fifth—The egg may be spotted, or reddish looking, or it may be even all over of that peculiar color the yolk is all. Beware bad eggs.

So much for your eggs. Now take up butter—for eggs and butter are two great staples in a family's diet.

Better either is butter, or it isn't. The "spade test" is infallible to detect the difference.

Put a little butter—or so-called butter—in a spoon. Hold the spoon over a gas flame and pass it back and forth gently.

If that is butter, it will melt quickly into a creamy froth. If it is Oleo, or any compound of fats and oils, it will sputter and crackle, just as lard does in the frying pan.

You can tell, also, to a certain extent, whether butter has been made over. Butter sometimes accumulates on the dealers' hands and it keeps until it becomes strong. Then they send it back to the plant, and some fresh milk is mixed in—the butter being melted down. Then it is strained, and water is worked into it, and it comes back, apparently as good as new.

Put a piece of your butter into a pan and see how it cooks up, whether much or little scum is evaporated. You can tell about whether there is an extra supply of water in it and whether you've been paying forty and forty-five cents a pound for the stuff that comes out of the faucet.

Another thing that doesn't come at all strictly under the housewife's eye is candy. But she is sure to be interested in the sweets her children are eating.

Here is a simple test for any sort of soft candy—the sort so apt to be adulterated.

Take a piece in your fingers and break it as you would a bit of stick pudding in part.

It should break long . . . and come apart clean—not stringy and stretching out. If it does, it's glue, or glue-like gum, or glue-like substance, that gives you pull it forth again—there is glue or "gelatin" in it.

Take marshmallows. Good marshmallows are made out of the whites of eggs—sometimes of corn starch.

But they make them also of so-called "gelatin," which isn't gelatin at all, but glue. Gelatin is made of fresh tendons and sinews of animals. Glue is made of the hoofs of horses. There's all the difference in the world.

I talked with one dealer, from whom a candy firm had told me they bought the "gelatin" I had found to be glue. The glue man said:

"We don't sell that as gelatin. We sell it as glue. It's the same sort of stuff exactly that we sell to paperhangers. They use it to stick your walls."

Clicquot Club

GINGER ALE

WINTER, Spring and Summer Clicquot Club is a proper beverage for all occasions. Its nationally known quality and purity make it acceptable even to the chronic epicure.

We Wish to Teach You What to Eat!!

A Pound of Codfish Is More Nutritious Than a Pound of Steak

This is not an advertiser's unbacked claim. Our authority is Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly the famous government chemist. His book on foods show that salted codfish contains over 60% more protein—the vital, life preserving element in foods—than an equal weight of prime beefsteak. Something worth while knowing, isn't it?—in these days of high priced meats.

The Best Codfish Cakes Are GORTON'S—"No Bones"

Because every step in its preparation is planned and watched with the one idea of putting up the "FINEST CODFISH IN THE WORLD."

Send for our book of recipes, free,

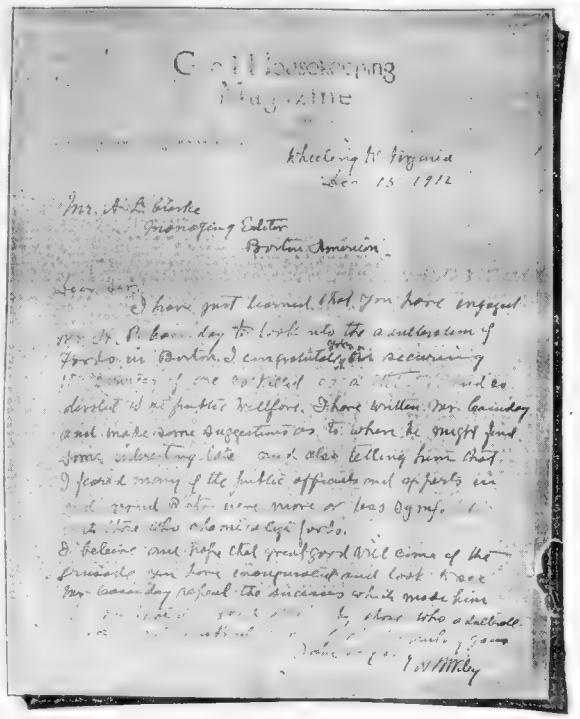
"Pure Food Economy."

Tells how to make many new appetizing dishes from the rich, tender cod.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Doctor Wiley Applauds American for Securing Mr. Cassidy to Conduct Campaign



Big Company Cuts Living Cost to Its Employes

Following are the figures in connection with the distribution of produce at cost among the employes of the American Locomotive Company which has continued in business during the past week:

In this week's distribution Tuesday the 10th 1,120 bags of potatoes (weighing 56 pounds each), onions and carrots were loaded on board in the Allen Locomotive Works's section of the car shop. The contract in this case was taken care of by a fleet of trucks, consisting of two 2½ ton and one 5½ ton, operated by Mr. B. A. Downes, assistant to Factory Manager P. F. Nolan.

The prices at which the root crops were delivered are as follows:

Potatoes	51 cts.
Apples	26 "
Onions	3c "
Carrots	2½ "
Beets	2½ "
Turnips	2 "
Cabbage	10 "

This amount of produce was purchased at prices which will cut the profits of the American Locomotive Company [illegible] are as follows:

Potatoes	[illegible] per bushel
Carrots	50 " "
Onions	50 " "
Beets	50 " "
White turnips	60 " "
Yellow turnips	40 " "
Baldwin apples, $2.35 per barrel.	

In addition to the actual cash saving there is to be considered the fact that [illegible] pounds were given to the bushel, whereas [illegible] were purchased [illegible] pounds to the bushel. [illegible] to the actual weight [illegible] to the bushel.

[illegible] was under the direction of William Pollard, manager of the specification department.

[illegible] were divided into districts and each district assigned to a certain delivery [illegible] of the company and there signed for [illegible].

The [illegible] of the employes purchased for their goods was handled by Mr. Hilyard, shop accountant, and Mr. [illegible] and cashier [illegible] of the American Locomotive Company [illegible] the pay roll [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] the work, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of

EDDIE CICOTTE SAYS HE'LL BE A WORLD BEATER NEXT YEAR

SUNDAY AMERICAN SPORTING NEWS

B. A. A. HOCKEY GAME STIRS A GOOD CROWD AT BOSTON ARENA

GOTHAM SEVEN DEFEATED BY B. A. A. STARS AT ARENA, 8-0

Irish-American A. C. Hockey Wielders Are Completely Outclassed in Clash With the Back Bay Club Skaters.

Freddy Huntington Plays His First Game of Season for Local Aggregation, and Puts Up a Slashing Game on the Ice.

Final Summary.

B. A. A. | I. A. A. C.
H. Stillings, r.w. | Ir., Bonner, Smith
C. Neil | Ir., Mc
H. Ingalls | Ir., Ma
Dwight Lee | r.
Hornlow, Osgood | Ir., Hanna
Foster, H. Foster, p. | p., Kinsella
Christopher | Mitchell
Referee—Rogers and Townsend. Goal umpires—Taylor and Dolan. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

B. A. A. | I. A. A. C.

First Half.

1-Huntington	7 17
2-Osgood	10 40
3-Lee	11 45
4-Hicks	12 10

Second Half.

5-Stillings	1
6-Huntington	1 4
7-Osgood	1 7

Penalties—Foster, Hornlow, Neil, Hanna 2, Bonner, Mitchell, Kinsella, Osgood, Stillings, Lee, Hicks, Kinsella. Total—B. A. A., 11 minutes. Irish-American A. C.—10 minutes.

THE Irish-American A. C. seven of New York proved no match for the fast B. A. A. octet on Arena last evening, the local team winning easily by the one-sided score of 8 to 0. At no time was the B. A. A. goal in danger for the New Yorkers were unable to get within scoring distance of Goalkeeper Foster, however, as he made many fine shots at the cage, and Christopher, Captain Kinsella and Mitchell, the Irish-American defense men, were the only players who showed up to advantage.

The B. A. A. team did well, even for an early season performance. More than this, they played them over before and the players were full of speed.

Although the score was one-sided, the contest was exciting from the spectators' point of view at all times. Much clever work was displayed and the speed and clever handling of the puck by Osgood and Freddie Huntington of the B. A. A. team brought the spectators to their feet many times.

Huntington Star of Game.

Hunting a speedy man, the B. A. A. Freddie Huntington, who made his first appearance of the season with the locals, was the feature work was very good. Many times he got the puck while playing on the defense and rushed it up to his opponents' goal. In the second half Huntington played right wing in the place of Hornblower, who was slightly injured.

Osgood, the former Arlington High boy, was the star of the game. He was in the limelight all the time and he got [illegible] times. He was with the puck most of the time and he [illegible] times.

Hicks was also [illegible] Hicks was the [illegible] Hicks was given [illegible] works.

The game started at 8:30 o'clock, but it took [illegible] to get the first goal. During the first five minutes the play was quite slow, Hornblower and Bonner covering most of the ice, the game early for liberal checking.

B. A. A. Scores Early.

The first goal was [illegible] minutes of play. Freddie Huntington receiving a clever pass from Clifford in front of the cage and evaded the goal tender. The second goal followed shortly afterward. Clifford receiving a pass from [illegible]. The third goal resulted when Huntington received the puck

Some "Inside Baseball" for Christmas

By Hal Coffman

JOHN L. SULLIVAN SAYS BOXERS ARE BELOW THE STANDARD AND IN IT ONLY FOR MONEY

Public Fails to "Get a Run for Its Money," Says the Greatest Champion of Them All. Boxers Go In and Play Tag.

Faking Kills the Game—Bouts Are Indecisive—Boxers Are Afraid of Each Other—Men Don't Measure Up to the Test.

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

(Written expressly for the Boston Sunday AMERICAN.)

I HAVE been asked to discuss the boxing game and its champions, but as I have not been able to see the latest champions in action I cannot go far into the subject of individuals. I can say, however—for I feel that I know—that the present day boxers are far below the standard of the boxers who made the game in my day. The fighters of years ago were far superior in every class and distinction.

The boxers in the game today are just in it from the commercial point of view.

This is what spoils the game, as the boxers go into the ring knowing what they are to receive for their services and it is immaterial to them whether it is a slow bout or one full of action. Generally when the boxers are given a certain sum the public fails to get a run for its money.

That is why we do not see so many bouts today filled with action as we saw years ago. Formerly the boxers fought for a percentage of a purse, a winner's end and a loser's end. The extra dollars that would go to the winner acted like magic and some wonderful bouts were seen.

Public Entitled to a Square Deal.

It is the public that supports the boxing game and unless you please the public the boxing game is injured. When the boxers go into the ring and mix it up to please the public then the game will be given a decided boost.

Boxing should be as popular as baseball and can be made so when the men in the business work on the square.

Honesty is a wonderful thing. It is simple, yet so many boxers of the present day get into the ring and play tag and other such games.

It is up to the boxers to uplift the game. It can be done just by honesty. When a boxer goes in the ring, fights hard, gives the people attending a fine performance, and earns what he receives, then that boxer is doing something for the uplift of the game. On the other hand, if a boxer goes into the ring and sidesteps and fails to mix things he is the one who hurts the game.

Nothing is decided in the ten and twelve round bouts of the present day. When a decision is given it is usually awarded to the man who has landed the most clean blows but this does not prove the true ability of the boxer. No championship should be awarded in a bout of short rounds. The only way to decide a championship bout is to let the rules go the distance. This is generally prohibited at the present time, under the rule that this kind of bouts is prize fighting. It may be so but that is the way the former champions won their titles.

I have read lately about several bouts that were pulled off in the South that were termed fakes.

This is the worst thing in the world that could be done. It kills the boxing game and I will say that the men who take part in this kind of bouts should be barred from the ring.

One or two of these bouts can ruin boxing in the biggest and best cities. The public will lose interest and will not attend when the promoter puts on a good show.

In my days one never heard of a champion setting up a fake fight. No! Every man who was in the ring years ago was a fighter and the public was given a lot for its money.

I read several articles on the recent McGoorty-Gibbons bout in New York and I drew the conclusion that they were afraid of each other.

If a man considers himself a boxer and goes in the prize ring, he should not be afraid of any other man. Slow bouts like this McGoorty-Gibbons fray hurt the game.

Present "Heavies" Couldn't Stand the Old Pace.

Among the heavyweights today there is not a man that could stand the pace set by the men of my day. Jack Johnson is a dead issue and I consider him out of the game. Among the present heavies Luther McCarty looks the best to me. I have studied him through the newspapers and I really think he has a good chance to defeat the other "white hopes."

If McCarty is the winner of the elimination tournament for heavyweights now being held out on the Coast, I do not think that he should be hailed as the champion of the world.

If he should defeat Palzer or several other men of the heavies he has not won the world's title.

This Carl Morris is a joke and I never considered Jim Flynn as a top-notcher.

The boxers in the middleweight and welterweight classes are only mediocre.

I noticed that Ad Wolgast lost the lightweight championship by a foul. From what I could learn from the newspapers, it looked as if the Michigan boy deliberately fouled Richie, as he was on the losing end of the bout and would rather lose the title by a foul than have the decision given against him. In the old days a championship would not be passed along by a foul except when it could be seen after the offender had been warned once. This appears to be the case in the recent Richie-Wolgast bout.

I have never been able to see Richie in a bout, but I judge that he is a fair boxer. Wolgast was not any too good and I did not believe that he would hold the championship long.

It is too bad that Packey McFarland cannot make the lightweight limit that the champions of today demand, for I really believe that McFarland could clean out all the lightweights and then some.

In my days a champion would give or take two pounds in a bout, but today if a boy wants a chance at the championship crown he is forced to get down to ringside weight.

Johnny Kilbane, who holds the featherweight championship, strikes me as a clever little boy, and if he keeps on the right path he has a bright future. I heard about that bout that he is supposed to have pulled off with his sparring partner, which was branded as a fake by the witnesses. He should drop that kind of business. It does not get him a cent.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

What Sullivan and Jeffries Say of Fake Fights and Fake Fighters

THE boxers are just in it from a commercial point of view. This spoils the game. Boxing should be as popular as baseball and can be made so when the men work on the square. Fakes kill the boxing game. These men should be barred. In my days you never heard of a champion getting up a fake fight. Among the heavyweights today there is not a man who could stand the pace set by the men of my day.—*By John L. Sullivan.*

THERE is too much holding and other rough work. How often do you see a boxer counter these days? They swing from all positions and all angles. It is a wild rush and then a lot of slam bang on each other's backs with the open hands. The slapper is fast coming into his own. Good footwork is seldom seen. Feinting is also a joke. Referees are also somewhat to blame for the backward move in the boxing game.—*By James J. Jeffries.*

JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

JEFFRIES DECLARES BOXING IS A LOST ART; EX-CHAMPION DISGUSTED WITH THE SPORT

Fighters Fake and Stall, Clinch and Hold, but Can't Box and the Old-Timers in Any Department of the Game.

Man Who Held the Title Seven Years Declares That the Boxers Themselves Have Ruined the "Manly Art"

By JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

(Ex-champion heavyweight of the world.)

THERE is too much holding, clinching and other rough work in the ring. [illegible] I came to the conclusion that it was of as much importance to me to thoroughly understand [illegible] how to land a blow properly [illegible] I the way before I gained any [illegible] in the ring by holding his hands and arms." You have to hit him [illegible] counters more [illegible] Feinting is also a joke. Jim Corbett was the poer of all men at this art, and it surely is an art in itself.

Corbett could, by feinting, make most any man hit any kind of a blow he wanted him to strike, and knowing that it was an easy matter to counter

References are also somewhat to blame for the backward move in the boxing game. While many thoroughly understand the rules, they are powerless, to a certain extent, when it comes to enforcing them.

But, if they were more determined and hesitated less about disqualifying boxers for breaking the rules, they would soon bring it back to the real thing, the manly art of self-defence.

Won Title on Counter Blows

I won the championship by a counter [illegible] my [illegible] while, he was coming to [illegible] and catching counter [illegible] body. [illegible] I [illegible] the same counter and [illegible] counter [illegible] Jeffries [illegible] and [illegible] counter [illegible] it [illegible] hit [illegible] with hard blows and [illegible] away from a blow.

A Wild Rush and a Clinch

[illegible] getting to be quite a common thing to see a boxer stand with his right foot forward, [illegible] and immediately a clinch and then a lot of slam-[illegible] backs with the open hands. **The slapper is fast coming to his own. When nowadays do you see a boxer hit and drop his man for the full count in one punch**

Those things were a common [illegible] and unless a boxer can do this when [illegible] good square [illegible] man he [illegible] Later [illegible] Latins and [illegible] these days and did not turn my [illegible] When I learned to [illegible] correctly [illegible] still stuck to the foolish idea of handing my hands.

I came to the conclusion that this was a bad practice, as I figured that I never wore them while training and there should be no good reason for doing so during a contest, so I discarded them and never had the least trouble after

Good Footwork Is Seldom Seen

Good footwork is seldom seen these days. **Many seem to think that the more a boxer dances and jigs around the ring the clever he is on his feet.**

Did you ever watch Jim Corbett, Abe Attell or Joe Gans? Any of these three great boxers could make you miss a blow by moving their feet a inch or two.

Feinting is also a joke. Jim Corbett was the poer of all men at this art, and it surely is an art in itself.

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OLD-TIMER SCOFFS AT THE KID BOXERS

Jack Everhardt Says Fighters Should Be at Their Best When 28 Years.

By ED W. SMITH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Jack Everhardt, once known as light-weight champion of the South and in his day about as tough a bit of fighting machinery as the American ring ever knew, was in Chicago the other day and visited right and left with old-time friends of his scattered about town. Jack found that many of the men who were prominent in the game along about the time he was doing his best stunts in the ring were no longer on earth, but he dug up enough of the old timers to have a merry time of it.

Jack is a fairly prosperous fellow these days. He has been in South Africa for the past two years and did well there. It may surprise the American fight fans to know that it wasn't so very long ago that Jack won the middleweight championship of that country.

Brings Out Good Point.

Here is a pretty good point that Jack brought out one day in the course of a conversation on the modern fighting man of the lightweight class.

"In those days we learn that the youngster of the game is the whole thing. And after a boxer gets to be twenty-five or so people are beginning to figure that he is getting passe," Jack said.

"Why, I've seen in several papers the absolute statements that Ad Wolgast is through just because a thought in inspired by his defeat at the hands of Willie Ritchie.

"And Wolgast is only a little over twenty-four years old right now! Surely you can't put down a statement like that as being anything but rot. Maybe I'm too old-fashioned in my ideas of things now, but I hark back to the old days when the class I was fighting in was fairly bristling with the toughest of the tough ones. Then a man was considered only a kid at twenty-five and wasn't fit to be classed as the real goods until after he had reached an age of close to thirty.

No Kid Fighters Then.

"We never had any kid fighters in the old days. It is my opinion that the greatest lightweight that ever lived, past, present or any other old time, was the Williamsburg boy, Jack McAuliffe. And as one to tell you this Jack didn't really get into stuff he was twenty-eight years old. And just look how he has lasted! Why, he is still able to box well and looks the picture of health.

"And take Jack O'Brien, the New York lightweight, and George McFadden and all the rest of that gang of heroes. Wow, but that was a tough bunch to go up against! But there wasn't what you would call a kid in the entire lot. Joe Gans, too, didn't get good until he was past twenty-five, poor old scout.

"In those days the youngest lightweight in the business was Jack O'Keefe of this city. He was only eighteen when he faced Jimmy Britt in their championship contest out West. He was a wonder, too, age considered. Perhaps it was California, where they grow things so fast, that set the fashion of rushing kids into the ring and into desperate battles early in their careers.

"At any rate they have killed off many a promising boy by trying to make champions of them before they have half attained their growth. Just take the word of an observing old-timer for that, too."

Mayor of Cleveland Bars Professional Fights and Fighters

Tells Promoters That He Won't Permit the "Pros" Even in Exhibition Bouts.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—Cleveland today clamped down the lid on prize fighting.

Mayor Newton D. Baker told a delegation of fight promoters that in the future no professional fighters would be allowed to appear here even in exhibition bouts.

He said, however, that members of amateur clubs might box if they received no remuneration.

This probably puts a stop to the proposed match between Rivers and Phil Brock.

Wolgast Eager to Back Palzer Against 'Luke'

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Despite the fact that they lost $10,000 or more backing Jim Flynn in his battle with Luther McCarty, there is a report today that Ad Wolgast and Tom Jones planned to stake another large sum on the chances of Al Palzer against Flynn's conqueror.

After losing $7,500, Ad was quoted recently as saying that never again would he take a chance on a fight wager unless he himself was one of the participants. Nevertheless, say the fans, the former lightweight champion likes Palzer's style and expects him to clean up the Missouri giant on New Year's afternoon.

McCarty has returned to town, having abandoned his idea of taking an extended vacation in the mountains. He will resume glove work this afternoon, and from then on will keep up a strenuous training program.

Boxer Knocked Out By Glover; May Die

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 21.—Jimmy Gore of Reading, Pa., who was knocked out in the second round by Johnny Glover of Boston on Wednesday night at the Shenandoah Athletic Club, is believed to be suffering from concussion of the brain. His condition today was very low.

Glover is one of the best known boxers in New England.

Johnny Glover has not been doing a great deal of work in the ring lately. He is a brother of Billy Glover, the old time welterweight.

Middies in Fencing League.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 21.—The Naval Academy will remain in the Intercollegiate Fencing Association in spite of the withdrawal of the Military Academy. Entries will be sent to the annual tournament in March, and there will be several local dual and triangular meets with members of the association.

ARENA SOLD OUT FOR PALZER-M'CARTY GO

Promoter McCarey Declares Rush for Seats the Greatest He Ever Saw.

By H. M. WALKER.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Promoter Tom McCarey has but one regret in connection with his white heavyweight championship tournament, and that is that he did not have the foresight to build a new pavilion.

When Luther McCarty and Jim Flynn met December 10 every seat in the Vernon arena and [illegible] was taken, and hundreds of late comers stood in the aisles. At the scale of prices the men drew $15,000. For the New Year's Day meeting between McCarty and Al Palzer a capacity house is guaranteed and, in all probability, many thousands of would-be spectators will be turned away.

"I should have built to handle at least 20,000 people," said McCarey tonight while going over the reservation book. "Ever since I have been in the box office here there have been [illegible] From the hour of the [illegible] we have sold out [illegible] days of the contract."

Palzer is pleasing [illegible] camp, while McCarty has come [illegible] streets in his [illegible] and gone to work

They're Both Working.

Palzer boxer from eight to twelve rounds every afternoon. Al is well known for sparring partners. He brought from New York his [illegible] and Al McCloskey, and has engaged Big Jim Cameron and Chet Horn to help with the glove work.

McCarty opened his Venice camp [illegible] this week. He will train but two days, while Palzer will have worked [illegible] three weeks for the clash.

Jeweler H. B. Crouch is designing the gold belt and promises to have the girdle ready for exhibition purposes within a few days.

"Lucky Hunch" Did It.

According to Manager Billy McCarney a "lucky bunch" was responsible for the McCarty-McCarney combination

"I was running a little [illegible] down in Springfield, Mo., when I sent to Chicago for a heavyweight card," says Billy.

"As nobody else was available they sent McCarty to me with a long letter of apologies and excuses. It seems that they regarded him as a "gymnasium bug," a youngster who was only to be a boxer who didn't have as much as a promise of ability.

"The minute I saw McCarty swing over a right I knew the raw material was there and I started to apply the polish. They gave me the laugh around Chicago for hooking up with what they called "a hopeless greenhorn."

"When Bombardier Wells slammed me down in the first round of our New York bout he handed me the hardest jolt I had ever taken, and yet I wasn't hurt. I came back and fought him off his feet

JOCKEY O'NEIL MAKES FORTUNE OF $600,000 IN THE RACING GAME

SUNDAY AMERICAN SPORTING NEWS

JAMES E. SULLIVAN'S REVIEW OF SEASON OF 1912 IN SPORTS

J. E. SULLIVAN REVIEWS 1912 ATHLETICS FOR THE AMERICAN

Noted Authority of the A. A. U. Tells of the Work of the Yankee Athletes in Great Year That Is Now Closing

Americans Showed Their Superiority to the World in the Remarkable Olympiad. Many Records Are Made.

By JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

Secretary-Treasurer of Amateur Athletic Union, who has been a permanent member of governing body ever since inception of organization

THE year 1912 has been a very important, if not the most important, year in the history of amateur athletics. The interest has been shown this year in athletics, and it is a good thing, because athletics will improve conditions materially and have proved to be a benefit all around.

The great tride in athletics this year is due entirely to the Olympic games. The Olympic games act as a boom to amateur sport. If you will go back over the records you will find that from the beginning of the Olympic games, in 1896, each subsequent four years shows a marked improvement, not only in this country, but every country in the world that takes an interest in amateur sports. The fifth Olympiad last Summer proved this forcibly, as a number of countries that heretofore never took an interest in these games entered men. No less than twenty-seven nations entered athletics for the international world's meeting at Stockholm.

It is not difficult to interest anyone in athletics now. If you will look about you, you will see that all interest is based on the health of the child and manhood, play for the boy and girl.

Credit Due to A. A. U.

The credit for the present popular athletic structure is due entirely to the foresight work of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. I believed in this great organization when it launched forth. After a quarter of a century it is still doing things athletically, for the good of the community.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, some people think, has been organized for the interest of the expert athlete. That is not true. The A. A. U. has always been loud in its praises of public playgrounds, parks, gymnasia and baths.

When the A. A. U. was organized this country was without any well defined playground movement, and at that time the following clause was inserted in the constitution, and it is there today:

"One of the objects of this Union shall be the promotion of national, State and local legislation in the interest of the institution of public gymnasia, baths and fields for track and field amateur sports in the United States."

So, you see, the old heads in the A. A. U. the men who built the organization up, felt then that we should have public gymnasia, baths and athletic fields, and they also felt that if we could get the Sunday school, church and military organizations doing something for the youth of our land the result would be beneficial.

Playground Work Not New

The playground work of the A. A. U. today is not new. It was started years ago.

The Amateur Athletic Union is a great creator of democracy. It is an acknowledged fact that in athletics money does not count in the school, college club or other organization when you "make" the athletic team you have the same privilege whether you are a poor boy or a millionaire's son. That is the good point about athletics: it creates that level for all.

Play the game fairly and manfully. That is what we have rules for and the one that does not play the game fairly cannot go on in sport. If he is not fair in sport he is barred out, his club members don't want him, and he can never win if he uses unfair tactics.

When the poor boy joins an athletic club for a small fee he enjoys the privileges there the same as the millionaire does in his social club. The athletic clubs are for the young man who is trying to build up his mind and body. Athletics today go hand in hand with education.

Critics sometimes claim that athletics do not stand for what we contend they stand for. Of course, I don't agree with them. For instance, turn back and check up the records, and in nearly all cases the lad that led his opponents and became the American champion, or the world's champion in after years made good.

Some say just because one or two become failures that athletics had not might just as well say because a few have failed in education that education or the college hall, or because a few have followed wrong don and their lives that we do not need them in business. Only a few will say that athletics, education and religion are bad.

It has been strongly hinted that our prominent clergymen do not work for nothing. That's not true. They work and every man that's good for the country in the district gathers, pays a little time to the good matters come from, and their influence is one they would not have. There was no one man that stood for the United States that had anything a means or support but got nothing his education. That speaks well for athletics.

Few Fall by the Wayside.

I am sure hundreds of men in New York, prominent today in business and in society and in the world of finance and who stand high and are respected, owe in years gone by Wee Columbia age for their start or success. Few of the amateur champions have fallen by the wayside.

I contend that athletics will improve the young man. It prepares him to battle his way through life after he leaves the athletic field, and it is only fair to believe that many of our investment men of today would have fallen by the wayside long before their fame had become known as well if they had not taken up some form of athletics.

I think we should all work and all we can to create public playgrounds athletic fields and bathing and continue to develop the young man along athletic lines. It is the type of work that is going to have this country referred to for years to come as "Athletic America."

That is the title we are known by throughout the world. If you go abroad and confer with those that are interested in athletics and physical training you will find that they all refer to this country as the greatest athletic nation in the world, and they try to find out why we excel. It is because we do things thoroughly, so thoroughly that other countries up to date have been unable to follow our lead.

I think it is due primarily to organization, our methods, our desire to excel, to do things better than the other fellow from boyhood until we become champions. It is the spirit.

And we certainly should feel proud of the way we have gone forward athletically. Go back to the early days 1875 and 1876, and what do you find? You will find that there is not a world's best on record in the amateur class credited to an American athlete. We were unheard of, unknown. We had athletes competing, it is true; but they were not expert.

However, that little army of pathfinders kept at it and from that came our present strong structure, and today the American athlete holds all the world's records in the standard events. We hold the world's record for the 100, 220, 440, 880 yards and one mile in running events; the high and low hurdles; standing high and broad jumps; hammer, shot and 56-pound weight.

Today these world's records are held by American athletes, and we shall lead as long as we continue along our safe and sane plan and take care of the youth of this land.

FAMOUS COLT TO UNCLE SAM

August Belmont Gives His Daddy Rock to U. S. Government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—In line with his promise, made on the sportsman's dinner last year, to give a number of stallions and Rock Sand colts to the United States government for breeding purposes, August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club, announced that he had shipped from Lexington, Ky., to the government farm at Front Royal, Va., the brown colt Dandy Rock, by Rock Sand—Donna Mia. Dandy Rock is compactly built and well suited to be bred for cavalry mounts. The French government has just paid Mr. Belmont 40,000 francs about $16,000, for the colt Amoureux, by Octagon-Adelaide. This suit has won numerous important races on the French turf.

Buy Her a Christmas Present; That's All!

By T. E. POWERS

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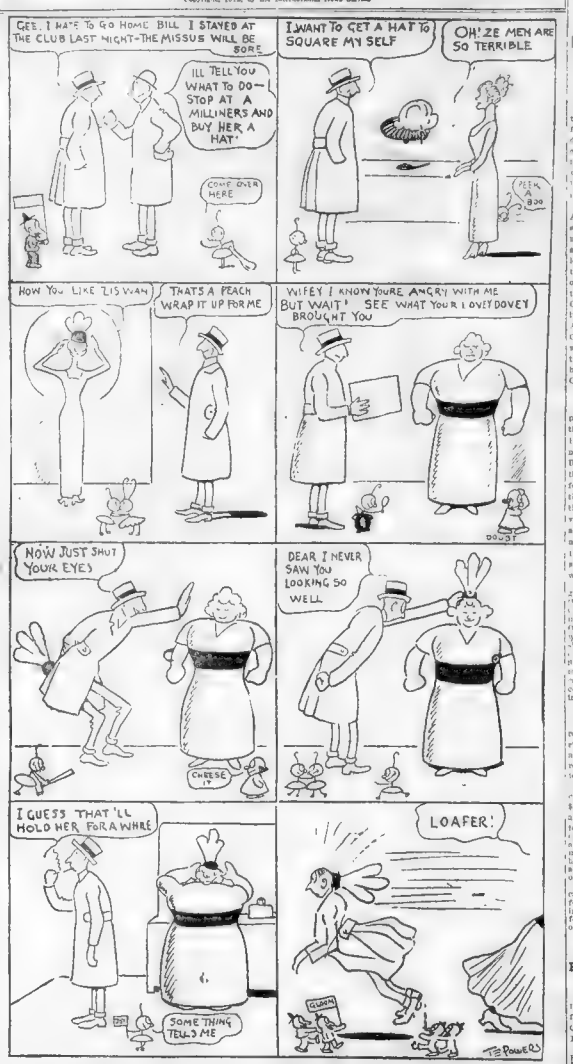


Belmont Big Winner on the Foreign Trip

By E. G. B. FITZHAMON.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—August Belmont, the chairman of the New York Jockey Club, wound up the racing season in this country by leading his rival countrymen in the amount of winnings.

The maroon colors earned over $50,000. This great sum is really due to the sterling Rock Sand colt Tracery, which finished third in the Derby and captured the rich St. Leger.

Harry Payne Whitney's establishment, which is in charge of Jack Joyner, went out twenty-one winners which finished first in thirty events. In spite of their many victories their earnings will hardly reach $45,000.

Joyner began the season with forty thoroughbreds, including nearly two dozen two-year-olds purchased from James R. Keene, and a few youngsters of Whitney's breeding.

All have been tested, and twenty odd have been weeded out by winning selling races and not being bid in.

Emil Ilers, who was a familiar figure on the American turf, bought one of Whitney's cast-offs and immediately won two purses and two small wagers before letting the racer go to the block.

Herman B. Duryea, whose colt, Sweeper II., went to the post favorite in the Derby, only to be badly beaten, figures as a winner of $30,000. All this sum was won by Sweeper II.

James R. Keene, who so often headed the winning list on the American turf, is another world-famed horseman whose horses played pleiniotone over here this year. Keene had six in training and only one winner, Castleton. The colt, which is sired by Star Ruby, is named after the famous stud farm of the veteran of the turf. Castleton won four races which were worth $6,000 in the aggregate.

James B. Haggin, for many years the most extensive breeder in America, finishes up the list of foreign winners, having only one race worth $500 to his credit.

William Waldorf Astor was also very unlucky, despite the fact that his horses were trained in the same stable as those of the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Westminster.

WINS BACK FORTUNE LOST ON THE PONIES

Frank O'Neil Has Made Many Thousand on the European Turf in Two Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Frankie O'Neil, the American jockey, who has won both fame and fortune on the European turf during the past two years, has had an exceedingly varied career. A little over two years ago he left this country almost without the proverbial cent to his name. He returns to his native shores worth, it is said $600,000.

Away back in 1906 O'Neil, then one of America's star jockeys, retired from the saddle with a fortune of $150,000. The money he invested in a racing stable of a most pretentious character. Fred Burlew was his partner in this venture, and the young men got together a great band of racers and went to New Orleans with the hope of winning not only the Crescent City and the City Park derbies, but the lion's share of the other stakes as well. Among the horses in their stable was Chapultepec, which was thought to be a world-beater at that time and for whom they refused $30,000 in real money just before leaving New York for the Crescent City.

Loses Fortune in Turf Venture.

In is now a well-known fact that, Chapultepec developed into the worst "lemon" the turf of modern times has uncovered. He would not allow himself to be trained, nor would he race, and a few months after Burlew & O'Neil had refused $30,000 for the giant son of Gerolstein he was sold for less than one-tenth of that sum. With the exception of Augeina all the horses that the ex-jockey and his partner had interested their fortunes in turned out to be almost utterly useless, and less than six months after O'Neil had launched into the race horse business on his own responsibility the big fortune that he amassed while riding had disappeared.

Came to the fore the once great jockey, put on his riding togs and just to lift the curtain for an racing in the Crescent City he once again made his appearance in the saddle. It developed later that O'Neil did this as a test to find out whether he still possessed all his old riding skill. And find it he did, for it was not long after that he still could ride. French turf men were eager for the services of American jockeys so to Fra nce he went and connected himself with the powerful racing stable of Baron Rothschild.

Will Earn $50,000 in 1913.

O'Neil climbed the ladder of fame with remarkable rapidity; he became the star rider of the French turf almost in a day, and for the past two seasons has been receiving the largest salary ever paid a jockey in France. Careful investment of his earnings has enabled the little American saddle star to amass a fortune of $600,000 in the brief space of two years, and next January he will return to France to fulfill a contract with Baron Rothschild which calls for a salary of $50,000 a year and allows O'N l to accept outside mounts in races in which his employer has no candidate. This means that O'Neil should earn over $50,000 during the season of 1913.

There are few, indeed, among the American turfmen who begrudge O'Neil his good fortune. They a l admire him for his pluck in returning to the saddle to recoup the fortune lost in the attempt to become one of America's great owners.

QUINCY WINS AGAIN.

Keeps Up Its Streak in the Greater Boston League.

Quincy kept up its winning streak in the Greater Boston Soccer League by defeating the Boston American team at Quincy yesterday, by a score of 6 to 1. The summary:

QUINCY		BOSTON AMERICAN.
Haldane, g		E. Neil
Wilson, rb		lb, Robertson
Wayne, lb		rb, McGregor
Mackenzie, rh		lh, Mundell
Mackenzie, cf		cf, Dawson
Dr. Rose, rif		lf, Mackay
Kennedy, lf		rif, Anderson
Mellwaid, lif		rif, Mundell
Anderson, cf		rif, McGregor

Newton Is Beaten.

The Prospect Union soccer football team defeated Newton at the Stadium yesterday by a score of 3 to 1. The lineup:

NEWTON.		PROSPECT UNION
Thogen, g		g, Sperling
Greene, rf		rb, Johnson
Reid, lb		rb, Hoagland
Kennedy, lb		lb, Anderson
Wilson, rh		lh, Hoagland
Wentworth, lf		rf, Mitchell
Wedgwood, cf		cf, Goodman
Wilson, lf		lf, Sperling

Goals—Newton, Piper Falls 1, Prospect Union 3. Goals—Thorsell, Eckstrom. Time—Two 30m.

Konetchy Deal Not Off.

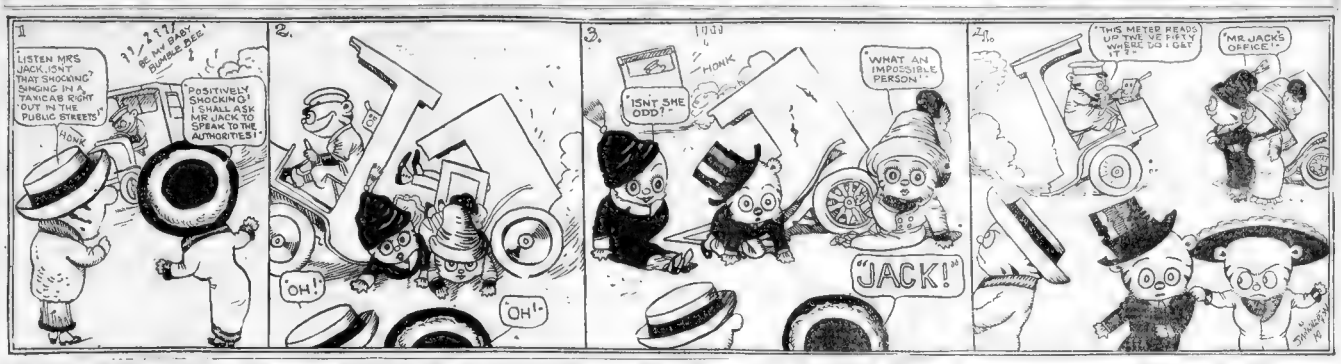
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—The deal whereby the Pittsburgh club seeks to get Ed. Konetchy, the St. Louis first baseman, in exchange for some Pirate players, is not off. This information comes from Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh club. Barney says Miller Huggins got wise in the deal last week and that Bill Bone, Mr. Britton, was about to butt into the deal inopportunely, and that to forestall a row Huggins withdrew his offer and made an unreasonable demand of Fred Clarke.

JUAREZ ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs: Ben Hur, 105 (Buxton); Bill Dix, 105 (Hall); Bob, 102, Alice 101, Lucy Belle, 105, Carter 108, Mary Ann, 105, Lady Ann, 105, Lucy Belle, 105, Lucy Belle, 105, Lucy Belle

Mr. Jack Meets with a Painful Accident

By J. Swinnerton



YALE MEN DEMAND GENERAL 'SHAKE-UP'

Insist on Reorganization of All Branches of Sport at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 21.—Although Yale former football players will hold a meeting next week to select a resident head coach for a term of years, his movement is overshadowed in the general demand for a reorganization of Yale athletic. In conjunction with this the rowing situation will be considered and some radical changes are likely to be ordered before the Spring athletic campaign opens.

In the rowing association's problems no question of a resident head coach has come to the front through the resignation of Jim Rodgers, who has announced his intention as head coach and who will probably quit coaching with the close of the college year in June. Averill Harrison, who has been named as head coach, will be graduated in June and wishes to go into business instead of giving his time after graduation to rowing coaching.

Continuous System Wanted.

Most of the members of the rowing committee think that it is time to settle upon some coach who will introduce a system as continuous as that of Harvard has proved. One proposition discussed is to invite a prominent Australian coach here to direct the coaching. Another is for the installation of an English coach. The English system is now being taught both in technical stroke and rigging of boats.

This seems to be the most likely out come of the present situation. Some of the former captains and oarsmen believe, however, in the return of the veteran professional coach, John Kennedy, and this will be discussed by the rowing committee before a settlement of the matter is made. Friends of Kennedy think that his advice was not followed by the captains either in the selection of the oarsmen or in the model used as a stroke.

New System is Inevitable.

One rumor asserts that a new resident coach may be brought here at the close of the present season and that he will immediately assume control. Captain Saunders, however, declares that Harrison will act as head coach during the season and that Rodgers will remain as his assistant.

The relaunching of another season, however, is expected to mean the beginning of the new system which the rowing committee now sees clearly is inevitable.

Several candidates are already named as the possible graduate head coach who will have charge of Yale football coaching next fall for a term of years.

The movement to name Foster Sanford, the former center rush and interference coach at Colgate, Cornell and Carlisle, resident coach for a term of years is fathered by a large body of ex-Yale players. Sanford announced himself a candidate toward the end of the last football season but it is understood that he has since stated that his business duties will prevent his coaching the offer. His acceptance is being urged by many of Yale's greatest former players.

Tom Shevlin, the former captain and end, is also urged, but he has also stated that his business career will prevent his going into the duties of the position.

The movement to bring back Howard Jones and Henry Wheeling, the last coaches who gave Yale a championship team, is formidable. Jones has gone into business, but, his friends say, would consent to take a head coaching job for a term of years. Wheeling has remained in coaching at Annapolis and has given the Navy two records over the Army the past two seasons they met. All in all, the chances of Jones and Wheeling seem brightest of any of the sets who have been mentioned.

University is Lagging

Rooms for the appointment of Frank Mikasy, captain in '96 and '95, and "Podge" Heffelfinger, '91, have been started. Both are available and Heffelfinger coached the crew the past season. The past was the first season since he was graduated that Hinkey has not coached. His home is in Tonawanda, N. Y., and Heffelfinger lives in Minneapolis.

It is proposed to give the new coach a salary of from $6,000 to $8,000 annually. One of the moves discussed mentions the possible retirement of Walter Camp, the veteran Yale athletic adviser. He draws a salary of about $4,500 a year and in case he retires this will be devoted to the assistant football coach.

Yale alumni are keenly alive to the extent to which the university is loosing behind in athletics and to the need of continuity in the policy of every branch of sports.

Bowlers of Greater Boston Roll Long Single Strings

But Club Marks Fall Off in the Week—Rest Up for Christmas.

LEAGUE bowlers of Greater Boston will have a chance to rest up this week. Because of Christmas the schedule makers omitted this week. League rolling was very light last week and but a few good totals were registered. In the City League the Casino team handed a three-point defeat to the leaders, the Chauncy team, and thereby tightened up the race. Boylston and Chauncy are now tied for first honors, with the Casino a few points behind.

Nearly every man of Bill Beatty's team suffered a slump in the rolling last Wednesday. Paul Poehler, the anchor man, who has been hitting the pins this season for the grand average of 107, fell down and failed to hit for three centuries.

Duckpin Record Broken.

The world's duckpin record, made by Bill Beatty of the Chauncy team in the City League several years ago, was broken last week at the Majestic alleys of Lawrence by Bertrand, who spilt the small pins for 880, having 108, 128 and 153 in three consecutive strings.

The Winner team in the Interclub League sprang a huge surprise and defeated the Cottage Park Y. C. five, the league leaders, three points. The Colonial team also his the Dudley team for three points. The bowling in this league was very light.

Five matches were rolled in the Suburban League Friday night and in each instance the winner went away with three points to the good. The tie for second place between Cambridge and Malden was broken, Cambridge taking the place. The rolling in this league was very light, though a few individuals hit for high single strings.

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P.
Cottage Park Y. C.	22	5	11,274
Dorchester Club	17	10	11,003
South Boston Y. C.	16	11	11,119
Revere Club	15	12	11,170
Colonial Club	10	16	11,057
Winter Club	14	13	11,070
Dudley Club	13	19	11,000
Winthrop Y. C.	12	19	11,070

Individual averages—Hennessey 100, Hastings 101, Cushing 105, Tierney 102, C. Ryan 102, Hunt 100, Wells 105, Wentworth 99, Hill 0, Shea 99, Cowles 96, Hansen 97, Buckland 97, Hall 0, Smith 98, P. Brooks 98, McNeish 97, Sawyer 95, Wakefield 97, Hamill 96, Peters 97, Duncan 96.

BOSTON SAFETY PIN TANDEM.

Teams.	W.	L.	P.
Cox and Wise	26	10	
Bosworth and Heald	24	12	
Brooks and Snow	23	13	
Burns and Ryan	21	15	
Lowell and Sloan	20	16	
Lowell and Brandt	18	18	
Bryant and McDermott	17	19	
Leary and Whitemore	15	21	
Cowing and Tierney	13	23	
Hart and Mais	10	26	

Individual averages—Miller 93, Medbury 90, Cushing 91, Heald 90, Snow 90, Howard 90, Brandt, 88, Lefty 87, Fletcher 85.

COMMISSION DRY GOODS LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P.
C. E. Riley Co.	24	12	12,606
Packard, Greene & Co.	23	13	
Parker, W. L. & Co.	21	15	
Patterson, Sprague & Co.	20	16	12,603
Wellington, Sears & Co.	20	16	12,713
Carlin & Co.	19	17	12,603
Amory, Browne & Co.	18	18	12,603
Converse & Co.	17	19	12,603

Individual averages—Not others 101, Turbon 100, Mayo 100, H. Jones 105, Atkins 100, Wells 105, Moore 105, Cowles 105, Smith 106, Ryan 101, Stevens 103, Hall 100, Page 103, Hoyt 102, Hatch 102, A. Bean 102, Bell 102, Fox 102, Hahn 102.

MYSTIC VALLEY LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P.
Tuxanda	17	9	7,122
Central	16	10	7,000
Medford	14	10	7,028
Malden	14	10	7,000
Everett	13	11	7,000
Revere	12	12	7,155
Melrose	11	13	7,000
Winthrop	6	18	6,918

BILLIARDS.

	W.	L.	T. P.
Conroy	18	1	1,437
Mahoney	15	4	1,500
Wilson	9	9	1,347
Murray	8	10	1,358
Lacy	7	11	1,358
Shaffer	4	14	1,358
Coyle	2	13	1,110

POOL.

	W.	L.	T. P.
McLeod	12	3	712
Maher	11	4	800
Howard	9	6	694
Hassett	8	7	694
Carroll	6	9	581
Hunt	3	12	581
Morse	0	18	428

WHIST.

	W.	L.	T. P.
Central	9	0	5,000
Malden	11	4	5,000
Melrose	10	5	5,000
Towanda	6	6	4,824
Medford	5	7	4,824
Everett	0	9	4,824
Revere	0	9	4,824
Winthrop	2	13	4,629

GENERAL AVERAGE.

	Bowling.	Billiards.	Pool.	Whist.
Towanda	1	4	3	3
Malden	3	3	11	10
Central	5	2	7	7
Medford	8	8	4	8
Melrose	7	7	10	11
Revere	9	6	8	9
Everett	4	5	6	6
Harvard	6	9	5	5

80, BOSTON HEPTASOPHER LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P. P.
Lawrence	23	13	11,900
Lambert's	21	15	11,800
O'Neil's	20	16	11,900
Byrne's	20	20	11,700
St. Lazar's	19	17	11,900
Jones	10	30	9,944

MILTON MATTAPAN LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P. P.
Le Cain	24	11	10,800
Mason Regulator Co.	21	11	10,800
Mt. Hope	20	12	10,800
Manhattan	18	14	10,261
Longwood	17	15	10,800
Milton	14	18	10,800
Mattapan	13	19	10,800
Walter Pierce Co.	10	22	10,800

Individual averages—Wm. Hickey 98, M. Cullen 97, Sanford McCarty 94, J. Tarte 92, Flaherty 91, Hopkins Welch 91, Cleaves 90, Smith, Mooney, Pearson, Page 90, Webster, Parker 90.

Blaisdell 89, Jarvis, Johnson, Eger, Lagnor, Knapp 88, F. Dewey, E. Moore, O'Brien 87.

RETAIL FURNITURE LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P. P.
Ferdinand	33	15	14,977
Wasserstein	31	17	14,711
Dunn	26	18	14,958
Shoemak	24	20	14,958
Osgood	23	21	14,711
Atkinson	21	24	14,711
Morse	16	28	14,711
Unincluded	0	40	14,711

Individual averages—Plotts 96, Miller 95, Taylor 94, Farrell 91, Shaughnessy 91, Stone 90, Hall 92, Myers 92, Burnett 91, Lyons 91.

FIELD & COWLEY TANDEM LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P.
Hanley & MacQuarrie	30	6	6,501
Jones and Wilson	24	12	
Dolen and McIntyre	22	14	
Vesterveld and Bartlett	21	15	6,477
Lampher and Geary	20	16	6,477
Rooney and Allen	19	17	6,477
Wainwright and Hoogerwerf	14	18	6,217

Individual averages—Jones 98, Wermuth 97, Cullen 96, Ryan 87, Davis 87, Lampher 91, McIntyre 85, Wainwright 84.

ELITE LEAGUE.

Teams.	W.	L.	P.
Harvard	25	11	
Harrison	24	12	
Lowell Special	23	13	
Yale	22	14	
Princeton	21	15	
Worcester	20	16	
Cornell	19	17	
Dartmouth	18	18	
Brown	17	19	
Columbia	16	20	
Pennsylvania	15	21	
Tufts	14	22	
Amherst	13	23	
Williams	12	24	
Holy Cross	11	25	
Trinity	10	26	
Lehigh	9	27	
Boston College	8	28	
Carlisle	7	29	
Penn State	6	30	
Georgetown	5	31	
Lafayette	4	32	
Bucknell	3	33	
Dartmouth	2	34	
Colgate	1	35	

Individual averages—Rooney 101, Hart 100, Cowing 97, Hall 97, Tierney 97, Crowe 97, Anderson 97, Lowe 96.

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Dartmouth	18	18	
Brown	17	19	
Columbia	16	20	
Pennsylvania	15	21	
Tufts	14	22	
Amherst	13	23	
Williams	12	24	
Holy Cross	11	25	
Trinity	10	26	
Lehigh	9	27	
Boston College	8	28	
Carlisle	7	29	
Penn State	6	30	
Georgetown	5	31	
Lafayette	4	32	
Bucknell	3	33	
Dartmouth	2	34	
Colgate	1	35	

Individual averages—Rooney 101, Hart 100, Cowing 97, Hall 97, Tierney 97, Crowe 97, Anderson 97, Lowe 96.

DONOVAN SURE GRAYS WILL BE DANGEROUS

"Wild Bill" Says Providence Team Will Finish In First Division Next Year.

DETROIT, Dec 21.—Manager Wild Bill Donovan of the Providence team says that the Grays are a sure first division team next year, his only weak spot being the stop. He says practically all of the regulars will be retained, with the exception of Geary. The infield is in fine shape and is good enough to assure the team of getting O'Leary, the infielder, who is under contract here.

But he will keep Jaffee, who is a good outfielder, he says, after considerable trouble, and Donovan will play Jaffee and Bailey. Jaffee is a youngster who has all the earmarks of a star, and is as good as any in the league.

Last year Donovan had a good chance to secure Schang, the Buffalo catcher, recently purchased by Connie Mack in the draft, but presumed to be a member of the team which played some faults in the latter's work, so Donovan did not get him. Speaking of Schang, he is a fine catcher, and will be a valuable addition to the Athletics' staff. Connie Mack won't get the Grays' backstop without a struggle, as it is said that Connie Mack is willing to give up a good man for Schang.

Donovan is also said to be negotiating with Providence for the purchase of Outfielder Wilson, who batted .300 last season. Wilson is a fine fielder and a good hitter, and would be a valuable addition to the Providence team.

Tried to Check the Collegians

Will Investigate Colleges.

Harvard Swimmers Suspended.

MIDDLEBORO IS BEATEN.

Y. M. C. A. Five Is Humbled by Brockton, 33 to 19.

BROCKTON FIVE WINS.

Cole's Spectacular Basket Decides Thrilling Game.

A. A. U. ATTACKS MEN IN COLLEGE SPORTS

After Suspending 21, Committee Will Investigate More Colleges.

Not Final Battle in White Hope Tourney.

Jim Flynn, Stumbling Block, Eliminated as White Hope

Heavyweight "Prospects" Breathe Easier with the Pueblo Fireman Out of the Way.

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

FLYNN LIKE THE MAKER OF OLD

Palzer and McCarty Very Evenly Matched.

Amusements.

TREMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

COURSE TICKET

SALE OPENS WED., JAN. 1

Closes Mon., Jan. 6. Prices $4, $3, $2.50

FRIDAY EVENINGS AT 8:15

SATURDAY MATS. AT 2:30

WEST INDIES, JAN. 10 and 11

PANAMA, JAN. 17, and 18

INDIA BOMBAY JAN. 24, and 25

INDIA THE TAJ to DARJEELING JAN. 31, FEB. 1

BURMA and CEYLON, FEB. 7 and 8

HUB Theatre Vaudeville Moving Pictures, Usual Special Nights 10c

Tours and Travels.

To Bermuda

Tours, Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Leaving Boston from new S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement.

Fastest, newest, and only Steamer leaving passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

Sailings every five days.

From N. Y. every Saturday.

WEST INDIES

New S. S. "Antinua" sails from Boston Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 7, April 4.

Illustrated booklets at the office, 306 Washington St., or any ticket agent.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 32 Broadway, New York.

Trips, rates & sailings from Boston, Phila. & N. Y. to Bermuda, Nassau, Jamaica, St. Geo. B. W. I., Panama & Havana. Illustrated booklets on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 306 Washington St., or any ticket agent.

THE SEASON OF MOTOR VEHICLE SHOWS IS AT HAND

No Radical Developments in Motor or Body Construction Will Be Found in the Motor Cars of 1913

By J. C. KERRISON.

The forthcoming automobile shows will produce nothing radically new; in fact most everything that will be displayed at these exhibits has already been seen by the automobile public. Many of the ideas have been on the market and in actual use for two or three months. There are very few cars which are to be displayed in any of the forthcoming shows but what are already in the hands of the user.

This, of course, comes from the fact that the manufacturer has for the last two or three years made a point to bring out his new models several months previous to the opening of the calendar year, whereby the show season never gets new models until almost the first week in January of each year.

The automobile has reached such a stage of perfection at present that improvements are a matter of detail alone, and what a year ago was considered as somewhat of an innovation the present year engine, is an accepted fact.

This does not, however, necessarily mean that there will be no new features. There will be features all will be seen at the various automobile shows to be held in New York and Chicago during the month of January.

There is however, no material change in construction, or mechanics of any persuasion, and owners of the touring car of 1912 may feel perfectly safe in their investment for the coming season, as the only changes to be noted will be those of detail and refinement.

A great deal of attention is being paid to the lengthening of the wheelbase of the American motor car, although this tendency is not so much in evidence as in the case of the foreign cars, especially those of Great Britain and France. The latter are now being constructed with a wheelbase of from 140 inches to 150 inches, and in the case of the Rolls-Royce, the wheelbase is 160 inches. This tendency is due to the fact that the average road demands more ease from an automobile than was the case a few years ago. Various types of open bodies such as four seats, or cabriolet bodies are also receiving considerable attention, and certainly add to the appearance of the car. The coupe, landaulet and limousine models are also being refined to a very high degree.

The coming season will show no radical change in the matter of color, although there will be a tendency toward the use of more subdued colors than has been the case in the past. Dark blue, dark green and black will be the favorite colors for the coming season, although there will be a few cars finished in the lighter colors.

The electric starter and lighting system has been refined to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric starter has proved a great success. It is now possible to start the motor with the greatest ease, and the electric starter has done away with the necessity of the hand crank. The electric lighting system has been improved to a point where it is now possible to have a perfect lighting system, and the electric lighting system has done away with the necessity of carrying a number of lamps, which were formerly considered necessary equipment.

The electric horn has also been improved to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric horn has done away with the necessity of the bulb horn, which was formerly considered necessary equipment.

The electric ignition system has been improved to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric ignition system has done away with the necessity of the magneto, which was formerly considered necessary equipment.

The electric lighting system has been improved to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric lighting system has done away with the necessity of the acetylene lighting system, which was formerly considered necessary equipment.

The electric starting system has been improved to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric starting system has done away with the necessity of the hand crank, which was formerly considered necessary equipment.

The electric horn has been improved to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric horn has done away with the necessity of the bulb horn, which was formerly considered necessary equipment.

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The electric starting system has been improved to a point where it is now considered as a necessary part of the equipment of the car, and the electric starting system has done away with the necessity of the hand crank, which was formerly considered necessary equipment.

WIRE WHEELS NOW IN VOGUE

WILL BE CONSPICUOUS IN COMING SHOWS

John Le Cain and party in six-cylinder Stutz equipped with wire wheels.

Boice-Perrine Co. Has a Repair Plant

The Boice-Perrine Company, No. 15 to 17 Harcourt street, Boston, Mass., N. E. distributors for the Vesta Electric system, have opened a complete service and repair shop at Nos

"J. P. MORGAN, A SUPERMAN, RANKS WITH MYTHOLOGICAL GODS OF PREHISTORIC DAYS"

By B. C. FORBES.

Business Editor of the New York American.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—J. P. Morgan is not a man, but a super-man. His rank is with the mythological gods of prehistoric days. Whether he wears wings or horns, contemporaries do not agree.

In his own eyes his motives have been beyond reproach—sincerely and deeply Morgan believes he has acted for "the good of the situation," as he repeatedly told the Pujo Committee. He could give no other basis for transactions the most important and was amazed that any one should suspect any other reason. What else could move him? "I care nothing about the money," he declared with impressive earnestness.

Morgan was neither sinister nor cynical. His humility was not assumed

"I do not want to control anything," he said with simplicity

"You have very great power, Mr. Morgan," remarked his questioner

"Have I? I did not know it."

Perhaps this view will draw criticism upon my head, for have I not frequently hurled condemnation at the Morgan oligarchy? True, but much that has been done by the Corner House in recent years was not the inspiration of J. P. Morgan, but his overambitious young satellites. Did you notice that the aged financier frequently disclaimed all knowledge of even tremendously important things done under his firm name?

"I know nothing whatever about the Harvester Company. I had nothing to do with it." The work of the too smart Perkins had been universally laid at Mr. Morgan's door, yet few will doubt Mr. Morgan's veracity.

Too Big a Man to Lie.

Mr. Morgan, in my opinion, is too big a man to lie. Lies usually spring from fear or greed; this hercules is afraid of no human being nor obsessed with godlust. His whole demeanor on the witness stand breathed, not falsehood, but honesty; not pertinacity, but superhuman power; not capacity, but a sense of court-of-last-resort responsibility.

And that sense of responsibility, however much it may have tended to evolve a "Money Power," has, beyond shadow of doubt, saved this country from financial hells at the height of more than one crisis. Only a few weeks ago ill-advised speculation was running riot in certain stocks when Mr. Morgan, awakening to the facts, put his foot down so hard that the toes of not a few budding millionaire bankers were lacerated.

Demi-God or Semi-Devil?

How is Morgan to be analyzed? Is he a demi-god or a semi-devil? A patriot or a conscienceless plutocrat? Is he "drunk with power," as a New England statesman alleged, or is he unconscious of his pace in the financial world? Does he regard himself as the cornerstone of America's financial structure, or does he consider himself merely as an ordinary citizen, ready at all ways to work for the common good?

"I do not want to control anything." Yet he is widely credited with being in control of America's chief industries and railroads.

"I never knew that I had the great power you say." Yet the world believes that Morgan could control, not only the United States, but even Europe, by a few words of command.

"I care nothing about money." Yet his every act has been represented as a move in a wicked game to swell his fortune and drive others to the wall.

Is J. Pierpont Morgan an enigma?

Are many apparent contradictions to be reconciled?

He has sought these last few days to heal the public, or has he spoken in truth?

Does Morgan see the real Morgan, or is Morgan the one the public sees?

Product of Another Age.

Now, you are entitled to your own opinion. I can voice only my own. Here it is:

Morgan is the product of another age. He was reared in the old school of financial prudence. He was taught to bow in time to public sentiment. He imbibed and imbibed unfortunately not. He rose while others fell. He is more than ever to a pedestal higher than any occupied by any financier since the world began. He used to rub elbows with the world, but now he and was fed more and more on a diet of high exclusiveness and loftiness. He is not that "higher sphere" which Roosevelt feared. Mr. Harriman was said to occupy. The preferences and the prejudices of the public, their ideas and their ideals, their thriving and their demoralization did not reach him.

He was a being apart in the world yet not of the world of ordinary mortals, indifferent of their progress toward civic equality, irrespective of pelf and position, therefore unconcerned by their conception of the fitness of things in a twentieth century republic.

None to Guide Him Aright.

Fawned upon by kings and emperors flattered by other financiers admitted to his presence, with no friends intimate enough and daring enough to open his eyes to the universal transformation that has taken place in the relations between money and power, in the methods of governing and governed, this proud dominator of financial destinies had no one to guide him aright, no one to acquaint him with the public's interpretation of his actions. In short, he could tell him just what place had been assigned him by his fellow mortals. "In different for any of us "to see ourselves as others see us;" how much more difficult for a man thus apart from the vulgar throng

And so, buried in his books and his pictures, his superb palace and his yacht, his china and his statuary, his watches and his coins, unable to tell how many partners he had in his firm, ignorant of elementary facts about colossal transactions, Morgan became what he was soon to be before his examiners in Washington last week—not a man like the rest of us, but a superman, a being apart.

Morgan may be, as is often declared, a fakir and a dissembler of the first magnitude. I cannot so regard him.

READING EARNINGS.

They Total Nearly $50,000,000 for the Last Six Years.

In the last six years the Reading Company distributed in common stock dividends a total of $19 800 000, leaving $30,-118 234 to revert to the property.

This is a showing which is believed to demonstrate beyond question that it is able to pay 8 per cent. dividends, and the increase in the rate is evidence that the management regards the most serious litigation against it as being over.

Boston Stocks

(Inactive stocks not quoted.)

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Boston Elevated	118	118	118
Boston & Maine	43	42½	42½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	130⅝	130⅛	130⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Adventure	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Arcadian	9	9	9
Arizona Commercial	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Calumet & Arizona	68	68	68
Calumet & Hecla	540	540	540
Centennial	23	23	23
Copper Range	66½	66½	66½
Daly-West	20	20	20
Franklin	8	8	8
Granby	90	90	90
Hancock	1	1	1
Helvetia	30	30	30
Indiana	1	1	1
Isle Royale	30	30	30
Mass	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mayflower	70	70	70
Miami	19¼	19¼	19¼
Michigan	1	1	1
Mohawk	60	60	60
Nevada-Utah	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
North Butte	28½	28½	28½
North Lake	2	2	2
Old Dominion	60	60	60
Osceola	104⅝	104	104⅝
Quincy	94	94	94
Santa Fe Gold & Copper	8	8	8
Shannon	10	10	10
Superior	38	37¾	37¾
Superior & Boston	1	1	1
Trinity	8	8	8
Utah Consolidated	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Utah Copper	59	58⅝	58⅝
Victoria	4	4	4
Wolverine	60½	60	60½

TELEPHONES.

American	140⅝	140⅜	140⅜
New England	103	102	103

ELECTRIC SECURITIES.

Alteros	330	330	330
Preferred	90	90	90
Bolshara	3	3	3
Boston Suburban	2	2	2
Preferred	4½	4½	4½
Common	2	2	2
East Butte	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Granby Common	90	90	90
Hancock	28	28	28
Helvetia	30	30	30
Isle Royale	30	30	30
Lake Copper Common	23	23	23
Preferred	90	90	90
Pond Creek	24	24	24
Ray Consolidated	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Santa Fe Gold & Copper	8	8	8
Shannon	10	10	10
Tamarack	106	105½	106
Tuolumne	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
U. S. Smelting	50	49	49

Boston Curb

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Stock	High.	Low.	Last.
Adventure	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Arizona Commercial	⅜	⅜	⅜
Bingham Gas	20c	20c	20c
Boston & Montana	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Boston Consolidated	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
Butte Coalition	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16
Calumet & Corbin	1	1	1
Chief	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Emma Silver	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
Federal Mining & Smelting	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
Federal Mining & Smelting Pfd.	8	8	8
Giroux Consolidated	1	1	1
Greene Cananea	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
Inspiration	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Kerr Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
La Rose	2 15-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
Mason Valley	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mexican Metals	3⅜	3 15-16	3 15-16
Nevada Douglas	3 3-16	3	3 3-16
Ohio Copper	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
Rhode Island	⅝	⅝	⅝
Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Tonopah Extension	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
South Lake	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
United Verde Ext.	61	60	60

Brokers' Views

Hall & Co.—With no important event to mark the passing of the year, the only feature of the decision in the Minnesota rate case is the chance it affords to speculate upon. Prices, however, should tend to work out and with the inevitable adjustments of railway and the impetus to business which the new year should bring, we look for a fair amount of activity and a number of issues should indulge in a buying movement. It is not for us to say that stocks should go up because of confidence in the stability of the dollar, but we do feel that the year 1913 is going to show a decided increase in business and prices have gone down. A purchase is, of course, a matter of opinion, but we do not see the chances of this letter on any 1912 or 1913 list going lower.

Wing & Field.—The market this week has been very irregular and the feature has been the decline has been received, and a tendency for prices to work lower. We look for a fair amount of business during the next few weeks and that stocks will be bought on old maturities for the new year.

H. M. Taylor & Co.—The first part of 1913 is likely to witness somewhat of retrogression from a business standpoint. Whether later months of the year bring improvement will depend on the degree of success of Democratic efforts in the line of the tariff and other questions vital to business.

MONEY MARKET.

Money quotations in Boston and New York are as follows

	Dec. 21, 1912.	Dec. 23, 1911
Boston—		
Call loans	per cent	per cent
Prime	6 @ 8	4½@ 5
Time		
Thirty and ninety days	6 @ 6½	4½
Four months	6 @ 6½	4½
Commercial paper	6 @ 8	4 @ 5
Corporation loans	6	4
New York	6 @ 6	4@4
Call loans		
Bankers'	4¾	3½@ 4
Time loans		
Sixty and ninety days	6	4¼@ 4½
Four and six months	6	4¼@ 4½
Commercial paper	6	4½@ 4¾
Bar silver	62¾	48⅞
Mexican dollars	47¾	46¾

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Boston—	1912.	1911.	1910.
Day	$27,017,049	$30,726,019	$28,372,467
Week	172,894,101	168,974,547	159,774,561
Month	757,160,736	757,172,284	675,774,561
Year	8,948,962,126	1,833,810,000	1,722,419,410
	Day	Week	Sub. Yr. Dec.
Balances	$1,542,000	$9,502,000	$1,000,000
New York..	14,704,000	80,071,000	46,000,000

PUJO PROBERS NOW AFTER ROCKEFELLER

Want to Question H. H. Rogers' Partner About a Big Copper Pool.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is understood at the capitol that Pujo probers who are trying to learn if there is a "Money Trust" are desirous to have William Rockefeller appear for questioning as Samuel Untermyer. It is said that for several months subpoena servers have vainly sought to hand the Standard Oil magnate a paper which would compel his attendance before the committee.

If he appears before it he will probably be asked to explain the great copper pool which he and the late Henry H. Rogers are credited with manipulating several years ago, and through which the two men are supposed to have made $50,000,000.

It is believed that some statements frankly made by J. Pierpont Morgan while being questioned by Attorney Untermyer will be used for the drafting of bills which will force a change in Wall street banking and speculative methods.

The contention will be made in Congress that if the existence of a "Money Trust" has not been actually shown there is a "system" in operation which gives one group of men too much control over the business and credit of the whole country.

BIG GOVERNMENT SUIT.

Southern Pacific May Lose Land Valued at $750,000,000.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—The United States government is trying to recover from the Southern Pacific road land which is valued in all about $750,000 000. The first of the suits has been filed in the United States District Court in this city. It involves the title to land in Fresno County supposed to be mineral bearing and which is thought to be worth $250 000 000 Other suits to come will involve thousands of acres valued in all at half a billion dollars. Federal interests are being looked after in court by B D. Townsend, special assistant to Attorney-General Wickersham

The suit is brought under the act of Congress passed July 27, 1866, authorizing the Department of the Interior to exempt mineral bearing lands in issuing patents to railroads.

The government will contend that of 440,000 acres of land on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California, 48,720 acres are mineral bearing and must revert to the public domain.

The land is, for the most part, in the Coalings oil field and is under the lease to the Kern Trading & Oil Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Southern Pacific, and a portion is developed.

COPPER TRADE OUTLOOK.

Producers in Strongest Statistical Position Known in Years.

A representative of a large group of copper companies is reported by the Commercial Bulletin as saying: "The various selling agencies will go over the new year with less than one week's supply unsold. This is the strongest statistical position the industry has experienced for many years. The demand for copper continues fairly good. A good tonnage of metal is being sold, but not in such large amounts as three or four months ago. I do not believe there will be any increase in the world's stocks of copper in the current month

"In other words, if there is any increase in America's surplus stocks, it will be off set by the shrinkage abroad."

$25 PEARL IN 20-CENT STEW.

Shelled Bivalves for Supper Contain Handsome Gem.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Jacob Blen of No. 2705 Geyer avenue is the most unexpectedly happy by the finding of a pearl valued by a jeweler at $25 in twenty cents' worth of oysters which he bought for supper at a grocery store at No. 2709 Geyer avenue.

Ben is a mill-right. His wife died a few weeks ago. He is keeping house with his two children, a boy and a girl. The oysters, which he found in opening the shells, were cooked into a stew.

"I got one of the oysters in my mouth and bit something hard," said Ben. "I supposed at first it was a piece of shell that had been left stuck to the oyster, but when I took it out of my mouth found that it was a beautiful pearl.

"I took the pearl to a jeweler and he said he would give me $25 for it, but I told him he set it in a ring, which I am going to present to my daughter."

Mexican Tariff Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The State Department has heard that the Mexican government is going to raise its tariff while the United States is reducing its own. But no specific action is expected in Mexico, as the Congress of that country has adjourned

R. E. Earnings Higher.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The rumor that earnings of the National Railways of Mexico are falling off because of the insurrection, is denied by an official of that road his said that gross earnings for the four weeks in November were $375,000 in excess of a year ago, while gross earnings for the first two weeks of December showed an increase of about $64,000.

Harriman Lines Dissolution.

Gerrit Ford, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, says that road and the Southern Pacific will immediately begin to operate apart and that separate ticket agents will be installed where the Harriman lines have joint agents in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans and other places.

Old Mill to Start Up.

The old Dawson Mill property in Holden, Mass., has been bought by the Darling Woolen Mills Company, of Worcester, to be operated in connection with the latter's plants at Valley Falls and Hillsville. The old mills have been idle for three years.

New York Stocks

	High.	Low.	Closing bid.
Amal Cal 2d pd			
Amal. Copper			
Am. Ag. Chem.			
Am. Beet Sugar			
Am. Can			
Am. Can pfd			
Am. Car & Fdy			
Am. Cotton Oil			
Am. Hide & L.			
Am. Hide & L. pfd			
Am. Ice Sec.			
Am. Linseed			
Am. Linseed pfd			
Am. Locomotive			
Am. Smelting			
Am. Smelting pfd			
Am. Steel Foundries			
Am. Sugar			
Am. Tel. & Tel.			
Am. Tobacco pfd			
Anaconda			
Atchison			
Atchison pfd			
Atlantic Coast Line			
Baltimore & Ohio			
Bethlehem Steel			
Brooklyn Rapid Transit			
Canadian Pacific			
Central Leather			
Central Leather pfd			
Chesapeake & Ohio			
Chicago & Alton			
Chicago & Alton pfd			
Chicago Great Western			
Chicago Great Western pfd			
Chicago Great Western "D"			
Chicago Great Western "D" pfd			
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul			
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd			
Chicago & North Western			
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific			
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific pfd			
Colorado Fuel & Iron			
Colorado & Southern			
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd			
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd			
Consolidated Gas			
Corn Products			
Corn Products pfd			
Delaware & Hudson			
Delaware Lackawanna & Western			
Denver & Rio Grande			
Denver & Rio Grande pfd			
Distillers' Securities			
Erie			
Erie 1st pfd			
Erie 2d pfd			
General Electric			
Great Northern pfd			
Great Northern Ore			
Illinois Central			
Interborough-Metropolitan			
Interborough-Metropolitan pfd			
International Harvester			
International Harvester pfd			
International Paper			
International Paper pfd			
Kansas City Southern			
Kansas City Southern pfd			
Lehigh Valley			
Louisville & Nashville			
Manhattan Elevated			
Missouri Kansas & Texas			
Missouri Kansas & Texas pfd			
Missouri Pacific			
National Biscuit			
National Biscuit pfd			
National Lead			
New York Central			
New York Air Brake			
New York Air Brake pfd			
New York Chicago & St. Louis			
New York Chicago & St. Louis 1st pfd			
New York Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd			
New York Gas			
New York New Haven & Hartford			
New York Ontario & Western			
Norfolk & Western			
Northern Pacific			
Pacific Mail			
Pennsylvania			
People's Gas			
Pittsburgh Coal			
Pittsburgh Coal pfd			
Pressed Steel Car			
Pressed Steel Car pfd			
Pullman			
Reading			
Republic Iron & Steel			
Republic Iron & Steel pfd			
Rock Island Co.			
Rock Island Co. pfd			
Southern Pacific			
Southern Railway			
Southern Railway pfd			
Tennessee Coal & Iron			
Texas & Pacific			
Third Avenue			
Toledo Railways & Light			
Twin City			
Union Pacific			
Union Pacific pfd			
United Fruit			
United States Rubber			
United States Rubber 1st pfd			
United States Rubber 2d pfd			
United States Steel			
United States Steel pfd			
Utah Copper			
Virginia Carolina Chemical			
Virginia Carolina Chemical pfd			
Wabash			
Wabash pfd "A"			
Wabash pfd "B"			
Western Union			
Westinghouse Electric			
Wheeling & Lake Erie			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd			
Wisconsin Central			

CLEARING HOUSE. MEMBERS ACTUAL.

Loans			
Specie			
Legal tenders			
Net deposits			
Circulation			
Bank cash in vaults			
Trust cash reserves			
Reserve required			
Surplus reserve			

Increase

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—This week's statement of averages of associated bank and trust companies compared with the previous week:

	Dec. 21, 1912.	Increase or decrease.
Loans		
Specie		
Legal tenders		
Net deposits		
Circulation		
Bank cash in vaults		
Trust cash reserves		
Reserve required		
Surplus reserve		

U. S. Trade with Russia.

Trade between Russia and the United States has been growing fast in spite of diplomatic differences. This year the total is twice what it was ten years ago Imports from Russia in 1912 will approximate $26,000 000, and exports to that country about $25,000 000. Largest imports from Russia recorded in any earlier years were in 1906, $16,747,438; in 1907, $16,237,010, and in 1911, $15,859,258.

COTTON SELLING WAS MYSTERIOUS

Ginners' Report Was a Final Word on the Year's American Supply.

By EDWARD LOW RANLETT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—It is not quite assumed that Friday's market was not a real battle for supremacy between the larger interests. The price movements following the ginners' report was against the market. This was, however, perhaps only a natural reflection of the fact that the report was expected to favor the market, and it did, and that thereupon realizing sales in considerable volume took place. This was, however, a volume of selling which was not in distinction, and this was based upon expectations of a decline irrespective of the report on the number of bales of cotton ginned as of date of December 13

Fully 12,500 000 bales of American cotton thrown on the world's markets within four months is not a light matter for the world to handle Its voice, apprehultimately $800,000,000, would be considered supreme in financial circles if it were the result of a political situation in Europe or elsewhere, and would probably either break the market for the profits or cause a perilous tightness in money

Money Markets Might Quail.

It might even attract the attention of a Congressional committee in case sterling exchange or American money markets should soon show the weight of financial pressure. It is remarkable that nothing like that has taken place, and that on the contrary the country has come to a stage and the case with which the world could take this very volume of cotton has been a surprise and even been noticed by those interested in financial and trade

The final word, however, has come to the knowledge of the world with respect to the size of the cotton crop of the year ending September 30, 1913 Friday's report of the number of bales of cotton ginned could not be exceeded very greatly, and certainly the Agricultural Bureau's estimate of about 13,500,000 bales as the limit yield of the crop will be substantiated by the ginning returns from now on

Big Gain for the South.

It is not within the province of this column to make speculative suggestions in either direction, but whatever credit may be due to the native generalship in securing for the world a big crop for its cotton loom and the corresponding benefit to the South is divided with those operators who are foreseen the fact that this year's crop would be enormous. That the South has gained nearly $200,000,000 more in cash value during the past year on the time in a matter of congratulation for all of those interested in the prosperity of the South.

It is safe to say that from this time forward the speculation of the cotton crop will be confined to the question of the size of the consumption, which is now at the rate of 14,500,000 bales a year. Should a period of depression in general business set in, the consumption would fall off, but there is no such prospect at present.

MONEY PROSPECTS

In January Bankers Expect Rates Will Be Easier Everywhere.

During the next ten days it is [illegible] that the money market will be supplemented by cash by reason of dividend and interest payments, but most in January bankers think there should be a gradual easing of rates, not only here but elsewhere as well. Current [illegible] from the ruling centres from the interior, and this is generally considered with the return to circulation of New Year disbursements ought to relieve the situation.

Financial authorities have found it better at this time than was expected earlier in the month

Flour Milling Outlook.

The flour milling outlook is good, according to Manager Andrews of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company. In speaking of the situation in Minneapolis he said: "The Minneapolis milling industry will show next year a better outlook than for 1913. We have a great deal of wheat coming to Minneapolis in the longest while of any mill in the country

Life of American Zinc.

In referring to the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, Hayden, Stone & Co. say that at the Tennessee property, operated with the Mascot Zinc Company, there will have been mined in the capacity of the mill now being erected by the Big Mine had a assured life of [illegible] years

Why Copper Stocks Slumped.

It is said on Wall Street that the recent decline in the market quotations of the biggest copper mining and smelting companies was due to a fear of Federal prosecution, which, it was feared, might be launched last week it was assumed by brokers [illegible] the Interests" no longer expect control of the tariff.

Rushing Panama Work.

Work on the Panama Canal is being rushed to completion. There are 40,000 men employed on the big ditch, which is the largest force. On December 1 a [illegible] excavating had been done. Of the army of workers 5,811 are white Americans

Cotton Crop Figures.

The cotton crop is estimated at 11,500,000 bales and about 9,000 000 are now in sight. In regard to prices it is believed that March tariff revision will be a factor to consider, with business began January 22

Recent Failures.

Failures last week in the United States numbered 353, against 356 in the preceding one and 317 for the one before that. For the three weeks the Canada they were respectively forty-one, thirty-seven and twenty-eight

Fertilizer Production.

It is estimated that for the year ending June 30 the fertilizer output of the American Agricultural Chemical Company will be between 1,200,000 and 1,300 000 tons, which will break all records.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FOUR BILLIONS

Exports and Imports in 1912 Have Reached Record-Breaking Totals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—This has been the greatest year in the history of the United States for foreign trade, which, in its entirety, will total more than $4,000,000,000 for the twelve months to end with December

The foreign trade of the country is now running [illegible] at an average of $333,000,000 a month

[illegible] has been [illegible] last year and in the [illegible] the [illegible] figure, this exhibit for the first month is far and away better than any previous month's record has been

Exports exceeded imports by $124,763,-[illegible] The nearest approach to this in any previous November was a balance of $83,-[illegible]223 in 1903.

Exchanges In Our Favor.

Such a huge debt has the world contracted with us in favor of [illegible] that exchanges largely in our favor [illegible] and recently sight drafts on London [illegible] quoted so low as to tempt gold [illegible] from the Bank of England for [illegible] to New York. But because of [illegible] purchases of foreign [illegible] we have refrained from [illegible] the bought moderate amounts of [illegible] in the open market.

"Since the first eleven months of the current year [illegible] and [illegible] have been [illegible] in excess of [illegible] $217,-[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$50,000 FOR DRYDOCK BY STEAMSHIP MEN

Guarantee of That Much Business Annually for 20 Years Made to Port Directors.

A guarantee of $50,000 a year by the foreign steamship companies running to Boston has been offered for a great drydock to be erected here.

The Cunard, White Star and Hamburg lines are ready to guarantee to throw $50,000 worth of business yearly to a Boston drydock if it is built. Thus the only apparent objection to the erection of such a drydock is removed.

The amount guaranteed is equivalent to the interest on $2,000,000 at 2½ per cent. As the cost of the drydock will not exceed $2,500,000 here is a guarantee which will make the dredging a profitable enterprise.

Suggested by Ballin.

When Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, was in this country, he made the suggestion that it might be possible to get the White Star Line and the Cunard Line to join with his company in making some annual payment if Boston would construct a large dry dock, whether the steamship companies used it or not.

The matter was taken up with the three steamship companies by the Port Directors, and the steamship companies now express their willingness to pay $50,000 a year for twenty years, if a large dry dock is built and approaches to it are made suitable for the use of their largest ships. The steamship men's letter says:

What They Want.

In order to make such a dry dock available for the largest modern steamers it will be necessary for you to arrange for the channel and approaches to Boston Harbor to be so improved as to make the navigation, by these steamers, entirely practicable.

A lighthship should be located over Plum's Ledge, or, failing to have such a lighthship provided, a large power ful gas buoy would have to be fixed on that point.

The approaches to the new North channel would have to be dredged to at least 35 feet, at mean low water; and this channel, as well as the main channel up the harbor, must have, at least, the same depth, and a width of 1200 feet; and a turning-basin off the proposed dry dock at South Boston would have to be provided, with a diameter of at least 1500 feet.

We understand also that you are pressing for the new North Channel and its approaches to be dredged to a depth of forty feet, and we would rely on you to continue your efforts with every diligence.

Should the dock become a business success, and earn sufficient to pay all operating expenses, as well as interest, it would be understood that the lines would be released from payment of the guaranty for such period.

Boston's "Twelve" Baby Husk Was Born at 12.12 on 12-12-12

12—12—12—BABY AND HIS SISTER

Little Alfred Russell McCleary and Margaret, his big sister.

Little Alfred McCleary Weighed Just Twelve Pounds When He Arrived.

At 12 minutes past 12 next Tuesday noon Master Alfred Russell Cleary of No. 1948 Dorchester Avenue, Ashmont, will be precisely 12 days old.

He is Boston's "Twelve Baby."

He was born at 12-12 on 12-12-12. That is he came into the world at 12 minutes past 12 on December 12 in this year of grace, 1912. And he weighed just 12 pounds when he arrived, did Master Alfred.

Twelve is his lucky number. It is prophesied that he will get $12 a week when he starts to work, which will be twelve good yrs.

He will have $1,200 when he marries and he will be the twelfth and successful suitor for the hand of his future wife.

And, who knows, maybe he will have twelve children.

At first he was the offspring of Mr and Mrs Daniel J. Cleary. His father is an electrical conductor.

Alfred is a healthy, hearty and happy baby. About twelve times a day is Alfred's idea of when the dinner bell ought to ring.

WILLIAM BRIGGS DEAD.

Quincy Man was Father of Well-Known Athlete.

William Briggs, a former teacher of drawing in the night schools of Boston, died yesterday at his home on the Quincy Hill Shore boulevard, Atlantic, after a few days' illness from pneumonia. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Briggs was the father of Arthur Briggs, a famous athlete of the Quincy High School class of 1907, and of Miss A. Maud Briggs, a teacher in the public schools of Boston, and Miss Beatrice Briggs, teacher in Milton. He had been a resident there.

Jamaica Plain Cars.

Beginning tomorrow the Forest Hills, North Station, Jamaica Plains cars, which now run to the upper level, at the North Station on the canal, will have their terminus on the lower level making the loop on the surface in front of the North Station.

BOSTON TO ASK TAFT FOR BURNETT VETO

Committee Appointed by New Century Club to Consider Protest of Illiteracy Test.

Boston is to make protest against the proposed Burnett-Dillingham bill to bar aliens from coming to the United States unless they can read and write, in a petition signed by hundreds of citizens addressed to President Taft.

At a meeting of the New Century club, held at the City Club last night at which President A. K. Cohen presided it was voted to appoint a committee of three to learn the nature of the action to be taken by the different national bodies concerning the bill and to appoint a committee of five to circulate the following petition:

We the undersigned citizens of New England do protest against the enactment of the Burnett-Dillingham Bill.

We believe that the literacy test as proposed by this legislation is not only unfair to the immigrant, but inimical to the best interests of this country. We feel that the literacy test is no criterion of the real fitness

This bill will work when all immigration into the United States should be stopped. It would bar still many thousands of men whose brains and the acute senses and prosperity of this country to-day owe a large increase of the population of the Western States where ocean and native and literacy must exist.

Therefore your petitioners respectfully request that you disapprove the Burnett Dillingham bill.

ART CLUB AUCTION.

Seventy Sketches Sold With Prominent Artists Present.

Two hundred Boston artists and lovers of art, led by the auctioneer voicing his most humorous jokes made the sale last evening of a collection of seventy sketches by well known local artists one of the most interesting gatherings ever held at the rooms of the Boston Art Club.

The pictures were strikingly of a directional nature and brought from fifty dollars downward. Among those present who witnessed the sale of their own pictures were: Scott Clifton Carbee, Charles F. Pierce, Harold C. Dunbar, Harry F. Sutcliffe, Frank H. Jackson, Wilfred H. Hardwick, Abbott Rivers, Charles Copeland, John J. Enneking, Carl J. Nordell and Walter Gilman Page.

Attention of every Winter tourist is called to the WINTER RESORTS, TOURS and TRANSPORTATION Department in the classified section of the BOSTON AMERICAN. Every advertisement is recommended by the BOSTON AMERICAN HOTEL & TRAVEL BUREAU.

GIFT TO MAINE SENATORS.

Dogfish Models Reminders of Proposed Legislation.

BANGOR, Dec. 21.—Charles F. Johnson and Obadiah Gardner, United States Senators from Maine, will be the recipients of unique Christmas gifts from C. W. Davis of Portland, who has been active in behalf of the extermination of the dogfish. Each of the Senators will receive a fine wooden model of a dogfish inscribed on one side "Teddy Shark," while on the other side will be other interesting reading. Senator Johnson—or Senator Gardner—may read statistics relative to the ravages of the canine of the seas, and the other Senator will find a letter from a dogfish friend that the bill providing a bounty of the critters be killed. The models are all elaborately stained and are equipped for key racks.

KEEP THIS AD It's Worth $1.00

Any one patient presenting this ad will receive $1 worth of work to demonstrate that you may have your teeth filled, crowned or extracted without the least pain. This Place is now under new management and is more than the dollars worth of you.

3.00 Best Fillings Work 3.00 Per Tooth

Pure 22K Gold Crowns. Work Guaranteed 10 Years

A scientifically constructed painless plate. Gives lasting comfort and satisfaction, unequaled firmly by 3 suctions. Doesn't stop. Easy to remove. Hygienic. So natural in appearance that it can be detected CAN NATURE HAD FURNISHED. Knocks and demonstrated FREE. Come here in the FREE and have us extract your old teeth and test the ease and pain with a new set that fits you month perfectly. Lady Attendant.

Gold Fillings $1.00 up. Silver Fillings 50c.

5.00 Full Set of Teeth 5.00
Best rod rubber thin and Gold Tooth Free on Plates

(As) **DR. HEWSON**
895 Washington St., Boston
Hrs. 8.30 to 6. Sat. till 9 Sun. 9 to 1.
Tel. Ox. 1814-W

Winship Trunks & Bags

PRACTICAL GIFTS

Unique Leatherware

A Man Is Known By His Luggage. *Buy Quality* Real Leather Costs No More than the Imitation

FITTED BAGS

From $14.00 to $85.00

Bags with many arrangements of fittings at attractive prices. Specializing in this work we feel confident we have twice as large a variety to select from as can be found elsewhere.

LADIES' HAND BAGS

From $1.00 to $40.00

NO SUCH VALUES OFFERED ELSEWHERE

Over a THOUSAND different styles of bags to select from Exclusive and special patterns in latest Parisian and American designs.

W. W. WINSHIP
71 SUMMER ST.

MARK DOWN SALES

CAUTION

Do You Know Real Leather?

Never before have there been so many Imitation and Misleading Leathers offered to the public. Do You Know Sheepskin, Buffing or Splits? They are advertised as leathers, they are leathers, but not the right kind for traveling goods. Reduced Goods are not the kind you would like to receive or give as a gift. With business better this season and the demand greater than ever before with all houses, there is no concern which would reduce Staple, Serviceable or Practical Goods. The Kind Reduced Is Not the Kind You Should Buy. After Christmas it might be different with the left-overs. Would You give a dollar away for 50c? No! Remember it Costs Less to buy Real Leather and Honest-Made Goods.

A Man is Known by His Luggage.

W. W. WINSHIP, 71 Summer Street

ROBINSON HONOR GUEST AT BANQUET

Treasurer of Belmont Spring Country Club Is Presented With Souvenir.

Willard E. Robinson, treasurer of the Belmont Spring Country Club, was banqueted at the club last night by fellow members as a testimonial of their appreciation of his work in the interest of the organization. He has been the treasurer of the club since it started four years ago and had given liberally toward its building up.

About 150—half the total membership—were present. The club presented Mr. Robinson with a set of fifteen artistically prepared and framed pictures of the buildings and grounds of the club. George E. Judkins acted as toastmaster after a fine dinner had been disposed of—all the eatables for which had been raised on the club grounds. An entertainment by club and professional talent followed. Albert Houghton of the club sang some local selections, accompanied by Joseph Liebmann, another member.

White House Cow Must Go Her Way

Product of Iowa Comes to Capitol to Take Place of Pauline Wayne.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Pauline Wayne, for the last three or four years the most talked of milk cow in America, is getting ready to pack her belongings and get away from the White House, where she has provided milk for a Presidential family for that long time.

Away out in Waterloo, Iowa, is another milker, already appointed successor to Pauline, awaiting the coming of March 4, when she will come to Washington, and for four years will be given the place of honor in the White House stables. She will furnish milk for the Wilsons—that's all.

"Nona of Avon," to the name of the Iowa cow selected by the William Gallup Company as a present for President elect Wilson. Nona of Avon's home is in Waterloo, and now watch the paragraph in the theatrical roundabouts for a talking about "her milk being from Waterloo." The cow is valued at $5,000, which makes of Nona some cow. She comes from the best bovine stock in America, and just now is just a mere child of a cow. By March 4, however, Nona is expected to be doing wonders as a milk producer.

POLICEMAN SPOILS A SOUTH END HOLD UP

Jacob Goldberg, owner of a pawnshop at No. 36 Pleasant street, was held up at the point of a revolver in his store late last night, and would have been robbed but for the timely appearance of Patrolman D. J. Hurley of the Legrange-street station. After a fight in the store the policeman arrested a man who said he was James Barry, on a charge of assault with a loaded revolver, with intent to kill. The police call the holdup one of the most daring in the present series of crimes.

Goldberg was behind the counter when Barry entered, getting ready to shut up shop. He approached, and asked:

"What can I do for you?"

"You can hold up your hands quick," and the man leveled a revolver at the pawnbroker.

"Now I want your money," he told the shop owner.

Goldberg looked past the leveled revolver to the door, and saw Patrolman Hurley passing. He shouted "Help, help!"

Hurley ran in and overpowered the hold-up man.

DON'T GO DOWN TOWN BUY IT AT MASON'S FOR LESS MONEY.

Mason's

Washington St. Cor. Ruggles St. 3 Minutes From Dudley Terminal. Open Nights Until Xmas

ROXBURY'S BIG NEW DEPARTMENT STORE

CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE SALE

Will Sacrifice $37,000.00 Worth of Xmas Goods

AT ½ DOWNTOWN PRICES

2 DAYS ONLY

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

We will not carry a dollar's worth of Christmas merchandise over if we can possibly help it. We've put sacrifice prices on everything, our counters and shelves must be cleared to make room for 1913 goods.

The crowds of women who have purchased at Mason's during our great sales is evidence that proof what we say about our goods and prices is true. Every day women come back to Mason's to buy after getting the prices downtown. Mason's is a big, beautiful, new, clean, modern Department Store. The Best in Roxbury. Not only are Mason's prices lower than downtown prices, but they are much lower than the prices of any Roxbury store. MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Fur Sets Grey Wolf Sets, selected skins and lined with guaranteed satin lining, large muff and scarf. Downtown price 12.50. Mason's price 5.75

Fur Muff Large Pillow Muff with envelope Handle of black and brown, many combined wearing for Downtown price 3.00. Mason's price 2.90

Women's Sweaters In plain and fancy knit, V and high collars. Downtown price 3.00. Mason's price 1.90

Children's Sweaters In all wool worsted yarn, high neck. Downtown price 2.00. Mason's price 1.29

Girls' Coats Chinchilly kits cut and in all wool Beaver, with deep Storm Collar, Downtown price 7.50. Mason's price 4.65

Last Call on Nemo Corsets At $1.50

No more of these for another year at this Low Price

Silk Waists Pure messaline, newest shades for long sack and Rotwaters cut, effect. Downtown price 3.00. Mason's price 1.85

Women's Handkerchiefs In Xmas boxes, two fine linen kerchiefs, daintily embroidered. Downtown price 50c. Mason's price 29c

Long Kimonos Heavy flannel dressing, collar and cuffs trimmed with satin in the new smocks and loose effect. Down town price 1.50. Mason's price 97c

Dolls, Toys Games

½ Downtown Prices In a Wonderful Variety.

Large Size Doll 24 inches high, jointed body, natural hair, shoes and stockings. Downtown price $1.00. Mason's price 98c

Flying Horse Like our illustration. Mason's price 3.95. Downtown price 3.00

Double Swing Mason's price 23c

Dress Doll Pretty Dress and hat, also hat and Parasol. Downtown price $1.00. Mason's price 49c

Sled coasting sets, kitchen sets, trunks, Architecture, building blocks, combination Sketchbooks, Dominoes, prices 19c to 25c

BURNT WOOD Burnt Wood, Box etc. Downtown price $1.00. Mason's price 25c

Women's Muslin Underwear

Combination Suits With shirt waist of extra fine quality of soft nainsook, pretty styles, corset cover, skirt and drawers, daintily embroidered. Downtown price 1.50. Mason's price 95c

Women's Knit Underwear Medium weight, bleached. Downtown price 50c. Mason's price 39c

Taffeta Ribbon 6 inches wide, all colors. Mason's price 15c

French Plumes, Fine long fibre. Downtown price $3.00. Mason's price 1.90

Women's Gloves Dress and glove. Downtown price 1.00. Mason's price 69c

Mason's price 79c

Traveling and Manicure Sets Black ebony and silver trimmings, satin lined, nickel plated. Downtown price 2.00. Mason's price 98c

Jewelry Gold filled Bar Pins, Cuff Buttons, Link buttons, veil pins and a large assortment of jewelry for ladies and misses, small price 25c. Mason's price 49c

Leather Hand Bags Suede leather bag with fancy gold frame. Downtown price 1.00. Mason's price 59c

Large Size Mesh Bags Downtown price 1.00. Mason's price 98c

Large assortment of ornamental Chains, Jewel Boxes, Manicure sets, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Powders, Soaps and Sponges. Regular value prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Mason's prices 98c, 1.49

Renaissance Bureau and Table Covers Downtown prices 3.00, 2.00 and 1.00. Mason's prices 59c, 95c, $1.95

Children's Bath Robes Made of Fine Flannel, satin trimmed. Downtown price 1.75. Mason's price 1.19

Children's Hand Made Toques, Automobile Caps, Infants' Bonnets, Silk Embroidered Mission rite Barques, Ladies' Silk and Satin Hats, Misses' Sailors, Boutees, Knitted Hoods, Scarfs, Mittens, Gloves and Hose. They all go at 49c, 97c

Furniture Department

THIS **ROCKER** Golden Oak or Mahogany finish. Downtown price $3.00. Mason's price **1.95**

Christmas Gifts

Brass Costumer, adv. downtown for $1.98. Mason's price... **1.49**

Solid Oak Morris Chair, green velour cushions, for comfort you can't beat it. Downtown price $8. Mason's price **5.85**

Music Cabinet, a graceful, beautiful gift. An $18.00 value. Mason's price **13.50**

9x12 Royal Axminster Rug, downtown department store price $22.50. A Mason value at **15.95**

DESKS Beautiful gift Desk, of golden oak and mahogany finish, 28½ inches wide, splendidly made. Downtown price $6.00. Mason's price **4.35**

Traveler Shoe Dept.

Ladies' Felt Slippers 98c

Fur trimmed. Downtown price $1.25. Mason's price

Ladies' Crocheted Slippers colors, real handsome. Downtown price $1.00. Mason's price 69c

Ladies' Bandoli Slippers colors. Downtown $1.00. Mason's price 59c

Men's Alligator and Vici Kid Street Shoe Slippers Downtown The Mason's price 59c

Men's Black and Tan Romeos Made of fine kid stock. Downtown $1.50. Mason's price 98c

Boys' Black and Tan Oil-Grain Storm Boots

Downtown price $2.50. Mason's price **1.69**

Ladies' Traveler Rubbers Fine quality 43c

Men's Traveler Rubbers $1.00 quality 63c

Boston American
Society and Foreign News

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

Society Buds Make Bows at Notable Events

DEBUTANTES just now are in the height of their glory, for their season is more than spinning along and the round of events in their honor is a swift and exciting one.

The past week, though not quite so full with debutante affairs as the weeks gone by, owing to the fact that Christmas and all its attendant gayeties and the necessary preparations are taking up so much of the valuable time of those fair young [illegible] has been a lively one just the same.

The week's happy affairs for the buds opened on Tuesday night with Mrs. Wolcott's dinner dance for her niece, Miss Edith Timmins at the Copley Plaza. It was followed on Wednesday evening by the ball which Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall gave at their Somerset to introduce their daughter Nora. That made it all important balls of the week, and among the luncheons given was that on Monday which Mrs. Herbert Parker gave at the Union Club for her daughter, and Miss Eloise Derby's at the Chilton Club on Thursday in honor of Miss Margaret Stoddard.

DEBUTANTE EVENT THAT WAS NOTABLE.

The ball on Wednesday evening which Mr. and Mrs. Richard Saltonstall of Bay State road gave at the Somerset to introduce their daughter, Miss Nora Saltonstall, was among the leading debutante events of the year. [illegible] about four hundred in a [illegible] most part young [illegible] dressed [illegible] these unusual hours tripping the light fantastic as merrily and [illegible] untiringly as though it were the first ball of the season and the Gaby-glide and all the rest of the fantastic affairs were being danced as enthusiastically and although entirely new.

The handsome ballroom of the Somerset was beautifully decorated for the occasion with poinsettias, holly and evergreens, and the party was given a distinctly Christmas flavor throughout.

Miss Saltonstall was charmingly simple and girlish in her gown of pale blue charmeuse trimmed with white lace and received with her handsome mother, who was also in blue.

Miss Saltonstall was to have been presented a year ago, but it was decided best that she should remain abroad another year and finish her education, so she returned to Europe with her parents last June and enjoyed a preliminary canter during the summer and assisted at the [illegible] this Fall of her sister-to-be, [illegible] her own debut [illegible] them all.

Before the ball Mr. and Mrs. Saltonstall entertained a dinner party of their daughter's young [illegible] dinner, the other guests [illegible] later to join in the [illegible].

Among the handsome young ushers—for the young men this season seem to be better looking than the men of other seasons—were Leverett Saltonstall, brother of the debutante and now in his junior year at Harvard; George M. West, Gorham Brooks Augustus Homeaway, Jr., L. S. Chandler, George Denny, Gaspar Bacon and Gordon H. Balch. Among the guests at the dance was pretty Miss Ames, whose dainty gown of pale pink satin and silvered chiffon made an interesting foil for her pretty chestnut coloring.

DEBUTANTE DANCE FOR MISS LINCOLN.

An interesting debutante event on Thursday evening was the dance which Charles Sidney Ward gave at [illegible] in Burroughs street Jamaica Plain in honor of his debutante niece, Miss Margaret Lincoln, who was formally introduced to society at a large reception earlier in the season, given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Lincoln, at their home in Upland road, Brookline. The guests were received by Mr. Waldo, his daughter, Mrs. Lewellyn Howland, and Miss Lincoln.

Mrs. Howland in a handsome gown of black chiffon made an interesting foil for the white robed debutante.

The house was gay with Christmas decorations of holly, poinsettias and greenery, with Christmas trees in the corners of the rooms.

There was no cotillion. The ushers were Llewellyn Howland, Charles S. Waldo, Jr., cousins of the debutante; Henry Swift, Arthur Drinkwater, Thayer Francis, Harold Ross, Nelson Curtis, Henry D. Minot, Charles Blanchard, Frederick Minot, Haydon Prentice and Theodore Lyman.

Miss Edith Foster in palest pink satin and plaited chiffon was among those at the dinner preceding the dance. Miss Mary Saltonstall was in deep pink satin and chiffon and Miss Timmins, who left early, in pale blue satin and chiffon.

Miss Florence Lee, the third of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lees' daughters and the only one now not engaged, wore a striking creation of emerald green satin draped in pannier effect over pale lavender chiffon and lace. Miss Susannah Cunningham, who spent last year scraping relics abroad and who by the way is one of the most strikingly handsome girls of her set, was [illegible] gowning in a gown of pale pink [illegible] with a wide drape of black [illegible] rushing down over the left shoulder and falling to the hem of the skirt. She too left early and when the parting was surrounded by a group of [illegible] urging her to remain, but she was firm about leaving and with fair wells and regrets was hustled in her [illegible] and whirled away evidently to [illegible] beauty sleep.

Mrs. William Aspinwall was among those coming on from the opera and was handsome in black velvet and white lace.

Miss Theresa Weed, who is one of the prettiest and most popular buds of the year, and who was recently introduced at one of the large-st balls of the season, was charmingly girlish in pale blue chiffon embroidered in pale pink roses and arranged in pannier effect, caught with a large pink bow at the waist line in front and the embroidered chiffon falling from there over the skirt.

Miss Eleanor Cabot was attractive in blue chiffon with a large red rose on the corsage.

Miss Alice Thorndike, who was among the very latest of the late arrivals, was in pink satin draped over a foundation of accordion plaited pink chiffon of a lighter shade.

Mrs. Henry Hunnewell, who was also late, coming on from the opera, which was decidedly long on that evening, was in pale blue brocaded satin trimmed with wide black lace.

Among the other guests were Miss Elizabeth Stabler in rose, Miss Alice Hunnewell in pale pink satin, [illegible] Lockwood, Lucy Aspinwall, Mrs. Curtis Mr. and Mrs. William Fessenden Mr. and Mrs. Saltonstall, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Charlotte Hemenway, Adelaide Jackson, Sally Bachemann in [illegible] satin, Laura Amory, Alice Bowditch, Ruth Gaston, Alice Morton in pale pink satin, Priscilla Bacon, Grace [illegible] Nichols, Evelyn Thayer [illegible] Rose Saltonstall [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Weld [illegible] Fessenden, Edith Lawrence Prentice Motley, Gertrude Hunnewell, Margaret Robins, Josephine Rantoul, Mary Thorndike, Polly Hemenway, Alice Wesselhoeft, Ruth Foster, Helena Fish.

* * *

Following close on the announcement of her sister's engagement in young Turner comes the announcement of Miss Elizabeth Lee's engagement to Quincy Adams Shaw McKean, a senior at Harvard.

Miss Lee, who is noted more as a fine sportswoman than as a beauty, resembling in no way her striking handsome sister, Marie, is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee of Brookline.

The engagement, which was announced at a reception at the Lee home early in the week, came as no surprise to the many friends of Miss Lee who had been predicting the outcome of McKean's assiduous attentions for some time.

Miss Lee was presented four years ago at a reception at the Tuileries and was counted one of the most popular of that season's buds. Miss Florence Lee, the third daughter, was introduced last Winter, while Miss Margery Lee, the youngest, is a debutante of this season.

Mr. McKean is the elder son of Mrs. Henry Pratt McKean of Beacon street, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw. The younger brother is H. F. McKean Jr., and is also an undergraduate at Harvard. Mrs. Henry L. Higginson is a great aunt.

On Tuesday evening the Meyers are giving a dinner dance at their Washington home at which Boston is to be well represented among the guests.

Miss Alys Meyer is making a record for herself this season for the sale of Christmas Red Cross Stamps, and recently deposited the proceeds of one day's sale with the American Security & Trust Company, which amounted to more than 3,000 stamps.

Both Miss Alys and Miss Julia are much interested in [illegible] charity and their pet charities, along with their many social duties. Keep them the busiest society girls at the capital.

Most recent photograph of the two charming daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer. At the left is Miss Alys—that's the way she spells it now; and at the right, Miss Julia. The picture is by Harris and Ewing.

Gowns and Jewels of Society More Costly Than Ever Before

By ELIZABETH ELLIOTT.

Never in any previous season have the gowns and jewels of Boston's society women been [illegible] more than the present one, and the beauty of it all is that the [illegible]

[illegible] seasons past the best of the wardrobe was first to be worn and the gowns of less beauty saved for the fag end of the season.

But a new mandate seems to have been made to the effect that the best shall be first, and the fact that the ultra-fashionables have refrained from showing their most beautiful and lavish gowns first is being conclusive [illegible] season advances and the raiment grows gradually more wonderful [illegible] that it makes one wonder [illegible]

[illegible] explained by [illegible] iron who has [illegible] and declares [illegible] early season [illegible] and radiant clothes are of far less importance than [illegible] after the season, when the spirits begin to lag and the wearers droop like flowers from the transplanting from the open to the hothouse. There in fact a vast difference from the [illegible] before they have been living [illegible] summer and the Autumn round of indoor events and the [illegible] dancing [illegible] themselves and the [illegible] their frocks. No saving [illegible] the gowns for the [illegible] affords by good clothes, till the end of the season when belles as [illegible] begin to droop, is likely [illegible] keeping spirit and lend [illegible] zest to life." And [illegible]

[illegible] the upper part of the bodice being of black chiffon over white. A cluster [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gave just the necessary [illegible]

The Ellen D. Jordan box was the centre of much interest as [illegible] the most beautiful gown [illegible] was that worn by the [illegible] daughter of the h[illegible] It was a beautiful [illegible] tion of petunia [illegible] trape effect [illegible] left sh[illegible] her pretty shou[illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. Jordan, who [illegible] went on to the dinner which Mr. Gardiner gave at Fenway [illegible] in black velvet trimmed with [illegible] of gold, and wore a diamond [illegible] and white aigrette in [illegible]

Mrs. Timothee Adamowski [illegible] in the Jordan [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] trimmed with lace and the bodice [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] who seems [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fashionables at Debutante Affairs

bor party in company with a young gentleman who was most assiduous in his attentions and who was remarked by those who saw him that he would not part company during the whole afternoon and the show was a laugh provoking one at that one least, as the other members of the party found it so.

In the box at the opera with Miss Anna Monday night was a very handsome under Miss Olivia Amos, who is soon to be settled there with Mrs. Amos for the long quiet the second season any bud ever had with visiting and entertaining in her honor, and such a number of sister belles, with whom she is popular enough to hold that by this time she would be well on to the bottom of her list of friends, but not so with Miss Olivia, she is quite as fresh and prettily gowned at the beginning of the season and on Monday night was a picture of girlish loveliness in white satin with a deep fall of crepe and crepe touches about the decolletage. I notice in the box I saw her on shopping bent with her sister and a couple of other girl friends and they were having a most excellent time with their numerous purchases. She is a tall, straight girl with a good figure, but which needs more flesh to round out the curves and make it perfect. She is very much in evidence this season, and is one of the most attractive of the debutantes.

Helen Sears, Girl Who Is Independent.

Another striking figure Monday night among the younger girls was Miss Helen Sears, who has only recently returned from Paris with her mother, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears. They are at the Parker House for the Winter. Miss Helen, who, in spite of the wealthiest girls in society, and, perhaps, the most wealthiest of her sex, is perfectly independent of most men's attentions and efforts to entertain her. She is a most striking girl, very handsome and dresses her own hair, has her own opinions and likes her own ways, having inherited much of her stability from her father, who passed away last year.

Miss Helen's gowns are always most distinctive, and the one worn Monday night was decidedly so. It was of white satin with large, pink roses somewhat in the Empire effect. It was made with long demitrain and draped skirt. Her only ornament was a string of pearls. Her hair was simply arranged with the short French bang, which she adopts and a braid rolled about her well poised head. Instead of the usual chiffon she made her wrap of the finest quality of white broadcloth, lined with white lace and her hair parted on the side and gathered in a thin knot at the back.

Mrs. Lowell Jordan who entertained a number of the young guests at her well known home, wore a gold velvet and diamonds. Among those in her box were her daughter, Miss Dorothy Jordan, and her granddaughter, Miss Robert Jordan of Beacon street. Miss Jordan is the possessor of many rare and beautiful pieces of jewelry, but whose wardrobe is not considered extensive. She is a constant attendant at the opera, and, as we said, that is her favorite pleasure.

Miss Elizabeth Sears was in pale blue satin, trimmed with white fur and was becoming and attractive of the blonde type.

Chatter of the Whims and Fancies of Society

Nothing has to me displayed more concern during the holiday shopping season than the way society women take their pet canines on these mad rushing trips to the stores." It was only a few days ago that I saw Mrs. Herman W. Parker in the act of bundling a small but aristocratic-looking French poodle on a leash at her side. No doubt he was delighted at the benefit of the stone pavements, for the training of every coat went for anything, for "shaved" sleeve with the exception of his fourpaws, head and extreme end of his tail, he was anything but comfortable, added to the casual observer's thought by far the most handsome specimens of the breed I have seen in many months.

Speaking of dogs, Miss Marian Sears is one of the most ardent young devotees of the canine species in the city. She is the possessor of a beautiful collie of which she is very fond, and one of her friends describes a little incident of her affection for the dog, which is rather somewhat unusual, somewhat unique, somewhat original, and somewhat different from the usual run of things. It seems that Miss Marian has been very much put out by the fact that her collie has been compelled to remain in the kennels for the past few weeks, owing to the fact that he has been under the weather, and the young woman has been very much put out by the fact that she has not been allowed to take him with her on her daily trips to Newport and Canton. Yesterday, however, the dog was allowed to accompany his mistress on a visit to Mrs. Gardiner's, and she took an hour off from her shopping to go to whom she would encounter.

Mrs. Putnam Knows How to Win Health.

If more people felt as Mrs. James Farley Putnam does about fresh air I will venture to say there would be more healthy complexions like hers among the fashionables. I speak particularly of Mrs. Putnam, as no matter how cold the day one never sees her in a brougham or limousine. It was only a day or two ago that I met her driving in the park in an open Victoria enveloped in a stupendous raccoon coat to her heels.

It was by no means a mild day for this time of year, for her groom, who was doing up the rear seat with robes, was forced to warm his hands by slapping them together occasionally, but Mrs. Putnam looked picture of comfort, and was wearing no unbecoming headgear in the way of a hood to protect her ears. Quite the contrary, as she had on a most attractive turban of black velvet with an ostrich feather effect, and as for her ears were a superb pair of pearl drops, and even a little scarf was worn at her throat, her coat collar being loosened at the neck.

Miss Mary Parkman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parkman was looking especially smart while shopping the other day when she wore a grey suit with fur collar and cuffs of the same grey, the latter which accentuated her splendid coloring to perfection. The only touch of bright color in the grey "getup" was a pale pink quill in her grey, close-fitting hat. It was on Tremont street about that I caught a glimpse of her hurrying out of a store.

Real Pocket for Miss Loring.

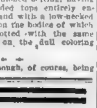
It was while shopping that same day that I encountered Miss Loring, a sister of Judge William C. Loring, finishing up her Christmas purchases and her suit of dull brown was in splendid taste. Miss Loring was to evidently distinctly of the old school, and clothes are to her a problem and sensible idea of abolishing the fashionable hand bag for leather change and money, as in paying for some articles I noticed she drew her portemonnaie from a large pocket in her dark brown silk under skirt.

By far one of the brightest debutantes this season is Miss Phyllis Bates, the pretty daughter of Mr. Herbert M. Sears of Commonwealth avenue. She is wonderfully smart in everything she attempts.

some few seasons ago that she was showing with immense pride a number of cups full of trophies as the result of her winning at swimming and tennis at Bar Harbor colonies, and while there she learned to be an expert young horse woman. She possesses several beautiful ponies and is often at the Back Bay Riding Club with her favorite pony, which she has handled with the cleverness of a much older "help" since she was old enough to be put into a saddle. This display occupies a prominent part of her bedroom and is warrantedly shown with pride. She has the keenest sense of humor and is exceptionally quick witted. Even before her debutante year, when one might say "but a child," she was greatly sought after and popular with the much older girls and constantly invited by them to spend the day or for luncheon so immensely entertaining and fascinating has she always been.

Constipation and Sluggish Liver

Don't take chances. Get CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS right now. They never fail to make the liver do its duty. They cure constipation, banish indigestion, drive out biliousness and the blues, clear complexions, put a healthy glow on the cheek and sparkle in the eye. There are many imitations. Be sure and get CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. The pill is small, dose is small, price is small, but results are great.



The GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

Miss Marion Jordan

FLOWERS and felicitations are still pouring in upon Miss Marion Jordan, daughter of Mrs. Hooper L. Jordan of Marlboro street, on the announcement of her engagement to W. Rencluck-Smith of England.

Miss Jordan, who has been well known in society since her debut, is the daughter of the late Judge Lowell Jordan and a niece of Mrs. Frederick Endicott and sister in attendance, dinner striped effect, while the sleeves forms a wide band, finishing the bottom and edging the low cut neck and yoke. This was tremendously effective with a pale pink satin evening gown the latter gloves beads. In her dark hair, which, by the way, she wears most simply in a coil at the nape of her neck, she wore several beautiful headdress in the same coloring. I noticed on her delicate pale pink satin slippers a tiny diamond ornament.

The Amos family reminds me how apparent it is that green is a shade worn at the opera, by a number of the smartest set this season. I noted in the various opera boxes row of boxes the other night that no less than five or six of the smarter people were gowned in that shade, among them being Mrs. Amos's wife, who, by the way, is looking extremely pretty this season—her white hair being so tremendously becoming and her color. Miss "Mamie" Amos who sat in her box, with a party of friends just at the right of her brother's box, was also in green. I think it was the night she gave her dance for her niece, Miss Olivia Amos, a second daughter of "Ollie" Amos. By the way, a fact not generally known is that Miss Olivia Amos is petite, in that, in that his two daughters are named after the mother and father. The eldest is Esme, after the mother—she who was formerly Miss Esme West—and the second child, being a daughter instead of a son was christened Olivia, instead of Oliver. Among the intimates of the young women have always been nicknamed "Ollie" and "Oh" and both certainly enjoy great popularity. Miss Mary Ames is now in Europe

Mrs. E. C. Barr, with her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Barr of West Springfield, are at the Chamberlain, Old Point, Va. Mr. Barr is taking advantage of the first class hunting around the Back Bay to bring in several excellent bags of canvas backs

A delightful re-union was given Thursday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza by Mrs Edsel B. Jordan in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Jordan. The color scheme of Beauty roses and greenery formed the background for the receiving line in which Mrs. Edsel B. Jordan, Mrs. Robert Jordan and Miss Dorothy Jordan.

Mrs. Richard Hall
Mrs. Patrick Lawrence
Mrs. Charles Hall Davis
Mrs. William A. Read
Mrs. Warren P. Ingraham
Mrs. Reginald Weir
Mrs. Arthur Wheeler
Mrs. Joseph Lee
Mrs. Charles J. White
Mrs. I. Tucker Burr
Miss Alice Stockton
Miss Mary Jordan
Mrs. A. Preston Pennington
Mrs. Ned Denison
Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Herrick
Mrs. Edward S. Webster
Mrs. Horatio Hollis Hackett
Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Jr.
Mrs. Amory Mathews
Mrs. Dennie Sanborn
Mrs. J. H. Thomas
Miss Anne Lyman
Mrs. Frederick J. Stimson
Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr.
Mrs. Nathan Appleton
Miss Elinor Quincy
Mrs. Alden A. Thorndike
Mrs. Richard F. Bolton
Mrs. Arthur Astor Carey
Mrs. Henry Jackson
Mrs. Robert Homans
Mrs. Henry P. Quincy
Mrs. Edward Dean Sullivan
Mrs. Barrett A. Latham
Mrs. Robert Bacon
Miss Ethel Little
Mrs. Charles Martin
Mrs. Frederick E. Low-
Mrs. Richard C. Mac-
Mrs. Charles Hemenway
Mrs. Samuel J. Mil-

Miss Elizabeth Foster, one of the season's important debutantes, for whom the most recent ball of the season was given by recently at the Copley-Plaza, is leaving shortly with a party of friends for an extended tour abroad. Miss Foster is the second daughter of C. H. W. Foster.

Fashionables Find List of Social Affairs Bewildering

THE season is fairly along at such a ringing, swinging pace that those who are endeavoring to run in rhythm are already beginning to feel that they must drop by the wayside. The program of events which is spread before the fashionables for their delight is ready to some, is so full that to many it looks hopeless. Besides the many debutante functions which are by no means bearing as end there are affairs of every other sort imaginable demanding attention.

Among the fashionable events of the past week which drew the color rather than the younger element of society was the last in the series of three lectures on Brittany given at Fenway Court, Friday morning by Miss Burrell, who is a noted lecturer for the extension delegacy of Oxford University. The lecture was illustrated by Mr. Burrell himself at the piano with the assistance of members of Josef Adamowski's string quartet.

An audience of unusual patronesses for this decidedly smart affair, most of whom were present, were:

Mrs. Edward S. Aiken
Mrs. Arthur Amory
Mrs. Thomas Allen
Mrs. Alexander Agassiz
Mrs. John Bapst
Mrs. John Bapst, Jr.
Mrs. Walter G. Bayles
Mrs. Arthur Brooks
Mrs. A. A. Ballantine
Mrs. Robert Bacon
Mrs. Edward J. Bradley
Mrs. Robert Bacon
Mrs. Charles W. Bird
Mrs. Arthur Astor Carey
Mrs. Arthur Victor Cane
Mrs. Joseph W. Chadwick
Mrs. William Chandler
Miss Arthur Cheney
Mrs. Charles Hemenway
Mrs. Henry Jackson
Mrs. Robert Homans
Mrs. Henry P. Quincy
Mrs. Barrett A. Latham
Mrs. Robert Bacon
Miss Ethel Little
Mrs. Charles Martin
Mrs. Frederick E. Low-
Mrs. Richard C. Mac-
Mrs. Samuel J. Mil-

Mrs. Edward Dean Sullivan
Mrs. Charles Martin
Mrs. Frederick E. Low-
Mrs. Richard C. Mac-
Mrs. Samuel J. Mil-
Mrs. Christine Rumm-
Mrs. Henry Jackson
Miss Ethel Little
Mrs. Barrett A. Latham
Mrs. Robert Bacon
Mrs. Charles Martin
Mrs. Frederick E. Low-
Mrs. Richard C. Mac-
Mrs. Samuel J. Mil-

Mrs. C. S. Crocker, Jr.
Mrs. Edwin S. Webster
Mrs. Robert T. Paine, 2d
Mrs. L. B. Morse
Mrs. O. G. Sanborn
Mrs. Francis E. Nash
Mrs. George Wigglesworth
Mrs. Arthur Lyman
Mrs. John P. Fitzgerald
Mrs. C. W. Lasell
Mrs. Mary Kelley
Mrs. Arthur L. Nash
Mrs. Alexander Agassiz
Mrs. A. C. Wensworth
Mrs. Arthur H. Rotch
Mrs. C. W. Bartlett
Mrs. A. A. Thorndike
Mrs. W. H. Dewart
Mrs. Edward B. Babb
Mrs. Walter F. Wyman
Mrs. J. M. Sears
Mrs. John Bapst
Mrs. L. G. White
Mrs. Robert Homans
Mrs. Elmer S. Stackpole
Mrs. W. Whitman Bailey
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany

Herbert Windeler, who has been making his headquarters at the Country Club since the departure of Mrs. Windeler and the children for the other side, has joined his wife and children in Europe. The Windelers sailed in September and are having a happy reunion over the holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, who have been recently heard from in Paris, where they went upon leaving Brussels, are to come to America for a visit before going to the Orient, Mr. Anderson takes up his duties at Tokio.

Society Musicals at Fenway Court.

Mondays, January 13, 20 and 27, are the dates decided upon for Miss Terry's fashionable series of musicales to be held at Fenway Court on those afternoons at 3 o'clock

The latest subscribers for Miss Terry's musics es are:

Mrs. David Cowter
Mrs. C. P. Bliss
Mrs. Gardner H. Trainer
Mrs. Lyman Whitaker
Mrs. A. M. Whitney
Mrs. Frank E. Bemis
Mrs. S. P. Bremer
Mrs. Thomas Nickerson
Mrs. Spencer Borden
Mrs. Wm. Endicott
Mrs. Chas. Cabot
Mrs. Charles W. Brady
Mrs. Alex. A. Poe
Mrs. A. C. Wensworth
Mrs. Arthur H. Rotch
Mrs. A. A. Thorndike
Mrs. W. Scott Fitz
Mrs. J. C. Gray
Mrs. F. W. Crocker
Miss Fanny M. Mason
Mrs. Jacob C. Rogers
Mrs. F. B. Converse
Mrs. William G. Sharp
Mrs. Robert Amee
Mrs. Arthur R. Lane
Mrs. Alexander Cochrane
Mrs. J. Nelson Parker

Mrs. Robert M. Moore
Mrs. George S. Rus-
Miss Dana Hall
Miss Anne Endicott
Miss Mary Endicott
Miss Olivia Amos
Miss Elizabeth Sears
Miss Louise R. Shaw
Miss Helen Sears
Miss Frances Shaw
Miss Mary Parkman
Miss Eleanor Parker
Miss Evelyn Parker
Miss Rose Pemberton
Miss Rose Pemberton
Miss Rose Pemberton
Miss Rose Pemberton

Memorial Concerts in Composer's Honor.

For the memorial concert to be given in honor of the late Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the Anglo-African composer of England, in Jordan Hall on the night of January 13, the patrons and patronesses are:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Donald
Mr. and Mrs. William Dupree
Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams
Mr. and Mrs. Moorfield Storey
Mrs. Frances E. Stone
Ralph Adams Cram
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lowes
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Riley
Mr. and Mrs. C. Hedley Mitchell
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews

Miss Meta Lee to Marry in Virginia.

A wedding in Richmond, Va., which is of much interest to society in Boston and to that on January 6 of Miss Meta Lee Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, to Augustin Royal Purpiel. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock in the home of the bride's mother, No. 1 North Laurel avenue. The wedding is one of the most important society events of the Winter season owing to the social prominence of the Miss Randolph and Mr. Turpin. Miss Randolph is a descendant of the Lees, and like Mr. Purpiel is well known in one of the most distinguished and widely known families in the State.

Dinner Dance Interests Society.

Scintillating with the Christmas spirit the dinner dance which Mrs. Roger Wolcott gave at the Copley-Plaza Tuesday night in honor of her debutante niece, Miss Ruth Prescott Hammatt, has already been put down on the records as one of the most thoroughly delightful affairs of the season. The three ball rooms was artistically decorated with greenery interspersed with Christmas trees sparkling with electric lights and Yuletide decorations. It was a joy fest from start to finish, and all the guests arrived by 9 o'clock.

The dinner guests, including 140, were seated at prettily arranged tables, also decorated with pink roses, and about the same number of guests came in later for dancing.

There were no ushers and no cotillion. Mrs. Wolcott, regal in black velvet, the nipped part of the corsage of white lace and white chiffon, and a white plume drooping upright in her artistically dressed hair, received with her niece, who wore a simply-fashioned gown of pink satin and looked just as fresh and girlish as the ideal debutante is supposed to look. Miss Prescott, another niece of Mrs. Wolcott, who is passing the Winter with her, wore pale, yellow combined with chiffon.

Miss Dorothy Dixey, the tall, slender, dark-eyed daughter of the Richard C. Dixeys, who first came into prominence as a girl who carried her pet dog with her all through Europe shortly after her debut, was among the handsomest girls present at the debutante set. Miss Dixey, who has a penchant for the deeper colors which become her so admirably, wore a stunning gown of brocaded petunia satin and chiffon.

Pretty Ruth Gaston, who is one of the important belles of the year, was decidedly attractive in a gown of emerald green satin, draped with chiffon

Miss Agnes Means, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Lizzie, is her sister Claire's close friend and constant visitor, and on Tuesday evening was especially pretty in a clinging gown of white satin trimmed with fur.

Miss Sarah Winslow, one of the prettiest of the season's debutantes, was among the late arrivals and was most becomingly gowned in burnt orange satin, which accentuated her pink complexion to peculiar advantage and her pretty chatelaine coloring.

Miss Minna Lyman of Vincent Club.

Miss Minna Lyman, president of the exclusive Vincent Club, that fact alone proclaiming her one of the most popular girls of her set, wore a stunning gown of pale blue satin, brocaded with stripes of silver. A wide band of exquisite white lace fell from the left shoulder and was caught in at the waist and fell to the floor over her court train. Miss Lyman is looking especially well this season, but I have never seen her look more beautiful than on Tuesday evening.

Miss Ella Lyman was in yellow satin. Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee

Mrs. William T. Comstock
Miss Hilda J. Cram
Mrs. Lewington Cushing
Miss Dorothy Cushing
Miss Grace Edwards
Mrs. Robert Fergus
Mrs. Charles H. Fiske
Mrs. Frederick P. Fish
Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes
Mrs. Edward Wendell
Mrs. Frederick R. Gale
Mrs. John L. Gardner
Mrs. Henry L. Higginson
Mrs. Henry L. Higginson
Mrs. Richard J. Hall
Mrs. Henry S. Hunnewell
Mrs. Francis Peabody, Jr.
Mrs. Edward B. Pitt
Mrs. Eliot Rubbard
Mrs. Frank Zeveln

On the ferry Tuesday of the last year there will be a decided lessening of our attractive young society girls as so many have planned to sail for Europe. Miss Grace Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, of Mrs. Rose Pemberton and Miss Evelyn Parker, sister debutantes of two seasons ago, are sailing for the Mediterranean. They are going to Rome, where they will spend several months studying.

Miss Edith Farther are the Misses Helen and Rose Peabody, daughters of the Hey Peabody, who has bought. I am sure is to start shortly after the holidays for a trip around the world. Their longest stay will be in the Philippines, where their brother, Malcom Peabody, has been for some time with Bishop Brent.

Nobody enjoys the opera season more than Mr. "Nat" Bowditch, a confirmed opera "devotee" he is, though making her home at Framingham the year round, evidently makes a "regular" pilgrimage to the opera on this year as in seasons past she rented a small apartment on Huntington avenue, only a scant throw from the opera house, for that sole purpose.

While she enjoys being the lioness of this suite she entertains delightfully in an informal way, and often puts in the time of the afternoon before the curtain is rung up on the opera in the suite of three lectures on Brittany given at Fenway Court, Friday morning by Miss Burrell, who is a noted lecturer for the extension delegacy of Oxford University. The lecture was illustrated by Mr. Burrell himself at the piano with the assistance of members of Josef Adamowski's string quartet.

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Mrs. William Chandler
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Mrs. Robert Homans
Mrs. Henry P. Quincy
Mrs. Barrett A. Latham
Mrs. Robert Bacon
Miss Ethel Little
Mrs. Charles Martin
Mrs. Frederick E. Low-
Mrs. Richard C. Mac-
Mrs. Samuel J. Mil-

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Mrs. Arthur H. Rotch
Mrs. C. W. Bartlett
Mrs. A. A. Thorndike
Mrs. W. H. Dewart
Mrs. Edward B. Babb
Mrs. Walter F. Wyman
Mrs. J. M. Sears
Mrs. John Bapst
Mrs. L. G. White
Mrs. Robert Homans
Mrs. Elmer S. Stackpole
Mrs. W. Whitman Bailey
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany

Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge
Mrs. Robert M. Moore
Mrs. George S. Rus-
Miss Dana Hall
Miss Anne Endicott
Miss Mary Endicott
Miss Olivia Amos
Miss Elizabeth Sears
Miss Louise R. Shaw
Miss Helen Sears
Miss Frances Shaw
Miss Mary Parkman
Miss Eleanor Parker
Miss Evelyn Parker
Miss Rose Pemberton
Miss Rose Pemberton
Miss Rose Pemberton
Miss Rose Pemberton

Boston Women at Southern Meeting.

One of the important features of the week at Old Point Comfort, Va., is the meeting of the twenty-fifth annual session of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association at the Hotel Chamberlain. Many well-known members of the medical profession, not only from the south, but from all parts of the country, are in attendance. These include a number of prominent Boston physicians and their wives. Dr. Edward P. Richardson arrived on Tuesday morning for the opening session and expects to remain over until the following week. Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Marcy are also registered at the Chamberlain during the convention, and after it has closed propose remaining for for some time enjoying the beginning holiday season with its numerous entertaining features. Dr. S. J. Mixter is a guest at the Chamberlain during the convention.

Rumor has it that the two attractive daughters of Hollis H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, who now make their home with their mother (Mrs. John S. Tooker) in England, are to visit here a second time, owing to the immense popularity of their last season's visit. That results me of a somewhat interesting coincidence in connection with the ball at the Somerset given for them last year. A correspondent intent on getting the story of the affair went to the ballroom for information when some assistant florist, more enlightened than well informed, told the correspondent that the ball was being held at either side of the line of the ball near the receiving party, were set aside for Mrs. Tooker (the first Mrs. Hunnewell) and the present Mrs. "Hollis." Anxious to confirm this statement she hurried to the 'phone and called up both ladies in question—one at the Hotel Puritan and the other at Wellesley—and upon her announcement they both said the identical thing over the phone to the effect that "they had no invitation of going."

Mrs. Tooker is evidently agreeable to giving out the details of the affair, in fact was good enough to call Miss Louise Hunnewell to the phone for a list of the invited guests for print, and was kind enough to give further details of the affair, entertainments planned in the young ladies' honor in New York as well as the date of their return sailing.

January is the most important tournament month of the year at Pinehurst, North Carolina, inaugurating, as it does, the leading 1913 contests in a triad of popular American sports. The opening event is the tenth annual mid-Winter golf tournament, January 7-11, followed by the advertising golf tourney, January 13-18. For January 22-25 the sixth annual mid-Winter trap shooting handicap, a scheduled, with the third annual Winter tennis championship January February 1, rounding out the month.

Guests registered from Boston at the Chamberlain, Old Point, Va., include Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Philpps, and Messrs. C. A. Carthy and W. J. West.

Edward D. Rice and Miss Mabel Rice and children.

Miss Bertha Hunnewell, who is having a decidedly busy season with the many affairs for her debutante daughter, Miss Marion Sprague, whom she formally introduced a fortnight or so ago at her home in Brookline, was in black jetted net over white satin relieved with touches of deep rose velvet at the waist line. Miss Sprague wore white satin with an overskirt effect of Dresden silk.

Miss Mary Childs, who is quite as lively and just as girlish-looking as in her debutante days—not so long ago, however—was picturesque in her gown of white satin with overdress of beaded chiffon, done in paniet bibs, roseburas and girdle of robin's egg blue. Her abundant Titian tresses were piled high on her shapely head and unadorned, which is unusual for stout Cupids as her head dresses are, as a rule, both to a marked completeness.

Miss Elsie Rorr, who bears a close resemblance to her pretty sister, Barbara Burr, was in silver lace over pale blue charmeuse and her dark hair was arranged in what might be called Japanese fashion.

Mrs. Guy Lowell, who each year seems more prettier than the last, but who is still of more billowy than willowy proportions, was charming in black brocaded velvet with a black duvetyn in her hair. A little French knot of flowers at the front was a pretty touch of color.

Mrs. Robert Saltonstall was among the younger matrons arriving late, and wore a prettily fashioned gown of rose rose satin with over-drape of net embroidered with crystals and brilliants.

Mrs. Hallam Movius, another of the younger matrons, was in bright yellow satin with white lace drapery, and name with Mrs. John L. Bremer, who was attractive in king's blue satin and chiffon.

Pretty Florence Cabot, who is generally conceded to be one of the most winsome of the season's belles, wore an attractive gown of accordion pleated white chiffon, with blue satin girdle and sash and trimmed with tiny pink rosebuds. A cluster of pink rosebuds also adorned her pretty dark hair.

Entertains W. C. T. U. at Wellesley.

Mrs. Charles F. Jones entertained the members of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Christian Temperance Union Thursday. Mrs. W. H. Lisle of West Newton conducted devotional exercises, and Mrs. Helen G. Rice spoke on "Loyal Temperance Legion Work."

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston of Wellesley Hills, and formerly a missionary to China, spoke on this week's meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Board, held in the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church.

Under the direction of Miss Helen Lyons, a play by children will be given next Tuesday at the Convalescent Home

Miss Eastwood of Denton road was elected chairman of the newly created committee of the Village Improvement Association. The committee voted to avail itself of the loan of Reel 5, the entertainment committee and give a play and vaudeville when in a few weeks. The free public lecture under the auspices of the Wellesley College faculty, which has just closed, was highly praised for Mrs. Coolidge's address. It is expected that a continuation of the course will be made this coming year

Keppa Delta Psi Dance in Melrose.

Members of the Keppa Delta Psi fraternity issued invitations for their annual dancing party to be held in the Melrose Auditorium on that on January 6 of Miss Anne Lee Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, to Augustin Royal Purpiel. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock in the home of the bride's mother, No. 1 North Laurel avenue. The wedding is one of the most important society events of the Winter season owing to the social prominence of the Miss Randolph and Mr. Turpin. Miss Randolph is a descendant of the Lees, and like Mr. Purpiel is well known in one of the most distinguished and widely known families in the State.

Dinner Dance Interests Society.

Scintillating with the Christmas spirit the dinner dance which Mrs. Roger Wolcott gave at the Copley-Plaza Tuesday night in honor of her debutante niece, Miss Ruth Prescott Hammatt, has already been put down on the records as one of the most thoroughly delightful affairs of the season. The three ball rooms was artistically decorated with greenery interspersed with Christmas trees sparkling with electric lights and Yuletide decorations. It was a joy fest from start to finish, and all the guests arrived by 9 o'clock.

The dinner guests, including 140, were seated at prettily arranged tables, also decorated with pink roses, and about the same number of guests came in later for dancing.

There were no ushers and no cotillion. Mrs. Wolcott, regal in black velvet, the nipped part of the corsage of white lace and white chiffon, and a white plume drooping upright in her artistically dressed hair, received with her niece, who wore a simply-fashioned gown of pink satin and looked just as fresh and girlish as the ideal debutante is supposed to look. Miss Prescott, another niece of Mrs. Wolcott, who is passing the Winter with her, wore pale, yellow combined with chiffon

Miss Dorothy Dixey, the tall, slender, dark-eyed daughter of the Richard C. Dixeys, who first came into prominence as a girl who carried her pet dog with her all through Europe shortly after her debut, was among the handsomest girls present at the debutante set. Miss Dixey, who has a penchant for the deeper colors which become her so admirably, wore a stunning gown of brocaded petunia satin and chiffon.

Pretty Ruth Gaston, who is one of the important belles of the year, was decidedly attractive in a gown of emerald green satin, draped with chiffon

Miss Agnes Means, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Lizzie, is her sister Claire's close friend and constant visitor, and on Tuesday evening was especially pretty in a clinging gown of white satin trimmed with fur.

Miss Sarah Winslow, one of the prettiest of the season's debutantes, was among the late arrivals and was most becomingly gowned in burnt orange satin, which accentuated her pink complexion to peculiar advantage and her pretty chatelaine coloring.

Miss Minna Lyman of Vincent Club.

Miss Minna Lyman, president of the exclusive Vincent Club, that fact alone proclaiming her one of the most popular girls of her set, wore a stunning gown of pale blue satin, brocaded with stripes of silver. A wide band of exquisite white lace fell from the left shoulder and was caught in at the waist and fell to the floor over her court train. Miss Lyman is looking especially well this season, but I have never seen her look more beautiful than on Tuesday evening.

Miss Ella Lyman was in yellow satin. Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee

Famous "Pint of Cough Syrup" Receip

No Better Remedy at Any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing one pint of granulated sugar and ½ pint of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2¼ ounces of pure Pinex (fully worth $2.50) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the most reliable cough syrup at a fifth the cost. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold in just the right way to quickly stop the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is pleasant to take—children like it. It is a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, hoarseness, spasmodic croup and whooping cough.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or granulated sugar) has a prime favorite in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. Many have tried imitators, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this recipe.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send, to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Hyde Park Players Celebrate Victory

A banquet and dance was tendered to the members of the Hyde Park High School team, in Nevers Hall, Central avenue, Hyde Park, in recognition of its victory over the Dedham High in the annual game, played on Saturday, November 23, when they defeated their old rivals by a score of 6 to 0.

There were twenty members of the team present, each player having the privilege of inviting a friend. A loving cup was presented by William E. Howe by Captain Albert Espinola on behalf of the members in appreciation of his kindness shown to the Hyde Park High School football team during the season.

After the banquet there was speaking by Coach Harold Stevens, Victor Espinola, Captain Espinola of this year's team and Horace E. Ayres, captain of 1913 team.

Harold Stevens and Victor Espinola were the patrons and Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Espinola the matrons. Those present were:

Manager George W. Alfred Hayes
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Espinola Campbell Hughes
Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Stevens Philip Johnson
Miss Margaret Moses Harry Ayres
Miss Rena Allen Miss Helen Tripp
Miss Mary E. Green Miss Mary Reynolds
Miss Ruth Hall Miss Dorothy Reynolds
Miss Mae L. Howe Miss Eleanor Stanley
Miss Ida Barry Miss Margaret Simpson
Miss Grace Merrill Hazel Dickerson
Miss Mary Cameron George Sherman
Miss Gertrude Lord Harold Timmins
Capt. Albert Espinola Roger Weeks
Helena Ayres Wellstead Wentworth
Louis Andrews Benjamin Woodworth
Charles Conroy Robert O'Brien

The young lady members of the Cobra Tennis Club of the Fairmount section of Hyde Park are arranging for a leap year dancing party to be held Saturday evening, December 28, in Frencia Opera House. The committee in charge is composed of:

Mrs. Alexander Keith Mrs. E. K. Ellis
Mrs. F. W. Fenno Mrs. W. S. Rideout
Mrs. O. A. Fuss Mrs. L. S. Estes

Cambridge Orders Select Officers.

Cambridge Commandery, No. 25, U. R. K. P., has elected the following officers: Walter T. Como, captain; Walter H. Rose, first lieutenant; A. J. Hastings, second lieutenant; Oscar W. Gary, recorder; John Lloyd, treasurer. The officers will be installed on Monday evening, December 23.

Court Louise No. 138, Daughters of Isabella, has elected the following officers: Miss Mary F. Pond, grand regent; Miss Rose Hurley, vice-grand regent; Mrs. Hannah F. Flannerty, prophetess; Miss Anna G. O'Hirn, historian; Miss Mabel Eglestein, financial secretary; Mrs. Josephine Wilsa, treasurer; Miss Annie Newman, monitor; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lundergan, organist; Miss Bertha A. Conlan, Miss Lucy Hurley, Mrs. Alice Lundergan, trustees.

A dime social was held in the vestry of the Epworth M. E. Church Wednesday evening. There was an entertainment and cake and candy were on sale.

At the meeting Monday evening of the Immanuel Men of the Immanuel Baptist Church, Cambridgeport, there was a lecture on "The New Cambridgeport" by J. D. Gerry, educational director of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. The lecture was illustrated by the reflectoscope. Eight performances were served. The social committee of the church is planning for a reunion which is to be held Wednesday evening, January 1.

The Rev. R. Van Kirk gave the last lecture in his course on "Evangelism" at the Broadway Baptist Church Tuesday evening.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Auxiliary of the Grace M. E. Church, Cambridge, met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. M. Marriott, No. 5 Park street.

A special meeting of the Boys' Friends was held at the Wood Memorial Church, Cambridgeport, Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by Colonel Loud, Major Beck and Captain Stackhouse.

At the First Universalist Church, Cambridgeport, Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Potter of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an illustrated lecture on "The Panama Canal and Country."

Wednesday evening was a "Big Night" for Cambridge Lodge of Elks. The 200th meeting of the lodge and an official visitation by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler F. J. Hennessey of Bedford and suite were jointly celebrated. A social session and entertainment was held in the Board of Trade Hall after the meeting.

The Scandinavian members of the Prospect Union are arranging for a carnival and entertainment to be held on Tuesday evening, January 23.

A meeting of the Cambridge Public School Association was held in the Latin School Hall Monday evening. Superintendent Frank E. Fitzgerald spoke on "Industrial Education." Assistant Superintendent of Schools John J. Mahoney spoke on "Evening Schools."

General Putnam Colony, U. O. F. E., held a pie social in Mt. Auburn Hall, Cambridgeport, Friday evening.

The second annual minstrel show and dance of Forester Lodge, No. 226, A. O. F., was held in Brattle Hall Friday evening.

The ladies of the Dorcas Social Club were entertained at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Russell, No. 215 Belmont street, Belmont, Thursday.

On Friday evening, January 10, the elocution class of St. Mary Catholic Women's Association will present their annual play, "The Girls of 1776."

The Holy Name Society of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament has elected the following officers: Thomas Dewhurst, president; W. H. Reardon, Jr., secretary; Charles J. Gerry, financial secretary, and Thomas A. Gleason, treasurer.

The Catholic Union has elected the following officers: William P. Fitzgerald, president; Albert E. Good, vice-president, William J. Logan, financial secretary; James H. Donnelly, treasurer; Edward J. Hopkins, John F. Dea, members of the executive committee; James H. Short, trustee.

Cambridge Council No. 74, Knights of Columbus, exemplified the first degree upon a large class of candidates at the meeting in Cambridge Upper Hall, Cambridgeport, Monday evening.

Division No. 49, A. O. H., has elected the following officers: Joseph McCarthy, president; John Corcoran, vice-president, Stuart J. Clarke, recording secretary; John Barry, financial secretary; Bernard Doris, treasurer; David Coughlin, sentinel.

Revere Brides-to-Be Plan Happy Events.

Invitations for the wedding of Miss Ruth Evelyn Kolb and Clarence E. Cummings, Dartmouth, '09, have been sent by Mr. and Mrs. Adam Kolb of Bradstreet avenue, Revere. The ceremony will be performed at the home of the bride's parents on New Year's eve by the Rev. E. A. Bolt of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Tuesday evening friends of Miss Kolb surprised her with an aluminum shower at her home and during the evening entertainment was furnished by members of the Trias, of which Mr. Cummings is a member. Saturday evening the Urks tendered Mr. Cummings a farewell bachelor dinner at the American House. The bride-to-be is well known as the private secretary of Arthur P. Cushing, Mexican Consul at Boston.

Norman H. Hayes, chief Urk of the Urks, is in charge of the annual subscription ball of the organization, to be given in the Bungalo on the evening of January 24. Special features will be arranged by the committee, who will introduce the Cinderella dance in Revere.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Mishel of Bellingham avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Rose Lois to William Hirshberg of East Boston. Miss Mishel is a graduate of the Revere High School in the class of last year and has just returned from a tour of Europe.

A class initiation of candidates will be held in Paraz Hall this afternoon by the Revere Aerie of Eagles and among the guests will be Deputy Duffy of Hyde Park.

Mrs. Geraldine M. Thompson of Readville, Pa., is visiting her father, the Rev. James Mitchell.

The Rev. G. H. Gutterson, D. D., delivered the address at the meeting of the Trinity Brotherhood at their meeting in the Congregational Church, Wednesday evening. Dr. Gutterson had for his subject, "The New Crusade."

Members of the Revere High School Alumni Association appointed Lester Waldron, Dennis Walton and Leo Murray a committee to arrange for the social in the high school hall next Wednesday evening. The officers of the association are now preparing for the production of the summer play, "The Time of His Life," to be given January 8.

The annual ball of the Harding A. A. will be held in the Town Hall on the evening of January 17 and special features will be introduced in the grand march.

The newly-elected officers of William H. Eaton Corps, W. R. C., will be installed at their meeting in G. A. R. Hall on the evening of January 4. The officers elected were: Mrs. Margaret White, president; Mrs. Ella Watson, senior vice-president; Mrs. Minnie White, junior vice-president; Mrs. Mary A. Cross, treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Martin, chaplain, Mrs. Hannah Moore, conductor, and Mrs. Russell, guard.

At the meeting of Ocean Lodge, N. E. O. P., held in Society Hall, Thursday evening, officers were elected for the next year and will be installed at a January meeting. The officers elected were Mrs. Mabel Young, warden; Roy Fulson, vice warden; Chares W. Young, secretary; Arthur B. Fulson, financial secretary; Miss Anna A. McKeaney, treasurer; George Todd, chaplain; Mrs. Annie Nevlin Peble; Mrs. Edith Fulson, guardian, and Mrs. E. M. Cain, sentinel.

Reception to Charlestown Pastor.

The Rev. Harry W. Chamberlain of Charlestown has resigned as pastor of the Bunker Hill Baptist Church, was tendered a farewell reception in the church Thursday evening.

Bunker Hill Chapter, D. A. R., held its regular meeting Thursday afternoon in Memorial Hall, Green street. Miss Carrie E. Smith was the chairman of the committee having the meeting in charge.

Charles M. Rimbach has been admitted to membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

The Norumbega Club held a children's afternoon yesterday. Miss Emma Ray, Miss Hilda Sawyer and Miss Florence Brock were the committee in charge of the affair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Hearn have closed their store residence at Winthrop and returned to their Winter home on Monument avenue.

Department Commander George A. Hosley of the G. A. R. will be present at a reception next Tuesday evening in Memorial Hall on Green street.

The Charlestown Cadets held a Christmas entertainment in the armory on Bunker Hill street last night.

Harold J. Bossets won a scholarship at Harvard University. He is a member of the class of '15.

Stanton King, superintendent of the Sailors' Haven on Water street, will have completed twenty years at the piers Christmas. The Christmas dinner to the sailors will be given Thursday evening.

Mrs. George A. Hosley spent a few days this week at Chester, N. H.

Announce Concerts in Wellesley.

The Cassels Glee Club of Wellesley has announced two concerts for the benefit of District Nursing, of the evenings of February 4 and 6. The first concert will be given in the assembly hall of the Alice Phillips School, Wellesley Hills, and will be followed by dancing. The second will be given in the auditorium of the Wellesley Congregational Church. Miss Ruth Stacey, violin, Miss Imogene Stickney, 'cello, and Mrs. W. A. R. Anthony, piano, will assist. A feature of the affair will be the performance of a waits song, composed for and dedicated to the Cassels Glee Club, by A. T. Davison of professor of music at Harvard.

The girls of the Anoria Debating Society are making preparations to hold a masquerade party soon after Christmas.

A dance for the benefit of the Wellesley High School Athletic Association was held this week in the Alice Phillips Hall and proved a success.

An entertainment and dance will be given January 3 in Early Hall, under the auspices of the Lower Falls A. A.

Milton Societies Select Leaders.

Huntington Frothingham Wolcott Post 102 of Milton elected as its unanimous choice for commander for the second term Nathaniel S. Barry of Oakland street, Mattapan. The other officers elected are:

William F. Leavitt, Senior vice-commander.
James Farrell, Junior vice-commander.
John Taylor, Adjutant.
J. Brannigan, Quartermaster.
James C. Burns, Officer of the day.
Joseph E. Blake, Surgeon.
Hayden Burns, Chaplain.

Post 102 is one of the smallest in Greater Boston, having about twenty-five members. The installation of the officers will take place the first meeting in January at the Town Hall.

James F. Carlos, William A. Drake, Charles F. Furlong and Walter E. Webber, of the Milton district who are attending colleges in various parts of the East will spend their Christmas holidays at the homes of their parents.

The Thursday Evening Club of the East Milton section will hold one of its weekly whist parties on Thursday evening in the vestry of the Mission of Our Saviour. An entertainment and supper will conclude the program. Those interested are Ethan A. Rich, Albert Woods, George Arnold, E. A. Rich, Wilson Ward and Robert Sweeney.

On the afternoon of January 6 the Milton Women's Club will hold a social session in the Vose School Assembly Hall. The business in order will be the report of conferences and committee meetings. Tea will be served at the close of the business of the day. Mrs. Richard H. Gorham, president, will be in the chair.

Division 20 A. O. H. have elected the following officers:

President, Joseph Fallon
Vice-President, John G. McDonald.
Treasurer, Jeremiah Fitzgerald
Financial Secretary, John Barry
Recording secretary, John F. Lennon.
Sergeant-at-arms, Patrick Roper.
Sentinel, Lorenz Wasson.
Standing committee, Patrick Fahey, John Barry, Jeremiah Lynch, Michael Fallon.

John J. Kelly of Blue Hill Parkway, who is at the present time enjoying a European trip, will return to his home about the first of the month.

Mr and Mrs. George V. Badger of Pleasant street were the hosts of many of their friends on Friday evening at a reception tendered them in honor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The couple were the recipients of many gifts of silver and cut glass.

Arrangements are being made by the Milton Athlet Club for its annual dinner party to take place in Milton Town Hall the evening of January 4. The committee in charge of the affair is in charge of Gerald Poole.

The Milton Historical Society will hold its annual meeting saturday evening in Milton Town Hall, which is its ninth annual conference on problems pertaining to historical societies in connection with the American Historical Association's twenty-eighth meeting in Boston.

Social Events in Mattapan and Neponset.

The Mattapan Improvement Association has reorganized for the coming year, and will hold its meetings in Mattapan Associates Hall. At the first meeting in January new officers will be chosen. The officers nominated for the various positions are, for president, Fred N. Hosmer; F. J. Tabor and Jacob S. Turner; for vice-president, Albert Baldwin, W. G. Cruickshanks and J. J. Steele; for clerk, Robert Drayton, Robert Christopher and John B. Patterson; for financial secretary, F. A. Gage and T. S. Richardson, and for treasurer, William T. Maginty.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kemp, nee Miss Ada Madeline Nickerson), who have been on a extended honeymoon trip, will be at home to their friends tomorrow evening at No. 48 Bolton street.

The literary committee of the Dorchester Woman's Club, Centre street, have planned a series of lectures to take place during the season from January until May, on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

Charles L. Smith of Copley highway in the Neponset section will sail for Europe next week for Europe, where he intends to remain until the early Summer.

A charity whist party will be given by the members of the Dorcas Social Society of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Society, in Washington Hall on Sunday evening, December 31. The party will take the form of a "Watch Night" affair. Interested in the success of the party are Mrs. James H. Mahoney, president of the society, and a large committee to assist in the checking and detail work of the event.

A "Christmas Whist" party will be held tomorrow evening by the Union Pleasure Club, the oldest social organization in the district, at their rooms on Walnut street, Milton. Hayes is the chairman of the committee in charge of the affair. Among the guests will be the club members, among them being Thomas Murray, William Riley, Frank Dorsey, J. C. Murphy, Daniel McCarthy, Fred Glynn, John T. McCarthy, Dennis Dacey, Walter Deehy, Harry Woods, Frank Cassidy, Edward Reid, Richard Stanton, John McArdle, Thomas Brady, Thomas F. Brooks, Fred Murray, Edward Burke, Michael F. Glynn, Alfred Lynch, John Lyons, Warren Carpenter and Cyrus Barker.

Among the young women interested are:

Miss Alice McGonagle
Miss Mary Dacey
Miss May Decker
Miss Mary Hughes
Miss Mae Lowry
Miss Mary Lowry
Miss Julia Hughes
Miss Stella McDonough
Miss Anna Walsh
Miss Margaret Walsh
Miss Mary Walsh
Miss Nellie Crowley
Miss Nettie Calligan
Miss Mary Dacey
Miss Agnes Dacey
Miss Helen Rooney
Miss Mae Lowry
Miss Mary Hughes
Miss Julia Hughes
Miss Elizabeth Rowe
Miss Katherine Dacey
Miss May Wandle
and many others.

Arrangements have been completed by the members of the Dorchester Social Club for their annual dancing party to take place in Bloomfield Hall on Wednesday evening, December 25, in charge of the affair is composed as follows:

Frank Mullin
Walter Welch
Miss Mary Welch
Miss Mary Mullin
William L. Dowell
Miss Ella Dowell
William A. Long

Friends of Miss Harriet E. Stone of Blue Hill avenue met at her home on Tuesday evening and presented her with a cabinet consisting of are silverware, parts of which were present were:

Miss Mary Manning
Miss Mary Sullivan
Miss Mabel Cushing
Miss Rose Downing
Miss Nellie Cassidy
Miss Katherine Day

Among those present were:

Miss Mary Manning
Miss Mary Sullivan
Miss Harriet E. Chamberlain
Miss Mabel Cushing

Important Social Events on Dorchester's Winter Calendar

The Central Congregational Church, have elected the following officers and the

[illegible]

[illegible]

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NEWTON SOCIAL SET TO DANCE AT BALL OF TENNIS CLUB

Members of the Newton social set are expecting a pleasant time at the first New Year's ball of the Newton Centre Tennis Club, which will be held in Bray Hall, December 31. The committee in charge is promising a most joyous time. Features will be introduced that are new to the observers of New Year, around this part of the country. Kanrich's orchestra will supply the music. Those in charge are:

Dr. A. Andrew, C. F. Kendall,
F. Lester Wood, T. B. Hampton,
Dr. J. Leard. Jr.

The patronesses will be:

Mrs. C. C. Badger, Mrs. Fred Cutter,
Mrs. William Flanders, Mrs. W. S. Fox,
Mrs. Charles Kemp, Mrs. George H. Walker.

Mrs. Ida Lovereu of Fitchburg announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gleona Hollis Lovereu, to George M Carley of West Newton

A dancing party will be given tomorrow evening in the Hunnewell Club house. The committee in charge is under the direction of Mrs. Mitchell Wing

Miss Dorothy MacLure, who has been confined to her home with illness the past few weeks has resumed her studies at the Sargent school in Cambridge.

Miss Mildred Corson of No 64 Elm road Newtonville, entertained the Queens of Avilion at her home last week

Winthrop Sargent, jr, Worcester is spending the Winter with his parents, Mr and Mrs. J Bradford Sargent of Cedar place

Miss Frances Burr of Ashton Park sailed last week for Naples. She will tour Europe and later will sojourn in England for a few months. Miss Burr is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music

At a recent meeting of the Romance, Association the following officers were elected: President William H. Canby; vice president, Edward D. Tuttle; secretary and treasurer, Richard M Hall; chairman of the entertainment committee, Eugene I Libby; chairman of the social committee, Beverly C. Newell

Frances Hodgson Burnett's fascinating play, Esmeralda was given at Players Hall, West Newton Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week under the auspices of the Newtonville Woman's Guild. Miss Margaret Kempton played the title role. Others in the cast were Mrs. Maynard Mann, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Margaret Morton, Hazel Hosmer, Miss Ethel Wilson, Miss Helen Wilson, George W Briggs.

Mr and Mrs. Homer Kent Ely have returned from their honeymoon and will make their home, for the present, with Mr Ely's parents on Cedar street. Newton Centre

Mrs R. G. Miss Mabel and Mr. Herbert Seymour of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell Chester of Newton Centre.

Miss Mabel Hartford, for the past twenty-five years engaged in missionary work in China, spoke before the Newton Centre Women's Foreign Missionary Society this week. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. G. Tuxbury

Mrs. William P. Gardner, daughter of the late Rev. Given Wedgwood, was the guest of honor of the Methodist Church Social Union Centre, following the dinner and entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Alden H. Spears and Mr. and Mrs. Webster A. Thurber.

A number of Newton Centre families have formed a society under the title of "The Callers." There are no officers in the organization and no membership fee. A meeting is held each week at the home of one of the members for entertainments and discussions are held. Professor Albert C. Bailey was the organizer of the society.

The C. L. S. C. met with Mrs. Fred Ward, Centre street, Newton Highlands

Mrs. M. S. Wallace of Chester street Newton Highlands, entertained the members of the Monday Club.

The Auburndale Review Club will discuss "Child Nourishment" at a meeting to be held December 31, at Mrs. Guy H. Winslow of Woodland road

Mr and Mrs. George A. Frost who have passed several weeks at the Bay View Country Club on Cape Cod, are visiting their residence on Chestnut street, West Newton

Mrs. Mag Swart of No 1407 Washington street, West Newton entertained the W. C. T. U. this week. The topic was "Our Department of Work"

"Veterans' Night" was observed Tuesday evening in A. A. Smith Newton Post, when a gathering was held at U. V. Corps, and a Sons of Veterans camp in West Newton, Daughters of Veterans and Ladies Auxiliary Camp. Ramsby War Veterans, entertainment was given consisting of patriotic songs and readings.

Rev. H. R. Grose, D. D. addressed the members of the Y. M. C. A. Women's Auxiliary this week on "Allies of Anti-Christ." The speaker is the editor of "Missions," the Baptist missionary periodical

The ladies party held Wednesday at the Newton Club was in charge of Mrs. James Albert M. Lewis, Gertrude L. Marcelus and Harry H. Gage.

A shirtwaist party was held Friday evening in Normerset Hall, Auburndale, by members of Miss Cormerais' dancing class

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, closed Wednesday for the Christmas holidays and almost all of the girls went home to spend the holidays. The annual Christmas dinner was served Tuesday evening at 6:30, known among the students as "Xmas," were distributed.

Mrs Charles H. Cooke of Beacon street was hostess this week at a meeting of the Walnut Woman's Club. Mrs Susan W. Fitzgerald spoke on the "Woman's Suffrage." Tea was served.

The C. C. Club of Waban held a masquerade dance Friday evening in Bessey Hall.

Miss Cora R. Cobb gave a lecture on Friday Thursday evening in the vestry of the Upper Falls Methodist Church. This was the second of a series of radiolecture lectures on "Distant Lands" arranged by the Ladies' Aid Society

Ladies and gentlemen members of the Hunnewell Club joined in a whist drive at the Hunnewell Club Friday evening.

The Mount Ida School, for young ladies, closed Thursday for the Christmas holidays.

Mr and Mrs James Richard Carter and Miss Evelyn Larner of Mount Vernon street, West Newton, who have been traveling extensively for the past four months are now located in Cuba. They are expected to return the latter part of January or early in February

A vaudeville show and pop concert is to be given at the Hunnewell Club on Friday evening, January 3

Mrs. H. E. Child of Newton Upper Falls entertained the Harlan Club last week

The ladies of the Home Circle met Thursday and enjoyed a Christmas party. Tea was served

MEDFORD

The charity departments of the Medford Woman's Club, Medford Catholic Woman's Club, Medford Modern Council and Glenside Woman's Club are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of Christmas in the homes of the poor of the city. A joint committee of the clubs will be formed this week to have charge of the distribution of baskets, for Christmas dinners while the committees are at work making out complete lists of the families that are to be remembered.

The Christmas ball to be given for the benefit of the school children and members of the public school system. The latter society will hold its annual reunion and ball in the Medford armory on Friday. Almost all of the recent classes to graduate are to hold reunions at the high school.

Medford Woman's Club will hold its annual public meeting of the holiday season next Tuesday evening. Dr. Edward Cummings will be present and will give an address on "Child Welfare." Dr. Cummings is an authority on the subject and is considered one of the most interesting speakers who will make their home here for two years, who operate large fruit ranches in the southern part of the State.

Mrs. Berlin Constock Toy of Alewife Hall, is the guest this week of Mrs. Real Estate Exchange of West Medford.

Medford Woman's Club announces four more meetings which are to be given each month for the next four months. Invitations are open to all of the residents of Medford. On Monday, March 11 a lecture on cooking by electricity will be given. On Monday, April 8 Charles Barnard will give a demonstration of the cutting of beef; March 11 a talk will be given on the milk inspection of Charlestown and April 8 Charles [illegible] will speak on coffee culinary [illegible]

Mrs Herbert Wallace Park avenue, Medford Park was the hostess for the closing day of the Book and Thimble Club. The current events topics were discussed by Mrs. Judith H Conlon, and Mrs Harry Wheeler read an interesting paper on "The Government of Cities and Towns." The club will meet on the after noon of December 30 with Mrs. Cotton on Nelson street

Mrs Henry S Boure will open her Fairmount avenue home on the afternoon of [illegible] for the meeting of the T. T. [illegible] program for the occasion [illegible] a book review by the [illegible]

[illegible] was a meeting on North Avenue, Medford Woman's Club will give a lecture [illegible] Monday evening. The New England Conservatory of Music will give one of the Boston Feast and Produce Exchange

One of the events of the week will be the bungalow party to be held tomorrow evening by the Forest Club in the Fitzgerald bungalow at Medford Hillside.

Mrs. H. B. Jackson of No. 92 Dudley street has gone this week for California where she will make her home her two sons, who operate large fruit ranches

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WAKEFIELD

Arrangements are well under way for the [illegible] Valley of the Eastern Star, under order of Eastern Star, which is to take place in the Wakefield Town Hall early in February. The drill, one of the yearly events of the year and draws from all of the [illegible] and Reading. There will [illegible] in charge of the affair consists of [illegible] and Mrs. S. E. Ryder, Mr and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Bowman, Mrs. Thaddeus L. Hackett and Mrs. Leon J. Abbott.

Cards were received in town last week announcing the marriage of Miss Beatrice Mae Sedergreast, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Albert Sedergreast of Greenwood, and Horace E. Trask, jr., of Augusta, Me., the ceremony being performed in that city. The newly married couple will make their home in South Portland, Me

The next meeting of the Mothers' Club will be held on [illegible] evening of December 30 at the home of Major Herbert W. Whitten on Lowell street. Last week the members were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Ebor Holmes of Montrose, and the entertainment for [illegible] January 7 at the home of Mrs Ruth Lewis, No. 91 Perkins street

Cards have been issued announcing the wedding of Miss Beatrice Marie Libbey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Manning Libbey, of No. 17 Prescott road, to Dr. Robert James Kissok of No 18 Park Vale avenue, Allston

A costume party and dance, under the direction of Miss Rosalie Bartlett and Mrs Winifred Odiorne, will be held by the Atlantis Club on January 14.

A parody on the "Merchant of Venice" will be given after Lent by the English High School Junior Dramatic Club, under the direction of Miss Mary Shepard

Miss Helen Spencer, Oakwood avenue is entertaining Miss Annie Collins of Hyde Park at her home

Miss Grace Farley of Grove street gave a musicale at her home Monday evening, which was largely attended. The program consisted of vocal selections by Miss Katherine Dorsey, violin solo by Earl Gray soprano solos by Miss Annie Slye and readings by Miss Ethel Munsey

Miss Catherine Stillman of New Orleans street has gone to Los Angeles, Cal. where she will spend the Winter.

Miss Ethel Thomas of Cherry street has returned from a visit to Portland, Me.

The Medford Athletic Club will hold its first grand dance in Alpha Hall, Fraternity building, on New Year's day. It has been organized. The following have been elected officers of the organization: President, Edward D. Rhea; vice president Oswald D. Rhea; secretary, James A. Lindsay; treasurer, Frank McPherson; manager of baseball team, William H. McDonald

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Channing of this city to Warren Bates of Brighton

SOMERVILLE

Mrs. Earl W. Smith of No. 80 Packard avenue, West Somerville, has been elected fourth vice-president of the Massachusetts branch of the National Mothers' Congress and Parent Teachers' Association, which recently held its annual meeting at Spring field

Captain and Mrs. Augustus W. Fitz of No. 11 Auburn avenue have returned from a visit to Fredericksburg, Va., and Philadelphia. In the latter city Captain Fitz attended the annual reunion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Reg ment, with which he served during the Civil War. He is a member of Willard C. Kinsley Post 189, G. A. R., of this city

The Clarendon Club of West Somerville will make its debut in dramatics, February 14, in the Bay State Theatre, where it will present "The Magic Charm" by Mary Buckman. Henry E. Stillings and Alderman-elect E. M. Carmen are the committee in charge

Engagements are announced of Miss Marguerite D. Osborn of No. 66 Porter street, to Frank H. Anderson of New London, Conn., and Miss Elizabeth MacWhigan, daughter of Mrs. Ellen MacTwigan of Morgan street, to Albert Avratson of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Hyde Park.

M. J. Wallis of Porter street, with his wife and daughter, Helen, a member of the junior class at the Somerville High School, will shortly remove to New York city

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison of Central square announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Hoyte Morrison, to Joseph L. Seely.

LYNN

Allelah Council, degree of Pocahontas, has elected the following officers: Prophetess, Mrs. Mary Hopkinson; pocahontas, Mrs. Cora Layhold; wenonah, Mrs. Addie Fuller; powhatan, William H. Simonds; keeper of records, Miss Jennie Wetmore; collector of wampum, Miss Kitty Pope; keeper of wampum, Mrs. Annie Parnell.

The Symphonia Trio will give its first annual concert next Thursday evening.

In celebration of her sixteenth birthday, Miss Ethel Annis entertained a large number of friends at her Euthaw avenue home Tuesday evening

A New Year's party will be given by the Happy-Go-Lucky Club Tuesday evening, December 31, at the home of Mrs. George L. Guilford, No. 28 Bedford street.

The Ladies' Social Circle will hold a New Years party, at the home of Mrs. K. Burgess, Eastern avenue and Sewell street

A chafing dish supper followed the regular meeting of the Campfire Girls of the South Street Church, Tuesday evening, at the parsonage. The next meeting will be held January 7 at the home of Miss Ruth Lewis, No. 91 Perkins street

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WATERTOWN

Miss Rosalie Knapp entertained the members of the Watertown Woman's Club at her home on Irving street this afternoon. Other members contributed musical numbers and a tea and reception followed. Mrs. Frederick Bemis was one of the guests at this meeting, which was held in the Town Hall

Miss Annie Wheeler is spending Christmas in Fredericton, N. B.

Mrs. Hollis Hall, national organiser of the Daughters of Liberty, will be present at a meeting of the W. H. M. Society of St. John's M. E. Church. There will be a large attendance of local club women

A Christmas tree and ladies' night of Charles River Council, 2113, R. A., will be held on December 27. Officers of the lodge were elected this week as follows: Regent, B. V. Turner; vice-regent M. H. McCarron; orator, B. F. Whitcomb; past regent, A. E. Willis; secretary, S. S. Gilpatrick, collector, A. B. Parsons; treasurer, H. M. Blayo; chaplain, A. E. Merrydell; guide, F. Waitt; warden, F. Hickock; sentry, S. A. Peary.

Tennis Club of Quincy to Dance

The seventh annual ball of the Quincy Tennis Club will be held in Music Hall next Friday evening. This event is considered the select function in society circles of this city and each year proves a social attraction for the leading people of Quincy.

The patronesses will be:

Mrs. Wilbur F. Bateman, Mrs. J. Brooks Kerr,
Mrs. Hollis Bigelow, Mrs. Henry C. Kinsley,
Mrs. Hall H. Bicknell, Mrs. Heath H. Lewis,
Mrs. Charles F. Bragg, Mrs. Thomas Lacey,
Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Lathrop,
Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Jesse L. Litchfield,
Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Wallace W. McFarlane,
Mrs. [illegible]

The patrons will be:

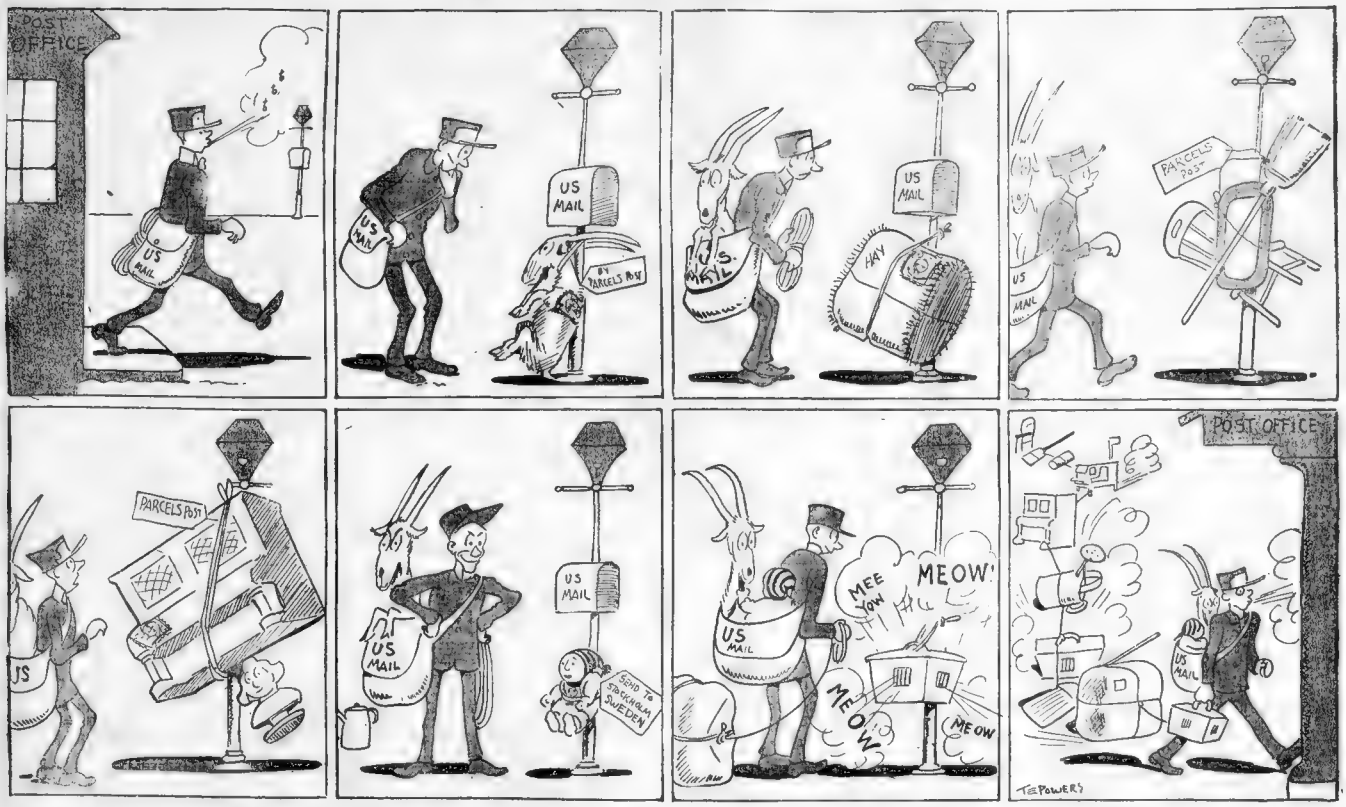
Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

CITY LIFE SECTION
OF THE
Sunday American

High Class Fiction
IN THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE
TWICE A MONTH
AND FREE WITH SUNDAY'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
NEXT NUMBER JANUARY 5.

PLACID PETE OF THE PARCEL POST

By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist.



George Munroe Says He's VER-wy, VER-wy Happy

A Little of His Fun That Makes 'em All Laugh at the "SUN DODGERS"

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"YES, I'm ver-wy happy to be able to state that you see before you in the person of my sublime corporeality, the acknowledged society leader of Sunless City. But the skyscraping nerve of that Nutleigh woman is entirely too magnanimous. She has more nerve than a sore tooth. Thinks she can rival my sumptuousity. I'll show her that I'm considerably more avoirdupois in this town than she.

"Talk about nerve. Last Thursday night I gave a go.' ball. Friday evening what did she do but hold a tennis racquet. Yes-ereny she came over and borrowed my coolest swinger. Said she wanted to squeeze lemons with it. And only this morning she sent over, and asked if she could borrow my ham. Said she wanted it to cook some cabbage with.

"Now, if there's one thing I'm ver-wy, ver-wy sensitive about it's my weight. No, I'm not a swelling, I'm just a natural growth. That cat of a Nutleigh girl, she's the very essence of catitude, she told me that if I took ten rolls before breakfast every morning I'd lose a pound a week. I tried hard, but the most I could do was to eat five. And I gained four pounds before I got through.

But they tell me Europe is a wonderful place to reduce yourself. A dear, large friend of mine was saying to me only yesterday that while she was over in London at the Hotel Savoy, she easily got rid of anywhere from ten pounds a day. But the way I feel this evening I would really like to get rid of about a ton a week. And that would be perfectly satisfactious. Our furnace could do no better than that.

"Well, be that as it may, I arrove in Atlantic City one feverish day last Summer, and thought that the most famacious thing I could do in the way of health-restorer would be to take a plunge in the coolsome surf. Which I did. As soon as I stepped into the water the tide seemed to come in. But I waded out, out, way out into the middle of the broad Atlantic. I felt like an island surrounded by water. And as I stood there in the soothing ocean, with my back toward Ireland, and my front frowning upon New Jersey, a great, huge, uncouth wave struck me right between—the—Boardwalk and the Steel Pier!

"Before I could protest at this outrage I was dashed right up upon the strand, stranded as 'twere, right in the middle of a large, cozy mud puddle. I looked like Diana Mudge. Then a cluster of sassy bathers gathered round me and commenced making the most sourcastical remarks! They made me ver-wy, ver-wy angry.

"One of 'em said 'Oh, gee, look what came in with the tide.

But another one demurred, and touchnafed the insertion, 'Aw, gwan, didn't yez see 'em just take it out of de fish nets?'

Then a little boy says, 'Oh, ma, there's a mud turtle, look at the mud turtle takin' a bath!' Then there was a college professor there who swore that I was a sea fish.

"Maybe you're not appreciable of the fact that I come from a very musically onclined family. They're all operators, that is, they run to opera, and sometimes from it. Now my brother is a basso-subpoena, sister Anna is a soprailo-fandango, and I myself am considered a ver-wy good bury-tone.

"We all inherited it from dear old father. He was a contortionist. Used to be known as the human corkscrew. He could turn himself into a pretzel, a figure eight, or a circular staircase, and sometimes at matinees he would be all those at once, just to amuse the children. And to offset all these habilliments, let me tell you that father was a warbler of no mean dispute.

"But one day, oh, alas! A lass laughed at him while he was a corkscrew, and warbling at the same time. Poor father started to unwind, but he began at the wrong end and choked to death. So we called in a crooked undertaker and buried him in South Bend. All over the theatre that day even the seats were in mourning.

"Howsoever, be that as it may—my music teacher is ver-wy much taken with my voice. He says its depth takes him far off to the internal regions. During my lesson he just sits and gazes at me, and says he wonders how I do it. He has advised me to sing inwardly; thinks I will make more friends if I sing inwardly than outwardly. He says there is a certain organ in my nose that is very active—huh-ha, makes me laugh to think I've got an organ in my nose. But I know it's true, cause I once heard a man tell his little boy to blow his bugle.

"Teacher says I have a ver-wy, ver-wy good voice, but not to sing with."

Mutt Never Could Take a Joke

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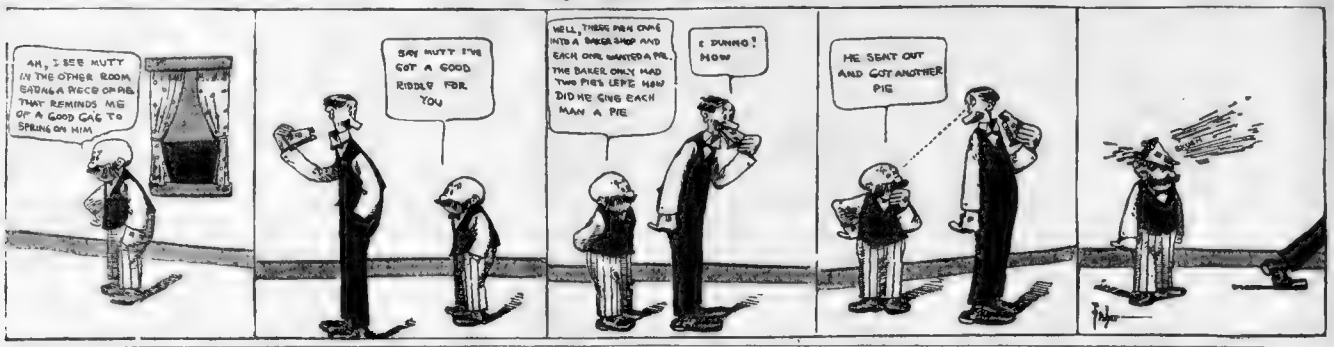
By "Bud" Fisher



Here's a Funny One!

A Song That SMYTHE AND HARTMAN Are Singing

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I.

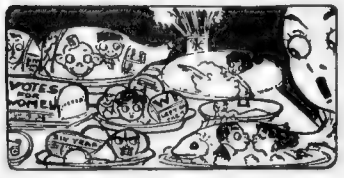
YOU'VE heard about the latest kind of cooking
In little paper bags, it's quite a craze;
My wife has got the fever, and I swear I'll have to leave her
If she doesn't change her paper cooking ways.
It's not the paper bags that I object to,
It's her method that's so very, very crude,
For the paper bags she uses are all made from Daily Newsies,
And the print boils off and comes out on the food.

CHORUS.

There's a breach of promise case upon the mutton,
And a murder right across the loin of pork,
You can read about the navy on the surface of the gravy,
While the spinach gives the latest from New York.
The motto on the fish is "Votes for Women,"
While a scandal on the veal attention begs,
And on the bacon we are getting all the latest race track betting,
With the names of all the winners on the eggs.

II.

My wife is very fond of reading novels—
The good old melodramatic kind, I mean.—
With a cottage ivy laden, and a youth and village maiden
Who struggles with the villain on the green.
She uses all the pages up for cooking,
Which doesn't quite conduce to married bliss,
For, although you're fond of reading, you don't want it when you're feeding,
Served in chapters on your eatables like this:



CHORUS.

First the hero meets the maiden on the codfish,
And murmurs, "Just one kiss before we part."
The villain—his "Ha, ha!" snips in the middle of the parsnips,
And he swears his love upon the apple tart.
He murmurs "Fly with me" upon the cabbage.
She spurns him; then, the villain, getting vexed,
Cries, "Your jewels I will pur-loin," but she stabs him on the sirloin,
And the wedding is continued in our next.

III.

Upon our food last week, instead of reading,
We had pictures from the Sunday comic news;
We had photographs of actors and of famous benefactors,
And the very latest panoramic views.
For breakfast I had snapshots of the ball game,
For luncheon aeroplanes and motor cars—
No wonder I'm getting thinner, for upon my Sunday dinner
I had photographs of all our leading stars.

CHORUS.

There was Billie Burke, reclining on the cutlets;
On the cherry pie was Robert Hilliard.
There was nothing on the mustard, but all mixed up with the custard
Was a soubrette married to a millionaire.
We had Forepaugh's elephants upon the jelly,
And upon the cheese an acrobatic group;
But what really took the biscuit was Mary Garden on the brisket,
With a picture of Salome in the soup.

What Are You Good For?

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SELECTING the vocation for which one is best fitted is perhaps the most important step on the road to success.

Find out the business for which you are best qualified, and then go to it.

In ascertaining your qualifications, do not depend too much on your own estimate, although self-analysis is necessary.

You may think you are a pretty good looking young fellow, as you look in the glass. Don't be content with this estimate, however. Pledge one of your girl friends to give you an honest answer. Then ask her this question:

"What is your honest-to goodness, cross-your-heart, hope-you-may-die opinion of me?"

If the girl is truthful and replies, "Bill, I've rarely seen a bigger mut in my twenty-one brief Summers," then the odds are that you ARE a mut, and a top-notcher at that.

Are you graceful? Can you bow without knocking over a table with your rear elevation?

Do you shave regularly, or do you go around with a heavy dusting of hay on your features?

Do you drink merely enough, or are you a distinguished drinker?

Do you smoke five-cent cigars or borrow better ones from your friends?

Do people laugh at your funny stories, or merely look at you with an air of resignation?

Do you brighten up your home in the evening, or do you cuss because the dinner is late?

Do you laugh when you just miss your train? If not, what do you say?

Do you play poker, or do you lose your money some other way?

Are you fond of music, or do you go to the opera?

To all these questions you should endeavor to give yourself conscientious replies. Do not gloss over anything. Imagine you are somebody else, or that your best friend had asked the questions about himself and you were giving him the answers.

Make out a written list of things in your character, under the headings "I Am" and "I ain't." Your list will undoubtedly read like this:

I AM—	*I AIN'T—*
Honest	*Sneaky*
Truthful	*Lying*
Square	*A politician*
Strong for the right	*Too lazy to care a hang*
Willing to lead	*Afraid to do things*
Tolerant	*Intolerant (except when I know I'm right and the other fellow ain't)*

Yes! Well, Here's the First of a Series of Articles Which Will Tell You Conclusively Whether You Should Be a Burglar or a Chorus Man.

Having done this, proceed to consider these:

TACT—Can you throw a man out of your office, so that he lands on his head at the bottom of the stairs, and make him feel complimented?

TASTE—Do you know when a lady's hair is becomingly dressed or not, and if it isn't, can you tell her so and get away with it?

TEMPER—Do you get angry over trifles, such as slipping on a banana peel, or do you smile at them?

JUDGMENT—Have you enough judgment to know when you should come in out of the wet?

HUMOR—Have you a keen sense of humor, so that when an acquaintance induces you to kick your own hat under the impression that it belongs to a third person, you can laugh at the joke as heartily as any one else?

GOOD FELLOWSHIP—Do you like to be with others? Do the others like to see you coming, or do they remember pressing engagements in another cafe as soon as you enter?

Having answered all these questions faithfully, you will have some idea of your qualifications, and next week we shall tell persons of various qualities in what vocations they are most likely to succeed.

MAIL FOR THE MAN OF THE HOUR

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

As this has been a year of bumper crops, I want to corner them all, as usual. Please put the profits in my stocking. Please give me a lot of willing Senators, I want the kind that will be more careful about the letters they write. Make the next President keep his hands out of my affairs. Give me another "Common People" doll, they are so funny, and I have nearly worn last year's one out.

Yours lovingly,
THE TRUSTS.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

Will you kindly put a big fat political job in our socks, which, from long standing on the outside looking in, are much frayed.

Yours enthusiastically,
ONE MILLION OFFICE SEEKERS.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

Kindly give us each a leave of absence for ninety-nine years, and greatly oblige.

Yours restrictedly,
GYP THE BLOOD,
LEFTIE LOUIE,
DAGO FRANK,
WHITIE LEWIS,

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

Kindly give me another good word, like "Splendiferous," as I seem to have made a great hit with that. I would also like a new copy of Epictetus and one gross fountain pens. And, as a very special favor, please do not let any more newspapers be printed.

Yours quotingly,
MAYOR GAYNOR.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

You do not run this Christmas business right. Come over to Oyster Bay some day and I will tell you how to run it; or, better still, I will run it for you.

Yours condescendingly,
T. ROOSEVELT.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

I have secured a great big Christmas tree. You will do me an inestimable favor if you will hang King Peter of Servia, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Nicholas of Montenegro and King George of Greece on this tree for me.

Yours in fragments,
SULTAN OF TURKEY.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

I am anxious to make the national museum the greatest of its kind in the world, and so I am asking this great favor of you: Will you kindly give me a genuine hen's egg to place on exhibition?

Yours expectantly,
CURATOR, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

Will you please give us an appetite?

Yours dyspeptically,
TEN THOUSAND MILLIONAIRES.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

Will you kindly give us something to appease an appetite with?

Yours hungrily,
ONE MILLION POOR PEOPLE.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:

Please put in my stocking—excuse me, I do not mean that—but please send me a nice husband for Christmas.

Yours lonesomely,
MISS AVERAGEGIRL.

P. S.—I do not mean to send me some one else's husband. Send him single and I'll make a husband of him. Miss A.

The Billionaire's Present

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HORACE B. GILT was a billionaire.

How he got his wealth has nothing to do with this tale. Christmas is no time for stories of high finance and lesser forms of crime, such as murder and arson.

Let it be known that Horace was a billionaire. It was but a few days before Christmas. Just at dusk he dashed up to his marble palace in his great car. Seven men got out of the car and escorted him into his house.

Rumor was rife up and down the great avenue of mullis that Horace had been pinched!

Telephones were busy and it was soon learned this was not true. Horace was bringing home the Christmas present for his wife.

Every Christmas he bought something marvellous in the way of almost priceless jewels. The papers printed pages about it, the magazines devoted long articles to the presents, and now he had come home with another present so valuable that it needed seven men to guard it.

People could scarcely wait until Christmas to learn what it was, and on Christmas morning the police had difficult work in keeping the great crowds back that surged about the Gilt mansion. Mrs. Gilt would soon appear with her husband for her morning ride, and then, perhaps, they would see.

But no such luck. When she came out of her home there were no jewels in evidence.

The crowd turned and rushed madly for the opera house. They knew Mr. and Mrs. Gilt would attend the opera on Christmas night, and they would be able to see everything—in the way of jewels.

The opera house was crowded. Opera glasses were pointed everywhere. The Gilt box was unoccupied during the first act.

But during the second act an usher stepped into the Gilt box and arranged the chairs. There was a flash and a stir, and Mrs. Gilt swept regally into the box and seated herself. Upon her alabaster (this may not be the right name of the powder she used) bosom there hung a mammoth pendant.

It was the billionaire's present!

Suspended with a small chain of five-karat diamonds, this pendant gleamed where all could see.

A marvelous pearl!

"Why, it is a miracle, a pearl like that!" exclaimed the multitude.

"It is actually as big as a hen's egg!" gasped the hundreds.

Then excitement reigned supreme. Someone with a powerful pair of binoculars made the discovery and screamed the words at the top of his voice:

(Continued at Bottom of Column 1, Page Four.

Cherry Valley Notes

By Old Joe Bigger

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HANK SMITH is still sufferin' with his burnt leg what he got when he wus stoppin' in a city hotel. A chamber maid accidentally cum intew his room when he wus undressin' and he put the electric light globe down in his peejames, so's she couldn't see him.

Our new barber threw his right leg out uv jint when he went up tew our sody water fountain, and, leanin' on it, asked fer a sassparilla.

It's a plaigged funny thing, but ever since Mary Bloom put her hand on a bullfrog one nite she has load in.

Ev'ry time our barber goes home an' tells his wife thet married man So-and-So wus in an' asked fer a close shave, another scandal is started.

Joe Haas hes the reputashun ov bein' the greatest hugger in town. The girls say he is a reglar evenin' wrap.

When I see a feller shinin' his nails with a shammy cloth I think mebbe a good wife for sum man hes bin spiled.

Old Hobbs Smith is so gash dern stingy that he hez bought his wife a pair uv glasses what makes ev'ry ten-cent peece he gives her look like a quarter, and he swears it is.

Mrs. Casper, who felt sorry for Bill Dunn after his wife died, sent her pet parrot over to him after tyin' a string 'round its tung so's it would lisp jest like Bill's wife use tew.

No use talkin', a feller will never know what's in a mince pie. Dr. Hutchinson says of it: "Mince pie is an easy assimilable polysachrid carbohydrate of highly carbolic efficiency." Take this with the other stuff in it, it means a awful mixture, don't it?

The Goat Getters — They Sometimes Get Even

The Judicial Ruminant

By T. E. POWERS, the Famous Cartoonist.

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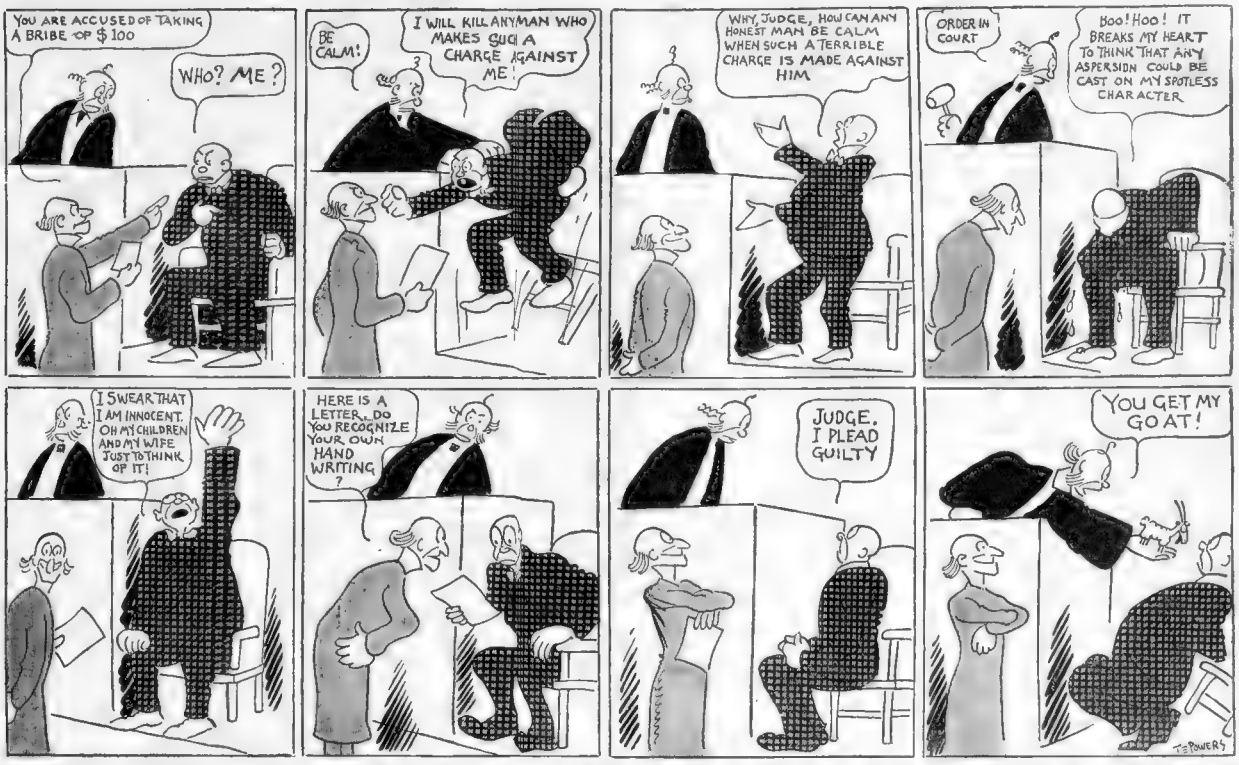

Sammy's Schooldays

By J. J. Leibson

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MONDAY—Teacher explained how the earth turned on its axes. She done it with a apple which she borowed from Robbie Crosby.

After a wile she revued the lesson and borowed it agen but she couldn't do it this time.

Allmost a hole hemisfear was bit off.

Then Robbie got punisht for eating in school and she through it in the basket.

Tuff luk for me. It was my bite next.

Got fooled to-day by teacher. She seen I wasnt paying attention good so she askt me a kwestion quick.

I said yes mam and the answer was fourty-seven.

TUESDAY—Teacher says their aint no royal road to nolledje and evryboddy who wantsa lern has gota work hard.

I don't wanta lern and she makes me work hard wich is agenst the law.

Pa red in the papers that child labor is ill eagle.

Lerned about the seasons of the year and why it snows in winter.

Teacher says nacher is wise and allways knows what to do best.

I don't think it's so wise. It would be wiser if it snowed in summer when we needed it to cool us off

Teacher is got a bok called Grammer Made Easy in Fifty Lessons.

That's what's the matter. It's awfull easy to make but hard as annything to studdy.

WEDNESDAY—We're lerning that now is the shortest days in the year. But it takes them long to moove. Seems like Crisamus ain't never coming and I'm getting tired of being so good.

If I don't have sum fun soon I'm gonna bust.

Can't take a chanst being bad to ma and pa and risk a cuple good presents, but I goss I can aford to be sassy to Susie. I don't think her present is gona be much.

Last Crisamus she gave me a book and it only had poams in it.

Crisamus is a grate idear but its in a bad time allmost at the end of the hole year. Looket how long you gota wait for it.

Jim Hicks is studdying jography awfull hard. He's trying to find the country where Santy Clawa lives.

I bet it ain't in the jographies.

If the awther new it he wouldn't tell no one and go their hisself.

THURSDAY—Asked teacher what kinda sandwiches we get from Sandwich Islands and she got mad.

Then she punisht me for faro. She called me Samuel. Gee, it must a made her sore like annything.

She don't call me by my whole name only when I'm awful bad.

We had sum makarony alfabet soup to-day and it was good. I think that's the best place for the alfabet annyway.

People is getting smart and begining to lern what to do with leters.

FRIDAY—Lerned about the Barbery States in Africa and it ain't the place where the barbers come from.

In jography you gota be carefull. The names are all rong so boys can get fooled.

They coulda made it easy for us if they wanted to give evry place a right name. Then ice would come from Iceland and bells from Bellgium and poles from Poland, etcetra.

Pa asked Susie how to say sumthing in French and she done it awfull slow and hada look in a book.

Then pa got sore and Susie said she only lerned it in high school too years.

I bet all the French people is smart. They can talk the lankwidge even when they're littel children and don't have to look in a book.

HANDY HINTS on How to Make Novel XMAS PRESENTS

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SMOKING SET FOR FATHER—Remove one of the posts from the new brass bed in the front room. With some ordinary solder fasten a tin plate to the top of this. Solder mother's gold jewel casket to the plate for an ash receiver, throw away the silver top to the cut glass salt shaker and glue the shaker to the plate for a match holder. Father will be delighted. Mother will also be as pleased as father over this thoughtful gift.

SLED FOR SISTER—Secure a large soap box. Paint it red by mixing the contents of the little round box on mother's dresser with the olive oil from the table, using one of the plumes from mother's hat for a brush. Now saw off the top of father's easy chair, the mahogany rocker being preferable. Throw the top away. To the bottom, having left a few inches of the legs sticking up from the rockers, nail your red soap box. Line the box with sofa cushions, take the longest cords from the rope portieres for a sled rope and you will have a dandy sled for little sister.

ROLLER SKATES—Remove eight casters from the furniture. Take father's best pair of patent leather shoes. Bore four holes in each shoe, and insert the casters. Put a layer of cement an inch deep in the shoes to hold the casters in place, and you have a charming pair of roller skates.

CHAFING DISH FOR MOTHER—Take a small single burner oil stove. On top of this secure mother's silver fern dish by means of a nail and some baled hay wire, making holes in the dish with the nail and fastening it to the stove with the wire. Now take mother's silver bon-bon dish, set it in the fern dish. For a cover use the silver card receiver, and there you are.

A DOLL HOUSE—Throw away the music from the mahogany

music cabinet, also the shelves. Saw off the legs. Take two panels out of the front of the piano and nail them on the top of the cabinet for a roof. Cut holes for windows. Tear off strips of paper from the front hall to paper the inside of the house with. Now go to mamma's dresser and cut off some of the widest lace you can find there and tack it over the holes in the doll's house. This makes handsome lace curtains.

TOBOGGAN SLIDE—No home is complete at Christmas without a nice toboggan slide. Take up the linoleum from the kitchen floor. Now pad the angles in the front stairs with pillows from all the beds, then run the strips of linoleum down the stairs. Go to the ice chest and take out two pounds of butter, spread this carefully over the linoleum on the stairs. Now get mamma's dishpan, climb into it and away you go, sliding down the nice toboggan slide.

CARPET SWEEPER—Mother may want a nice carpet sweeper. It is so simple to make them. Just gather all the brooms in the house and saw them off, leaving only about a foot of the handle. Now get out the old baby carriage, remove the top, and wire these short brooms to the axle so that when the axle revolves the brooms will also revolve. That's all there is to it. Just push the baby carriage around from room to room, upstairs and downstairs.

A FOOTBALL—Good footballs cost nearly $5. Why pay that for them when any bright youngster can make one out of real leather? First get the hot water bag and blow it up until it is a nice, plump oval. This can be done by holding the mouth in an oval form and blowing into the bag. After it is blown up, tie it with stout string. Now with a sharp knife remove the leather covering on the seat of the large dining room chair, wrap this around the hot water bottle and sew it together firmly. You now have a genuine leather football.

How to Take Care of Your Baby (i. e. infant)—By F. P. Pitzer

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FEEDING a baby and a furnace are two vastly different things, and yet inexperienced young parents of first babies are of the opinion that both should consume about the same quantity. The consequence is that both require severe shaking, the one to keep it going and the other to make it stop, for a baby overcrowded with food and stuffed as compactly as a Thanksgiving turkey will naturally cry until some one releases a few reels of bandage.

There are two classes of babies—bottled and unbottled. Care must be exercised to see that both classes are properly fed. Before a bottle is filled with milk it should be ascertained whether the glass-blower who blew up the bottle had any hereditary diseases flittering about among his ancestors, and after the milk has been sufficiently boiled it should not be poured into the bottle until a certificate of health is furnished properly signed by the cow from which the milk was extracted.

While some parents are very strict in some respects they are very negligible in others. They will boil a rubber doll before serving it to the baby as free lunch, and yet they will allow that same baby to grab a few layers of family cat with molasses-covered fingers and withdraw two little chubby handsful of germinhabited fur, particularly if the moulting season is open. The baby will then commence to chew on imaginary fur mittens and you can well imagine the result. We would advise such parents to allow baby to only play with cats that have been thoroughly boiled.

There is nothing more torturous than to allow the baby to work its suction valves lame in trying to extract something more than hope from a rubber comforter. It is about the same as a man endeavoring to absorb nourishment from a Raines Law sandwich.

We will admit that it is a cheap lunch, but we will also admit that if a baby feeds on one of these things long enough its little body will resemble an X-ray photograph of an egg-beater in a very short time.

Babies should be fed on milk morning noon and night, and in between times—fresh cow's milk, not the milk of human kindness. For that reason every well regulated family should have its private cow. If there is no room in the back yard for one, a very simple stall can be made by taking everything out of your bedstead, mattress, springs and slats, and allow the cow to roam about, securely held within bounds by the head, foot and sides of the bed.

By having a cow in the immediate vicinity your baby is assured fresh unadulterated milk, and when baby commences to creep it can worm its way over to bossy and help itself, provided the cow does not object.

To milk a cow, all you need is a three-legged stool, a tin pail and lots of nerve. Approach the cow on its off side (which is the side opposite to where you are standing), speak endearing words to it, squat, grab hold. Be sure that you do not sit with your head to a window, for it is a bit messy should up it makes it very inconvenient for the coroner.

Under no circumstances should you feed an infant on lobster salad, Welsh rarebit or buttercakes at night. These are not so distressing in the daytime, but if taken by baby after dark its father will not sleep a wink all night.

Age should regulate the kind of food to be given babies. One-year-old infants should be given milk with an occasional wedge of cocoanut pie.

A two-year-old baby's menu can be extended somewhat. It can be allowed to chew its toes at all hours of the day. Its little pink tootsies can even be sprinkled with powdered sugar to make them more palatable. For supper baby can nibble on its thumb occasionally.

At the age of five you can commence to feed baby on meat with a bottle of beer every other day.

SHOP EARLY—

THE MORNING SMILE

Wex Jones, Editor

AND LATE.

Vol. II | Boston, Sunday, December 22, 1912. | No. 2.

A Funny Little Travelogue

By R. G. KNOWLES,

The Well-Known Wit, Who Is Giving Humorous Lectures.

SCOTLAND is a wonderful country. The Scots are the strongest people in the world for keeping the smooth side anything else they can find [illegible]

Scotsmen is noted for [illegible] Take it all in all, they're a rather humorous lot of fellows.

Donald is a tall man, built on rather graceful architectural lines. He has funny legs. You see, he wears short trousers, and when they dried him over a [illegible] his legs emerged. He has a few strings of hair [illegible] out of his face, and he is adorned with a [illegible] and a tam-o-shanter with a plum on the [illegible] is plump and, generally speaking, looks [illegible] agreeable, as everything Donald says.

They take a trip to Glasgow and visit the Museum of Antiquities. Before the statue of Apollo Belvidere, Donald [illegible]

"What do you think of that one?" asks Donald.

The wife replies, "Oh, no so bad, no so bad."

"No so bad," says Donald. "Well, just take another look at him and then have a peep at me." She looks at Donald and then at Apollo, and says, "Weel, Donald, if that's the way a man should look, they've made an awful mess o' me."

London is the largest city in the world. That is [illegible] many people live there. It is the home of the [illegible] forty thieves. Thirty-nine are still there and [illegible] all keep hotels.

[illegible] school in London a small boy was asked how [illegible] would spell saloon." The reply was startling.

"Why," said he, "with a Hess, a Hay, a Hell, two Horse and a Hew."

Paris is one-quarter artistic, one-quarter architectural and the other half just plain robber. Nine months of the year they lie awake thinking how to [illegible] Americans—the other three they haven't time to [illegible]

A poet once said, "See Naples and die." I say, see Constantinople and you've got to die, whether you like it or not."

Rome, of course, is a wonderful city. The Romans are a kindly people, but they make so many gestures trying to show their friendliness that the stranger thinks they want to fight, and he can't afford to take the chances.

We visited St. Peter's, at Rome, the largest church in the world, where the guide showed us a candle that had been burning for a thousand years.

An old Yankee who happened to be there asked, How long?"

The guide answered, "One thousand years."

Has it never been out?" asked the Yankee.

The guide answered "No."

The Yankee pursed his lips, gave a quick blow, and said, "Well, it's out now."

India is a remarkable country with remarkable mosquitoes. I asked a friend there what he did to avoid them.

"Well," he said, "in India we work so hard doing nothing from ten to four, that we feel we must refresh ourselves which we do religiously until about 1 a. m. then I go to bed so intoxicated that for the first half of the night I pay no attention to the mosquitoes. And the last half they are so drunk they pay no attention to me."

Ireland has always been prominent, for the Irish are continually doing something great, good or funny. They are witty and never let an opportunity escape to show it. I was riding down Sackville street in Dublin with an Irish friend of mine, and passed the postoffice, on the top of which there are three statues.

What are the three statues on top of the postoffice?" I asked.

"The Twelve Apostles," he replied.

But where are the other nine?" I asked, in surprise.

Inside sorting the letters," was his answer.

Another illustration: An Irishman had signed the pledge and had kept it for six months. He was on his way to the house of the clergyman, to renew it, when who should he meet but His Reverence.

"Good morning, Pat. Where are you going?"

"I'm on my way to your house to renew my pledge."

And have you kept it for the past six months?"

I have."

Well, as a reward for your good conduct I am going to give you a present, said the priest. And he pulled a flask out of his pocket, unscrewed the top, drew the cup off the bottom, poured in a drink and handed it to Pat. Pat took the drink and downed it before he might be asked for it back. The priest then said,

A moral lesson goes with that as well as the present. Every time you take a drink it's another nail in your coffin." A little twinkle crept into Pat's eye as he pushed out the cup and said:

Sure, Your Reverence, drive in another nail while ye have the hammer in your hand."

In all countries woman is advancing to such an extent that she is usurping the positions formerly occupied by man, and man has been actually driven to matrimony as a means of support. And lots of men are willing to be supported that way. Married folks have always quarreled over their clothes. The first quarrel was the one Adam had with Eve over his Sunday suit. He came home one day and found it in the salad.

The salad was dressed and Adam wasn't.

The Billionaire's Present

Continued from Previous Page

"IT IS AN EGG! A GENUINE HEN'S EGG, SET IN 22-KARAT ANTHRACITE!"

Dont's for Shoppers

Police Commissioner Waldo of New York Gives Some Good Advice

COMMISSIONER WALDO of New York advises ladies who go shopping in the holiday rush to keep a tight grip on their pocketbooks, and also not to leave open the front doors of their houses.

This is excellent advice, and we have put these and some similar tips in brief form for the convenience of our readers. Cut these out and paste them on your hobble skirt.

DON'T—

Leave your purse on the counter when you go out of the store.

Give a $20 bill to a stranger and ask him to run across the street to get it changed for you.

Leave all the doors of your house open when you are away shopping. A strange cat, burglar or cow might enter.

Go to sleep in the subway train with your bankroll lying in your lap.

Leave your diamond ring on the wash basin, nor yet on the glove counter.

Christmas Hints

Brandy sauce is very little spoiled by the addition of a small piece of plum pudding.

Nobody objects to having holes made in his stockings by Christmas presents.

A fossil dinosaur is another pleasing gift to a person who lives in a three-room flat. He can stick it out of the window and use it as a combination fire escape and clothes line.

DON'T—

Did You Know That---

Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, but the feet freeze much earlier?

A canal is not so pretty as a river, but it is better for skating?

Snow cannot long resist the temptation to become slush?

Monkeys live in trees so that they won't slip on a banana peel and get a bad fall?

An auto crosses the road because its steering gear is busted?

Among the principal current topics is electricity?

A Bostonian will get mad if you roast baked beans, and that it's foolish to grill them anyway?

The armistice should give the Turks a flying start from the front?

If a grape knew that it was going to be made into champagne, it would probably explode with a loud pop?

A bull moose is a quiet animal that stays at home, minds its own business and lives on vegetables?

A canoe will float upside down, but you will find the other way more comfortable?

IN THE SMILE'S LETTER BOX

PUZZLED.

TO THE EDITOR—How can I get out of giving any Christmas presents this year?

J. SCROOGE.

(Die.—Ed.)

SANTA CLAUS.

TO THE EDITOR—Do you believe in Santa Claus?

R. T. SMITH.

(Sure; also in Old Doc Cook, Big Dick and Little Joe, Mayor Gaynor, President Taft, Cole Blease and Dill Pickle.—Ed.)

A QUESTION OF TEMPERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR—Why is it colder in Winter than in Summer?

G. B.

(It isn't. We only think so, because we feel colder.—Ed.)

A BETTER TIME COMING.

TO THE EDITOR—I was hanging to a strap in a subway car yesterday all the way from the Bridge to Fourteenth street. Not a single lady got up to offer me a seat.

JAMES JEFFERSON.

(A sad state of affairs, but one that will not last long when the ladies realize their privileges.—Ed.)

OUR WEEKLY HEALTH HINT.

Don't fall on a slippery sidewalk, or on any other kind.

THE READY LETTER-WRITER

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Patent Refused December 32, 1912.

NOTICE—Fill in with a cross (X) over the YES or NO, as the case requires. Use a soft pencil to mark with, as it requires less effort.

FOR THE MAN

Did you receive my last letter?	YES.	NO
Were you glad to receive it?	YES.	NO
Have you played poker lately?	YES.	
How much money have you saved?	CENTS.	
Have you stopped beating your wife?	YES.	NO
Do you know anything new?	YES.	NO
Do you hope to hear from me soon again?	YES.	NO
How is the state of your health?	GOOD.	ROCKY.
Will you accept my kindest regards?	YES.	NO
Am I to believe you to be "Yours Sincerely?"	YES.	NO

SIGN HERE [illegible]

P. S.—Have you anything else to say?

YES. NO

FOR THE WOMAN

Did you receive this letter?	YES.	NO.
Did you answer it?	YES.	NO.
Have you a new "feller" on a string?	YES.	
Are you going to send me a Xmas present?	YES.	NO.
Have you stopped gossipping?		NO
Are you wearing the same hat?	YES.	NO.
What do you think I am?	ANGEL.	CAT.
How are you mine?	LOVINGLY.	TRULY.
Do you want to write a P. S.?		YES.

IF HERE'S THE SPACE FOR IT:

P. S.—

P. P. S.—

P. P. P. S.—

Frozen Fads for Finicky Folks

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ARTIFICIAL velvet flowers will be worn at the belt. Highballs will be worn under the belt, masculinely speaking.

Pantless sashes will become very popular.

It is interesting to see the new seal coats. After he has a long swim, it is interesting to see how the old seal pants.

Checked fabric coats will be favorite with checks about the size of dice so that they can be better shaken when dusty.

Black and blue marks will be worn on the anatomy as a result of icy sidewalks.

Frost-bitten ears will become fashionable again.

Milliners who claim that headgear for women this year is not to be elaborately trimmed are talxy this year.

Flat collars will also be popular in apartment houses.

Hairpins worn in the mouth is the correct thing while upholstering the head.

Plumes and feathers from the ostrich will be extravagantly used for decorating the head, so that a woman's head will look like one big ostrich feather. The heads of certain men will continue to look like one big ostrich egg.

Bands are no longer worn around the head. German bands are still worn around the ears, however.

The kings and queens of Europe will continue to wear reign coats.

The Prohibitionists are advocating swallow-tales.

Fur trimmings are rather poking through their hats.

Good Laughs from Here and There

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An Exploded Myth.

UNCLE JACK—I understand the angels brought you a little brother last night.

Small Bobby (pityingly)—You'd better come over to our school tomorrow and join our class in sex hygiene.

• • •

Experienced.

THE ladies were discussing a wedding which took place in their church the previous evening.

"And do you know," continued the first and best-informed lady of the party, "just as Frank and the widow started up the aisle to the altar every light in the church went out."

This startling bit of information was greeted by a number of "Ohs!"

"What did the couple do then?" finally inquired one who bent the others out in regaining her breath.

"Kept on going. The widow knew the way."

• • •

None Too Soon.

PERTURBED DINER—What on earth is the matter with you this evening, waiter? First you give me the fish, and now you give me the soup.

Waiter (confidentially)—Well, to tell the truth, sir, I was 'igh time you 'ad that fish.

• • •

Didn't Want to Spatter It.

THE neatness of the New England housekeeper is a matter of common remark, and husbands in that part of the country are supposed to appreciate their advantages.

A bit of dialogue reported as follows shows that there may be another side to the matter:

"Martha, have you wiped the sink dry yet?" asked the farmer, as he made final preparations for the night.

"Yes, Josiah," she replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Well, I did want a drink, but I guess I can get along until morning."

• • •

Didn't Sound Right.

"MA, what does d d stand for?"

"Doctor of divinity, my dear. Don't they teach you the common abbreviations in school?"

"Oh, yes; but that don't seem to sound right here."

"Read it out loud, my dear."

MY DEAR (reading)—"Witness I heard the defendant say, 'I'll make you suffer for this. I'll be doctor of divinity if I don't.'"

• • •

Rebuked.

BARBER—How would you like your hair cut, sir?

Customer—Fine! Do you think I came in here to discuss the tariff bill?

Embarrassing.

A TRAMP knocked at the door of a lonely spinster's home.

"Kind lady, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a old pair o' trousers to give away."

The spinster, not wishing to expose her solitude, replied:

"Sorry, my good man, he—er—er—never wears such things."

• • •

Didn't Matter.

THE night watchman of a large hotel saw an apparition in white moving along the hall at 3 a. m. He hastened his steps, and tapped on the shoulder what proved to be a man.

"Here, what are you doing out here?" asked the watchman.

The man opened his eyes and seemed to come out of a trance.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I am a somnambulist."

"Well," said the watchman, "you can't walk around these halls in the middle of the night in your nightshirt, no matter what your religion is."

• • •

But——

A LITTLE girl had just returned from her first visit to the farm.

Well, did you have a good time?" asked mother.

"Not very good," said Alice. "I got buttered by a——"

• • •

When Greek Meets Greek.

ONE of Philadelphia's eminent lawyers is very brusque and overbearing in manner. A client came into his office one day and took up about five minutes of his time. As he was about to depart he produced a ten-dollar bill from his pocket, and asked how much the fee was.

"Fifty dollars," said the impatient lawyer.

The client demurred a little, and the lawyer rudely said: "How much did you expect to pay? Give me what you have."

On receiving the ten-dollar bill, he turned to his negro office boy and handed it to him, saying: "This is for you, Jim."

"Oh, I didn't know you had a partner," said the client as he walked out.

LONDON Chester Overton John L. Eddy PARIS Marquis de Castellane Paul Pierre Rigaux BERLIN Ernst Wallenberg Count V. Elphberg ROME J. M. d'Aquin George M. Brucd

SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS FROM THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN WAR IS CERTAIN, SAYS FERRERO

Famous Historian Declares Russian Nationalists Are Trying to Force Conflict.

WANT ARMY REHABILITATED.

By CAMILO CIANFARRA.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

ROME, Dec. 21.—Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, the historian, discussing the present political relations between Russia and Austria, expressed the opinion that war between the two nations was almost inevitable, as the Russian Nationalist party is eagerly longing for a chance that will restore to the Russian army the laurels which the Japanese tore away from it on the battlefields of Manchuria.

"The Nationalist party and the Military party in Russia," Professor Ferrero said, "are the most dangerous elements in the present political situation, so far as Russia and Austria are concerned. And in connection with the peace of Europe. While a clash between the two nations may be delayed, my belief is that it cannot. It is bound to come.

"Russia was neither crushed nor crippled by the Japanese victory in the Far East. The resources of men and money of the vast Empire are anything but exhausted. Instead of crushing Russia that war saved her.

War Did Russia Good.

"It hastened the advent of a parliamentary system enormously increased the weight of public opinion, weeded the military administration of its corrupt elements, brought about so far excellent military reforms which have increased the efficiency of the army and raised the standard of devotion of duty to its officers.

"Today the awakening of the Southwestern Slav nations—Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro and Austria's attempt to humiliate Servia in order to discourage the Slav movement within her own borders, have stirred the Russian nationalist party to unusual activity, and this party has found a powerful ally in the military party, longing for a war that will reinstate the Russian army. Austria's move in espousing the cause of Albanian independence, although very able, is not sincere. Austria's true purpose is to humiliate Servia and crush forever the aspirations to independence of six millions of Slavs dwelling within her borders.

"Austria knows that with the aggrandisement of Servia a new power would be born in the Balkans, toward which her Slav subjects cannot fail from gravitating. Servia, in fact, would act as a magnet. Hence Austria's determination to prevent Servia from ever acquiring an outlet to the sea that would facilitate the development of her commerce, the building of a national army and eventually a military marine that would enable her to hold the balance of power in the Adriatic. Austria's insolence is nothing but a refusal to allow Servia of the fruits of her annexation of war with Turkey.

"Russia knows this and I would not be surprised if Russian diplomacy again would, in the end, triumph over the government of Austria. Then, indeed, bloody and costly war for a cause so apparently futile. But we must always remember that Russia is a Slav nation par excellence and ties of blood count for something in international relations. Of course at present everything is postponed till after the peace conference and ambassadors have returned to their posts. I am also inclined to think that Austria will succeed in doing in Albania what she has done in Bosnia and Herzegovina and keep a mixed people and a race torn by their interests. And all this not simply that all causes for war between the two armies of the neighboring Empires between Austria and Russia have been eliminated."

WANTS AIR SUPREMACY.

Germany Nearly Ready to Leave Sea to England.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The last and latest blow to German ambitions fell when it was announced in the English press that the Princess of India had resolved to present England with a whole squadron of modern warships, for it at once put an end to Germany's ambitions to become at least the equal of Great Britain on the sea.

At first everybody was dumbfounded, but German resourcefulness soon asserted itself, and while nothing has so far been granted that should England decide to accept the gift, Germany will concentrate all her energies towards becoming the absolute ruler of the air, by the construction of an enormous aerial navy.

RIVIERA CALLING SOCIETY.

Lady Cheylesmore and Mrs. Vanderbilt Going to Cannes.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Lady Cheylesmore cannot yet entertain at Cooper's Hill, the huge place being, with the hands of workmen. She leaves for Cannes after Christmas, where she will be joined by her sister, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who later on goes to Egypt.

BANK CAN SELL BEER.

No License Needed by "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Bank of England, amongst its numerous privileges granted by royal charter has the right of selling beer without a license. It is believed, if it wanted to, it could, if it wanted to, open a Threadneedle street, and, like the Scottish hostelry, turn its "parlours" into a saloon bar.

A Skull of Missing Link Is Discovered

Its Age Is so Great That Scientists Refuse to Try to Estimate It in Years.

By CHESTER OVERTON.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Darwin is vindicated. The missing link has been found at last. This is the opinion of scientists who have examined the human skull recently found in a dried up pond in Sussex.

The skull, which was said before the Geological Society this week by Charles Dawson and Dr. A. Smith Howard is pronounced without doubt a remnant of the oldest type of man ever discovered. Its age is so great that scientists refuse to attempt to calculate it in terms of years. It is far older than the skulls of cavemen who, it is late years only been discovered in France, Germany and Belgium and belongs to the "lower paleocene."

The features of this skull, which has become known as the "Piltdown skull," are:

First, it is twice the thickness of the ordinary skull.

Second, the forehead is as steep as the ordinary skull with scarcely any of the ridge at the brow which characterizes the caveman's skull.

Third, the back of the head is very low and broad, indicating that the neck resembled an ape's more than a man's.

Fourth, the brain capacity is two-thirds that of the average man and equal to the lowest savage now living.

Fifth, the most remarkable feature is that the jawbone, a most jagging human teeth, is shaped like that of a chimpanzee. Mr. Woodward says, concerning this:

"The inference is that the man

The Baroness Beaumont.

quired a human brain before he acquired a human face, and jaw and power of articulation. It shows indisputable connection of man with apes. In effect the discovery of this rounded skull seems to indicate that we are very near the original human being, more especially when one considers that this creature, though having a human brain, possessed a jaw of a chimpanzee."

Archduchess Gives $10,000 Prize to Poor

Immaculata of Austria Won It in National Lottery and Distributed It on Birthday.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—By her latest act of kindness, the Archduchess Immaculata of Austria has again borne out her reputation of being not only one of the most beautiful females in Europe, but one of the most charitable. A charming incident has just become known illustrating the Archduchess' desire to aid the poor and the needy.

Immaculata was recently successful in winning a prize of $10,000 in the Imperial Lotta Lottery. The Archduchess changed fortune with no hope of personal gain. Accordingly, when she was informed that she had won the Imperial prize, she ordered the money distributed among the poor of Vienna in celebration of her twentieth birthday.

"I am sure the poor of the capital need the money more than I do," said the Archduchess, "it is my wish as much good be done with the money as possible."

The Archduchess' gracious act has enhanced her already wide popularity among the people of Vienna. Although scarcely more than a girl she is well versed in social problems and doing her best to relieve the sufferings of those far removed from her in the economic scale.

In person Archduchess Immaculata is tall and graceful. She possesses wonderful eyes and strawberries and cream complexion, surmounted by "nature's crown" of shimmering hair.

Party for Young Peeresses

Baroness of 12 Hostess

COUNTESS CROMARTIE, WHO IS AUTHOR AND POET.

Baroness Clifton, Youngest Peeress and Her Mother.

Eight Girls and Young Women Guests Holds Position in Own Right

By CHESTER OVERTON.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Full of joy and thankfulness, Mary Petre, twelve years old, will give a Christmas party.

For, through the unceasing efforts of her mother, the Dowager Lady Petre, that small aristocrat has established her claim to the ancient barony of Furnivall; she is a peeress in her own right now.

Most appropriately little Baroness Furnivall will have as her guests eighteen girls and young women who are all peeresses in their own right; blue-blooded descendants of some of the oldest and highest families in Great Britain. However, it is safe to predict that the fair company around Baroness Furnivall's board will be far from dignified in gay and vivacious. Long lineage cannot dampen a girl's high spirits.

The Baroness Clifton will be one at the party. The Baroness, a few months younger than Baroness Furnivall, is the seventeenth of her line, but that fact does not seem to render her less merry. Her nurse cabled her to the coronation of the late King Edward, for it was her privilege to be there. She sat among the peeresses in the most idyllic manner, expecting deeply interested in the sparkling jewels and vivid uniforms.

Baroness Beaumont will consentulate her sister peeress, and, perhaps, drink her health in a small—a very small—glass of a peeress in her own right.

Baroness Beaumont has reached the mature age of sixteen years; she was two years old when she succeeded to the baronetcy, which had been in abeyance. Among her ancestors Baroness Beaumont numbers John de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, but that does not effect her cheerfulness or amability.

The Countess of Cromartie is rather more mature. She is the only Countess in her own right who is married, having bestowed her heart and her hand on Major Hunt, who take her name. Countess Cromartie is perfectly capable of writing an ode to be read at Baroness Furnivall's feast for she is an aut hor of good poetry and minor verses.

Lady Cromartie is the sister of Lady Grosvenor, Duchess of Westminster, who dances like a fairy, and is considered by gallantry in a couple of ball rooms.

BITTEN BUTLER WINS.

Princess Must Pay Him for Dog's Injury to Calf.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Princess Louise of Belgium has been ordered by the Paris courts to pay her former butler $60 damages for a dog bite.

The butler was bitten by the Princess' dog, Jerry, and the case was carried to the courts. The butler claimed $1,000 compensation on the ground that the dog was a bite dangerous to the public, and that his wounds were serious.

The Princess replied that the dog was a pet, and that his ravishing capacity has been diminished by the loss of the flesh the dog took.

DEGAS, PAINTER OF $87,000 PICTURE, ANGERED BY FAME

"Yes, My 'Dancing Girls' Brought a Big Price, Talk of Something Else."

ARTIST OLD AND ECCENTRIC

Special Cable to Sunday American.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—In his old age the painter Degas finds himself the talk of the town. And all because, of his love of a couple of dancing girls, bought a quarter of a century ago for $300, was sold recently for $87,000.

The old painter lives in a [illegible] near the Place de Clichy, that favorite haunt of venerable artists. It is surprising how many disgruntled Frenchmen live on the fifth floors. Scores rarely calls there now, fame only shouts before death. One of Degas' [illegible] that he would not paint "for all the money in the world," as the famous man is reported to have said long of letters.

"No money for me," he says. "Plain honor for me."

Many [illegible] Degas' [illegible] have none of it, and when people try to talk to him about the success of his pictures, he says:

"Stars and [illegible] of you. I [illegible] and hate praise. My friends, [illegible] thought that I was dead as soon as 'al Paris' [illegible] a well known [illegible]."

Degas belongs to a generation that is nearly all dead and he does not understand the ways of modern [illegible]. As for Degas' forte portraits, he thinks war the most interesting [illegible] of high [illegible] for pictures. Manet, Pissarro, Cezanne, Puvis de Chavannes, Renoir and Besnard [illegible] whose work [illegible] today, [illegible] almost [illegible] Certain publishers [illegible] each for his [illegible] "I see [illegible] many theories [illegible] but [illegible] private [illegible] for [illegible] not his fame [illegible]

"La Loge," the [illegible] of Degas's, was offered by the artist to Henri Rochefort for the sum of $60 and Rochefort refused it.

ACCEPTS INVITATION.

Britain Will Be Represented at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The British government has officially accepted the invitation of the United States to be represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Harcourt [illegible] Mr. Harcourt [illegible] provide for the [illegible] governing [illegible] protectorates [illegible] the question of [illegible] mark that the British Empire [illegible] during the progress.

The Colonial Secretary has [illegible] the donations that [illegible] must be sent [illegible] states that [illegible] will be in the hands of [illegible] committee.

SPINSTERS SHOOT SELVES.

Deranged Pair Taken Dying to Paris Hospital.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Two eldertes sisters aged fifty-six and fifty-seven [illegible] took her shoes off [illegible] on a bench out [illegible] in Auteuil [illegible] Passy.

The women were Mlle. Marie and Mlle. Leonie [illegible] Their [illegible] and [illegible] Mlle. Marie [illegible] shot herself [illegible] Mlle. Leonie [illegible] shot herself [illegible] and [illegible] Both [illegible] to end their lives [illegible] by the use of [illegible].

Their [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] a quest for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CARDINAL TO OFFER THE MIDNIGHT MASS

Solemn Service at Cathedral When Clock Strikes Twelve Tuesday Night.

GRAND CHRISTMAS MUSIC

Bishop Anderson to Pontificate at Ten O'Clock; Father Scanlan to Preach.

Christmas Day will be ushered in with midnight mass at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. Cardinal O'Donnell will celebrate solemn pontifical mass.

At this mass the Cardinal will give communion to all who are prepared to receive the sacrament. The cathedral clergy will assist at the solemn service.

At ten o'clock there will be another solemn pontifical mass, at which the Rt. Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of the diocese, will be the celebrant. The Cardinal will be present on his throne in the sanctuary. The assistants will be the rector and seminarians from St. John's Seminary at Brighton. The masters of ceremonies will be Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, D. D., and Rev. William S. Finigan. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Thomas R. McCoy. Vespers will be sung at 4 o'clock, Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, D. D., celebrant. The sermon will be preached by Rev. M. J. Scanlan, S. T. L.

The musical program is as follows:

[illegible] Latin. [illegible]
Processional [illegible] Gregorian
Introit [illegible] Gregorian
Kyrie [illegible] Gregorian
Gloria [illegible] Gregorian
Offertory [illegible] Holmes, Joseph Collins
Sanctus [illegible] Joseph F. Dick, Finale
Benedictus [illegible] P. Vallini
Agnus Dei [illegible] P. Vallini
Communion [illegible] Palestrina
Recessional [illegible] of the Lord"...Handel
Motet [illegible] Lent

[illegible] 4 P. M.
[illegible] Rose Mater.....Dubois
[illegible] Plain Chant
[illegible] Gregorian
[illegible] Gregorian
[illegible] Gregorian

Reunion for Parish Is Planned

The parishioners of the Gate of Heaven church are putting forth their best efforts to make this year's parish reunion the most successful ever given under the auspices of the church. The general committee of the parishioners have elected the following officers:

Charles H. Slattery, chairman of general committee; Michael J. Leary secretary; Rev. Robert J. Johnson, treasurer; William S. McNary, chairman of reception committee; Edward F. Myers, chairman souvenir committee; J. Frank O'Hare, chairman entertainment committee.

Many prominent women are working in conjunction with the different committees, among whom are the following: Mrs. M. Mahoney, Mrs. E. C. Reddington, Mrs. H. Murray, Mrs. James White, Mrs. B. Lynch, Mrs. J. Reilly, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. B. Hennessey, Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. M. O'Neil, Mrs. J. Merrill, Mrs. C. McVey, Mrs. J. Shuver, Mrs Kearney, Mrs. Mc-Guskey Mrs. Fogarty, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Nevan.

Boston College faculty announces the establishment of a Master of Arts course, which shall be open to those already bearing an A. B. degree. The course includes "Philosophy of Literature," by the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., president of the college, and "Professional Ethics" by the Rev Matthew L. Fortier, S. J., professor of the junior class, recently of St. Peter's College, Jersey City. Among the candidates for the course are graduates of Harvard, Princeton, Fordham, Holy Cross, Loyola College, Amherst and Boston College.

Miss Katherine Lane, who has been one of the most active parishioners of the Church of the Holy Rosary, South Boston, recently moved with her parents to their new home on Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester.

Victory Lodge, Daughters of Isabella, of Medford, held a supper, sale and social time in Monte Hall, Malden, on Monday. The committee of arrangements consisted of Mrs. George F. Gardner, Mrs. Abbie Kerrigan, Mrs. John Joy, Mrs. Arthur Hesketh, Mrs. John Morrison and Mrs. Mary L. Woods. The committee in charge of the sale consisted of Mrs John Joy, Miss Annie Connell, Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. Tainter. The refreshment table was in charge of Mrs. Hattie A. Gordon, Mrs. Elsie D Gardiner; the fancy table was managed by Mrs. John Joy and the apron table was under the direction of Miss Annie Connel.

Maplewood Council, Knights of Columbus, is arranging for a minstrel show to be given in Columbus Hall early in the new year. Arthur W. Metcalf is chairman of the committee.

The Ladies Auxiliary of St. Mary's Temperance Society of Malden will hold a social and whist tea [illegible] in St. Cecilia [illegible] Malden.

[illegible] for a musical to be [illegible] Malone auditorium under the auspices of St. [illegible] Parish, Roxbury. [illegible] Brennan, James H. Kenney, [illegible] Daniel F. Desmond, Joseph Meehan, Patrick Barker, Alderman James H. Mahoney, John W. Hamilton, Dr. Frank P. McDonough, John J. Lynch, Frank H. [illegible], Eugene L. Maguire, William J. Sawtelle, Daniel A. McVarish, William McVarish and Herbert A. McDonald.

The auxiliary committee is composed of

Mrs. P. W. [illegible]	Mrs. F. [illegible] Richardson
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible] Fields
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible] Wheeler
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible] Hill
Mrs. [illegible] Baker	Mrs. [illegible] Bowen
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible] Hall
Mrs. [illegible]	Miss Nellie Hall
Mrs. [illegible]	Miss Nellie Hall
Mrs. William McKenna	Miss Margaret McIntire
Mrs. [illegible]	Miss Katherine Hall
Mrs. [illegible]	Miss Gertrude McKenna
Mrs. James P. Sharkey	Miss Catherine Cooney
Mrs. John W. Farrell	Miss Sarah Hegarty
Mrs. Daniel Desmond	Miss Grace Regan
Mrs. Patrick Barker	Miss Katherine Cooney
Mrs. [illegible] Mahoney	Miss Helen Cooney
Mrs. John J. Lynch	Miss Grace Regan
Mrs. John Carolan	Miss Nora Welch
Mrs. John J. Sullivan	Miss Mary McKenna
Miss Mary Cooney	

The Social Four, a club of Catholic young men will conduct a dance in Odd Fellows' Hall, West Newton, on January 30.

In order the building fund of St Charles' Church of Waltham, a sacred concert is to be given in that city in the Orpheum Theatre on next Sunday evening.

A committee of which Mrs. William Madden is chairman is at work on the arrangements. Numbers on the program are to be world Irish music of different periods will be sung and played and a lecturer will explain the origin of the songs and give a brief outline of the lives of the composers. It was first intended to hold the concert in the hall of St. Charles' School, but as great has been the demand for tickets that a change had to be made to the Orpheum Theatre.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor Cc Callaghan has just installed six beautifully carved figures of angels in the upper part of St. Augustine's Church, South Boston. They are made of oak and are fine works of art. During the year an exquisitely carved pulpit with sounding board was also made a feature of the church's interior.

The conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in South Boston are preparing to provide a substantial Christmas dinner for every needy family in the parish. Over two hundred families are cared for each year and are given turkey, chicken, choice vegetables, pastry, candies, fruits, also toys for the children. The members invite the co-operation of all in this task of Christmas benevolence.

Extensive preparations are being made by M. C. U. Council for installation exercises to be held during January. A rule adopted by the high standing committee makes it necessary for all every living chief rangers wishing the assistance of degree [illegible] installation exercises to make arrangements for them through the headquarters, at 17 Worcester street, Boston.

The committee of the Bishop Cheverus Assembly, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, which has charge of the plans for the grand ball to be held in Columbus Hall on Monday evening, February 3, will meet at 8 o'clock this afternoon at the Columbus Club, Dorchester.

Past Lynn Glee Club has elected as its officers: President, Miss Grace Carey, vice-president, Miss Mary Casey; secretary, Miss Josephine H. Daley; treasurer, Miss Mollie Malone. The club is arranging plans for a dance to be given in January. The committee of arrangements consists of Miss Alice Keegan, Miss Nora Welch and Agnes O'Leary.

CHILDREN TO ENTERTAIN AT CHRISTMAS PARTIES

RUTH SHINNEY.
PHOTO BY MARCEAU, BOSTON.

CHRISTMAS parties, family [illegible] will be the general [illegible] mark the advent of Christmas in the homes of prominent Catholic families of Greater Boston.

Among the entertainers who will dispense the season's hospitalities at their home on Hutchins street Lansburg, will be given over to the children, Eleanor, Ruth, Mariam and their little guests. They will be assisted in entertaining by their brothers William, Jr., and Paul, the babe of the house. A huge Christmas tree will occupy a place of prominence before the burning Yule log, awaiting the coming of Santa Claus to shower it with goodies.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Shinners, Sidney street, Dorchester, their little daughter Ruth will entertain her friends. Ruth is an honor pupil at St. William's Sunday School and prominent in the social entertainments of the church.

Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Sullivan of Charlestown, will entertain a large party of friends and relatives about their festive board. They will be assisted in receiving by their two children, Ruth Marie and Charles S., Jr. Prominent among the guests will be the members of the Monday Italian Class and the Septimus Club of which Mrs. Sullivan is a prominent member.

Court Genoa, Daughters of Isabella, of Newton, has elected officers as follows: Mrs. Mary F. Garrity, grand regent; Miss Nellie J. Foley, vice-grand regent; Miss Lena Leahy, prophetess; Miss Julia M. Craine, historian; Miss Frances E. Healey, financial secretary; Miss Ella M. Turner, treasurer; Miss Nellie McGrath, monitor; Miss Katherine I. Hussey, sentinel; Mrs. Mary M. Doherty, organist. The trustees are Miss Ella M. Dugan, Mrs. Mary Cox, Mrs. Mary L. Hughes, Mrs. Catherine Feeney, Mrs. Helen M. Ryan, Mrs. Sarah Linehan. The first grand ball of Court Genoa will be held in Bray Hall, Newton Centre, on December 30. Each member of the local branch is working hard for the success of the affair. The committee is headed by the grand regent, Mrs. Garrity.

The Irish National Foresters Ronold Kelley has voted to hold the annual installation of officers jointly with the men on Tuesday evening, January 7. The following officers have been elected: Chief ranger, Mrs. Ellen O'Connell; vice chief ranger, Miss Alice M. O'Brien; financial secretary, Miss Agnes Colligan, recording secretary, Miss Mary Brogan; treasurer, Miss Mary Collins; beadle, Miss Mary Roache; outside beadle, Miss Madge Donahue; sentinels, Miss Helen Sweeney and Miss Mary Sheehan; physician, Dr. George M. Sheehan.

Preparations are in progress for the Parish reunion of St. Mary's Church, Lynn, to be held on the evening of January 12, in Casino Hall. A large committee of men and women will assist the pastor, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Tochig, in making the affair a success worthy of the parish. The program will include a concert from 8 to 9 in which the numbers will be contributed by local talent. Dancing will be enjoyed throughout the evening. The proceeds will be used for the interior decoration of St Mary's Hall.

The parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Lynn, are [illegible] awaiting the celebration of the first Confirmation in their recently completed upper church. The structure, one of the finest church properties in the city, represents many years of labor on the part of the pastor and parishioners. Its completion was most gratifying to all. High mass will be celebrated at 10:30 by the pastor, the Rev. Jeremiah F. Gilfether, assisted by the Rev. [illegible] McCarthy and the Rev. [illegible] Sullivan, under the direction of Miss Catherine A'Hearn.

A substantial sum was realized from the proceeds of the annual sale held by the Charity Club, in and off the Free Home for Consumptives, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth A. Powers and a corps of able assistants. The committee was composed of Miss Catherine MacDonald, Miss Sarah O'Dea, Mrs. A. White, Miss A. Nolan, Miss A Young, Miss Mary Noonan, Miss Jennie Casey, Mrs. J. Krim, Miss K. Mahoney, Mrs Jas. Irwin, Mrs. Mary Welch, Miss Catherine Crowley, Miss Annie Hussey and Mrs. M. J. Crotty.

Rehearsals are being held by the Holy Name Society of Star of the Sea Church, East Boston, for the presentation of the drama "My New Curate." The cast will include several prominent local entertainers. A committee of twenty-five members is working under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. Fr. McDonough, for the success of the performance. The proceeds will be used for the church building fund.

The Catholic women of Malden will be prominently represented at the annual Christmas tree festival to be held under the direction of Malden Lodge of Elks on Monday afternoon from 3 to 7 in Elks Hall. Two large, well laden trees will hold gifts for the children. A lunch will follow the distribution of the gifts by a real live Santa Claus. The committee is under the direction of Mrs. John Grady and Mrs Timothy Croom.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Croom of High land avenue, Malden, will entertain at a dinner party at their home on Christmas day. The guest of honor will be Mrs George Weiss of Erie Pa., a sister of Mrs Croom.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Daly Industrial House, under the direction of its president, Mrs. Richard A. Lynch, is planning a New Year's whist party to take place at William Hall, Train street, on the first Saturday of 1913. The prize will consist of specimens of the handwork of the orphan girls at the home.

Vice-president James McGlashaer has been promoted to the office of president [illegible] Mullen, secretary, and Mrs Thomas Crosby treasurer.

Catholic Club to Entertain Girls.

Two large well laden [illegible] will, tomorrow afternoon and evening gladden the hearts of the girls who frequent the hospitable home of the Catholic Club, 1472 Washington street. The little girls will assemble at 4 o'clock to partake of the merrymaking and receive the gifts prepared for them by the members of the club. At 7 o'clock the young larger girls and [illegible] party. Music, games and [illegible] will make the occasion a [illegible] event to all the juvenile guests.

A unique plan was adopted for [illegible] the gifts. On the invitation of the [illegible] each child wrote a letter [illegible] name containing a request for the [illegible] she wanted the good old [illegible] bring her. The letters were distributed among the members, each one assuming the responsibility of providing the articles asked for.

The following officers [illegible] members, will entertain the children: Miss Mary Barr president; Miss [illegible] connell, vice president; Mrs Maria [illegible]

ELEANOR, RUTH AND MIRIAM FITZGERALD
PHOTO BY MARCEAU, BOSTON.

Here are five children who dispense hospitality on the day Santa Claus comes

RUTH MARIE SULLIVAN
PHOTO BY MARCEAU BOSTON

ST. AIDEN'S CHRISTMAS WHIST EVENT OF WEEK

The [illegible] of [illegible] of St. Aiden's [illegible] Dorchester, will be held [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.

In 68 More Days

1,501 Prizes Will Be Awarded In the BOSTON AMERICAN'S

$40,000 Contest

NOW IS THE TIME

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE

FOURTH SPECIAL OFFER

HERE IT IS:

During the Two Weeks Beginning Tuesday, December 17th, and Ending on Tuesday, December 31st, at 10 P.M., a Special Vote Bonus Will Be Given on Each Subscription, as follows:

Length of Subscription	Guarantee Required	Regular Vote Value	Special Bonus	Total Vote Value
6 Months	25 Cents	1500	1000	2500
12 Months	50 Cents	3500	2500	6000
36 Months	100 Cents	7500	5000	12500

GREATER NEW ENGLAND NUMBER OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN

December 22nd 1912

Boston at Beginning of Great Industrial and Commercial Expansion

By JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
MAYOR OF BOSTON.

THE year of 1912 in Boston has been a very prosperous one on the whole. The trend toward industrial and commercial improvement has been stronger this year than I have ever known it to be. The atmosphere is buoyant with hope for Boston's future, and men who were pessimistic a few years ago now have an optimistic vein all through their conversation regarding the future of the city.

I think this feeling is justified and that we are at the beginning of a great industrial and commercial expansion in the city.

The appropriation of nine million dollars by the State for harbor improvements; the coming of the Hamburg-American Line; the wide discussion of the railroad situation, so that it is one of the most important issues before the people of New England and must result in a satisfactory solution; the presence here of hundreds of thousands of delegates from all over the world at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce; the opening of the Panama Canal next year; plans for new terminals at South Boston and at East Boston; more definite plans for a belt line railway on the outskirts

Marked Advance in Civic Matters Has Been Made by City During Past Year

of the city; the opening of the Meridian street and North Chelsea bridges, with draws 125 feet wide, for the improvement of navigation—all of these emphasize the commercial and industrial activity of the city.

A marked advance has also been made in civic matters. Arlington street has been cut through, opening up Park square, which has long been a desert.

The Pleasant street widening will be completed within a year and Avery street widening is now before the City Council.

The citizens voted a loan of two million and a half dollars for the widening and extension of streets in the outlying sections.

Plans have been made for the improvement of Copley square and have been approved by the Art Commision.

The Copley-Plaza Hotel, one of the finest in the country, has been opened.

The Zoo and Aquarium, which give pleasure to thousands, are now open to the public.

The two Brigham hospitals are practically ready for use.

The City Hall annex is being built.

The corner stone of the High School of Practical Arts has been laid.

New public buildings have been erected in South Boston, Charlestown and East Boston, and plans are being made for like buildings in Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury and the South End.

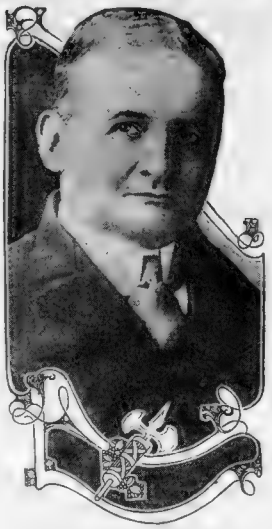
Convenience stations are being erected in half-a-dozen different sections of the city.

There has been a large increase in the number of sanitary inspectors, with a consequent decrease in the death rate.

There has been a large increase in the personnel of the building department, new libraries are being built in Jamaica Plain, North End, Charlestown and East Boston.

A new ferry boat has been added to the ferry service.

Small playgrounds have been bought for every section of the city and play leaders provided, so that



play may be intelligently directed.

A new building for children afflicted with tuberculosis has been provided at Mattapan.

The pay of the policemen and firemen has been increased after twenty-five years of agitation.

The city has been active along humanitarian lines, and the pay of the city employes has been raised to meet the increased cost of living, and the reduction of the tax rate, all show a healthy situation on the part of the city.

Boston has every reason to look to the future. Our city, of course, is not as big as New York or growing as rapidly in its business activities, but we are in for normal growth and healthy activity in all lines, with better opportunities for decent living than are held forth by any community in the world. The humblest citizen can secure the highest education for his girl or boy, without cost, whether it is elementary, high school, technical or classical education.

No country on earth provides better facilities than we do in these directions. We have splendid libraries everywhere, and in addition our parks and playgrounds, our hospital, our water and sewage works, while not perfect, are unrivalled in any American or foreign municipality. Our police and fire departments give excellent service.

Our health and building activities are increasing all the time.

What is wanted most is the cooperation of every class of citizens with the Mayor, City Council and the School Committee. Fifteen of us cannot do the work effectively.

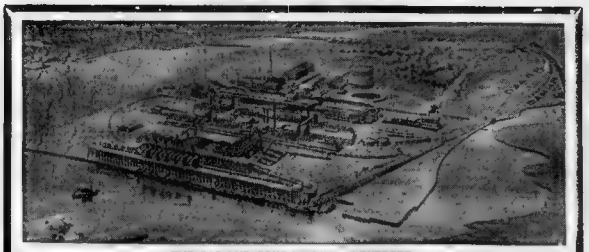
Every citizen should consider himself a unit and do some work every day of his life to keep in step with the progress of the human beings in the community in which he lives.

John F. Fitzgerald

SERVICE

GAS—
The best light.
Economical and reliable power.
The most convenient, accurate and powerful heat.

OTTO COKE—
The economical, clean, smokeless fuel.
Makes a quick, hot fire, and furnishes a steady, powerful heat.



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STEAM COAL—
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Shipped daily, weekly or monthly to meet your requirements.
We supply storage for you and deliver direct to your fire room.

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The modern Public Service Company reflects closely the condition of the Community served: As the one flourishes, so will the other prosper, and an alert and progressive Public Utility organization is absolutely essential to the healthy commercial growth of the Community.

Needed Service Provided

The formation of the Massachusetts Gas Companies was undertaken to provide such a broad, general service in the field of light, power and heat. Through the various Gas Companies concerned, the most perfect of fuels—GAS—is widely distributed. By the New England Gas and Coke Company the COKE which fills so important a place in the home and industrial life of New England is turned out in vast quantities at the big works at Everett. We are also the largest distributors of soft COAL in New England. This coal comes from our own and other mines in the South and we have our own cars for shipment to tide water, where our own large fleet of steamers and barges carries the coal to our modern storage and distributing station at Everett, Mass. The discharging equipment is capable of unloading a steamer cargo of approximately 7200 tons of coal in 5 2-3 hours. This is a world's record so far as we know. This directly-controlled transportation service, together with our storage capacity of over 200,000 tons, ensures an unfailing supply of coal at all times, with a resultant prompt and regular delivery.

Direct from Mines to Customer

From the coal in the mines to the light, power and heat furnished the individual customer, every economy has been instituted, every precaution taken, every needless delay and waste eliminated, thus ensuring reliable and accurate service at the lowest possible rates.

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East Boston Gas Company
East Boston Div., 26 Central Sq. Tel. E. Boston, 150
Chelsea Div., 8 Everett Ave., Tel. Chelsea 19

New England Gas and Coke Company
Minot Bldg., 111 Devonshire St. Tel. Oxford 1690

Newton & Watertown Gas Light Company
308 Washington St., Tel. Newton No. 980

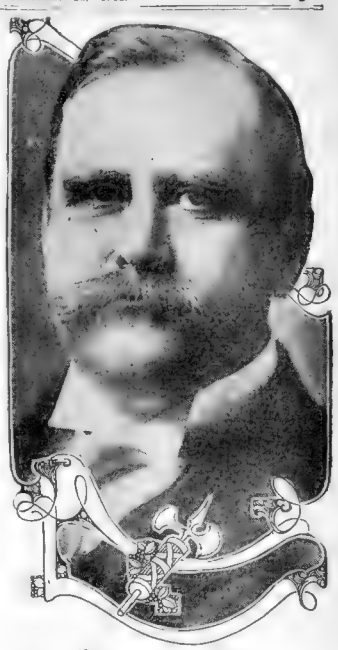
Citizens Gas Light Company
Quincy, Mass. Tel. Quincy 181

New England Coal and Coke Company
Minot Bldg., 111 Devonshire St.,
Telephones: Main 5336, Oxford 1690

Boston Tow Boat Company
Lewis Wharf, Boston. Telephone Richmond 388

Transportation Great Problem of New England Prosperity

By EUGENE N. FOSS,
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.



THE industrial situation in New England at this time presents a very peculiar aspect; one that is probably not duplicated in any other section of the country.

We have the native skill; the equipment of modern machinery and machine tools, the trained ability of the mechanical engineer; we have capital and business enterprise. All these fundamental requirements of industrial progress are ours, to a high degree. New England is, in fact, the home of the skilled artisan; the birthplace of many of the world's greatest industries; and she possesses capital enough to float all her own enterprises, with a surplus which has been generously poured out to other sections of the country.

For these reasons New England possesses a sort of natural supremacy in the field of the modern industries and manufactures for which this section has become famous.

Therefore, we fear no competition. The excellence of our products insures their ready sale at good prices in all quarters of the world. And for the same reasons our industrial future should be assured to a degree which is not true of other sections.

But, in our zeal to build up our own home industries, in our concentration on the problems of the shop and the counting room, we have, in a measure, overlooked the most vital of all industrial considerations, namely, transportation. We cannot market our goods unless we can get them cheaply and promptly to the customer. And, even more, we cannot manufacture them with economy and efficiency unless we have equally quick access to our raw materials.

We have not been watchful enough of the great movements in the developing and financing of the country's dominant transportation facilities; and recent events have tended to shut us off and place us at a disadvantage with respect to the great arteries of trade. This condition has been growing upon us insidiously, and we have but just awakened to its full significance.

The entire industrial future of New England depends upon the degree of success with which we shall solve our transportation problems. Now that these problems are squarely before us, I feel absolutely sure that the enlightened public sentiment of New England will be turned upon their solution; and that we shall obtain for ourselves the facilities of transportation by rail and water which the public welfare of this section demands.

The discussion of these problems, in detail, and the method of their solution, come logically before the Legislature of Massachusetts, here in Boston, where the currents of New England trade and commerce meet, as in a centre. I shall not, therefore, at this time, undertake a further analysis of the situation. Suffice it to say that I am fully convinced that the people of New England will prove amply competent to meet the present crisis in our transportation matters. For this reason I look with entire confidence also to the future industrial development of our section in the largest sense. But I would not conclude without a word of caution. The transportation problem is the pivotal point on which our industries now depend. Indifference to this question would be deadly; a complacent permission to vested interests to dominate the situation in continued disregard of the public welfare would speedily result in the industrial decadence of New England.

We must be alert. We must keep at the problem until it is solved. It is no longer a matter of sentiment or theory. It is a practical question; success will be the reward of its equitable solution; failure would be the penalty for indifference and forgetfulness.

Eugene N. Foss

Governor of Rhode Island on Proposed Legislation

By ARAM J. POTHIER,
GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

AT this time and for this New England number of your paper I know of no subject better to discuss than the legislation I have in mind for the coming two years.

I propose to work for the immediate enactment of a fifty-four-hour law for women and children employed in industrial establishments as soon as the new General Assembly is inducted into office in January.

This measure I have advocated during the campaign, and the Republican State platform declared for it; and I see no reason why such a law should not be one of the first to be considered when the Legislature convenes.

The establishment of a board of conciliation for the settlement of industrial disputes will also be one of the first things to be urged upon the General Assembly. I regard such a measure as of incalculable importance to the continued industrial peace of Rhode Island. I first suggested it in a speech at a dinner of the Providence Real Estate Exchange last Summer, and the idea met with so much favor that the Republican State convention adopted it as one of the policies advocated in its platform.

I have always believed that a properly constituted State police system should be adopted in Rhode Island, and, in order that the Governor and other State officials charged with the enforcement of State laws could have an effective medium for securing such enforcement and for investigating complaints of law violations. We have been very successful during the past year or two in suppressing gambling and other illegal resorts with the machinery available, through the co-operation largely of the local authorities; but if the State made provision for the full exercise of its power directly when required by creating a department of State police, the interests of social reform would be promoted much more satisfactorily.

I propose to continue the policy already inaugurated under my administration of establishing the work of all State departments on a more modern business basis. The results accomplished from the appointment of a board of control and supply to have charge of all contracts and purchases made for the penal and reformatory institutions, indicate that there is a field for public service here which will save the State thousands of dollars annually. It will be my endeavor to bring about such reforms in the administration of the various departments and institutions as will promote increased economy of management where possible without sacrificing efficiency.

There is also much to be done in the way of improving the condition of the State institutions at Cranston. For some years the necessity of enlarging the facilities for the care of inmates, especially at the State Hospital, has been recognized. The safety of those confined there, as well as the safety of the public at large, is a matter with which the State should seriously concern itself. Any citizen who visits these institutions must realize what it would mean if a fire should unexpectedly break out, and how inadequate the protection to the inmates would prove in such an emergency.

There is need for the expenditure of much time and money in bringing these institutions up to the standard; and not alone the penal and reformatory institutions, but the sanatoria and schools for defectives and orphans, and other institutions established and maintained by the State. These needs were foreseen by me four years ago, when I urged the revision of the taxation laws of the State and the establishment of a revenue system which would not only be equitable, but which would bring in the funds necessary to provide the improvements in the various institutions so urgently required. We need not only more buildings at these institutions; we need buildings that are safe, and we must meet that need before any untoward incident transpires to emphasize it.

If it is necessary to expend half a million dollars to make our State institutions what they should be, I will be in favor of submitting to the people a proposition for a bond issue for that purpose.

Our highways and bridges must be maintained and rendered passable, and all the agencies of a modern civil government facilitated, but the most pressing need just now is that our detention institutions should be placed above criticism or reproach.

Maine Is the Great Undeveloped State of the East

By FREDERICK W. PLAISTED,
GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

NEW ENGLAND faces a great future. Its industrial and commercial achievements of the present are to be eclipsed beyond imagination by what is yet to come.

Permit me at this time to digress from a general discussion of New England to consider the State of Maine, and permit me to reiterate the statement I have made so many times before—that the State of Maine is destined to rival the richest and most populous of our sister States in wealth and importance.

IT IS THE GREAT UNDEVELOPED STATE OF THE EAST. Its resources are boundless and are not only as yet largely undeveloped, but almost undiscovered.

With an area equal to that of the remaining New England States combined, Maine has a population of but three-quarters of a million. THE TIME WILL COME WHEN FIVE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WILL FIND HOMES AND MEANS TO GAIN A LIVELIHOOD WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

No place in the world offers today better opportunities to the investor or greater attractions to the citizen than Maine.

Our timberlands are a source of almost incalculable and permanent wealth. The policy of our present land owners is not to destroy the forests, but to preserve them. Private owners are co-operating with the State in perpetuating our timber supply.

Ten million acres of the 20,000,000 which make up the State's area are included in our so-called wild lands. Probably half of it is green land, capable under proper care of producing growth enough to enable the manufacture of lumber and pulp and paper to go on indefinitely.

Our shore fisheries are a mine of wealth. Their product runs into millions and goes to support a class of men whose occupation makes for vigorous manliness and hardy independence.

Our quarries of limestone, slate and granite are inexhaustible. Our remaining mineral wealth is of great value.

BUT THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF MAINE'S FUTURE LIE IN OUR WATER POWERS AND OUR FARMS. Maine is destined to become a great manufacturing State and a great agricultural State as well.

Our water powers, now largely unused, can be made to turn the wheels of factories enough to supply the needs of half the world.

The advance of science has made it possible to carry the power of the rivers flowing through our inland forests to the railroad lines or to the seaboard, where cheap transportation can join hands with cheap power in making manufacturing profitable.

We can light and heat all Maine by electricity generated from water power. There is absolutely no limit to the commercial possibilities lying in the undeveloped water powers of Maine.

Neither is there any limit to the

opportunity for agricultural development.

Maine raised and sold, last year, wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes of the value of $45,000,000.

Add to this the value of our dairy products, our orchards, our poultry farms and our live stock, and one gets a fair idea of the present worth of our agricultural interests. And yet only about 4,000,000 acres of our 20,000,000 are under cultivation.

From Boston to Washington, through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on a strip of land 600 miles long and forty miles wide, through the centre of which runs the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Pennsylvania Railroads, there are more people living and more wealth centered than on a like area anywhere else on the face of the globe.

It is a smaller area than the State of Maine. It contains the population of an empire and wealth beyond imagination. It is the greatest market in the world.

We are connected with that market by rail and by sea. We have nothing to sell that these people will not buy. We cannot produce enough to begin to satisfy them.

They want food and clothing and furniture. They can keep our farms and our factories and our workshops, our quarries and our fisheries busy in half-supplying them.

They can work us overtime, and pay us good wages for doing it. They have drained the West and the South to supply their needs. They have bid against each other for what they want until they are paying prices which seem extortionate even to their extravagance.

They are turning to New England now for aid and for supplies, and Maine is the part of New England which must do the most toward providing for their needs.

In the evolution of the business life of the Nation, MAINE'S DAY OF OPPORTUNITY HAS ARRIVED.

Fred. W. Plaisted

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Prosperity is Forecast in Finance and Industry

By WILLIAM HAVEN ROSS.
Financial Editor of the Boston American.

PROSPERITY without stint appears to be promised for the people of the United States; and the improvement in general trade which began early in the present year will doubtless continue in the new one near at hand and gather in force and ratio for a long subsequent period.

W. H. ROSS

Indeed there is every reason to believe that this country, and particularly New England, has already entered upon a period of progress and prosperity greater than has ever been known and that deterrent factors now long existing expansion in check will not long continue withholding blocks to the wheels of industry and commerce.

Plans For Improving The Currency System.

The business depression which had been like a pall over the country since the autumn of 1907 began to lift early in 1912, and trade in almost every line improved, in spite of a degree of untoward conditions. It has never been presidential year in many such political campaigning was not permitted to interfere much with commerce. Financial and business interests appeared imbued with confidence in the immediate future, and although the effect on business of the sweeping changes in federal administration next year and the first result felt by trade is uncertainty as to coming tariff legislation, great industrial, financial and commercial interests feel sanguine that nothing will be done at the National capital which will retard development of resources; and the conduct of manufacturing and commerce will be to the profit of both labor and capital.

The country is emerging from a period of financial strain which is attributed more to our fiscal currency system than to anything else. It is the opinion of financiers, merchants and manufacturers that this can be rectified, although at present no one plan has been proposed which has not with unqualified approval. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has informed Congress that as long as the present currency system as it relates to banking is permitted to remain in force the government will be responsible for such occurrences as panics. It is of the opinion that something should be done to institute a system of bank reserves with a will answer the needs to be manifest by the growth of the country. The Treasury Department must remain a bugbear until it be relieved function as a reserve center. If the situation is to be relieved as by Congress. What will place within a few weeks to New York Washington and all the great banking centers of the country gave emphasis to the demands for all sizes changes. Money which should have been in circulation piled up in an idle heap in the Treasury department so that much of the financial system was forced under present conditions to become to some extent a reserve center.

Nearly one hundred millions of dollars thus accumulated at a time when banks needed all resources to finance the removal of enormous crops and to meet the demands of business clients who required cash for expansion in almost every line of trade.

Secretary MacVeagh believes that a new system is needed, and that it must include provision for never-failing reserves and currency, perfected organization and organized co-operation of banks, a central agency to represent and act for them, utilization of national and State banks, utilization and fluidity of bank assets, scientific developments of exchanges, domestic and foreign and for taking the treasury department out of banking business.

Many public and business men and a number of financiers have believed that the treasury department should have deposited at least $50,000,000 in national banks for a month or this month to diminish the monetary strain which caused an enormous raising of money rates. In view of this opinion it is interesting to read this view by the secretary.

"In view, however, of the important condition of our bank reserves whenever reserves are seriously needed, it has seemed that the present moderate accumulations in the treasury might well be held intact for a greater need. The treasury reserve is the only trustworthy one we have, and until Congress furnishes the nation with another and better reserve it is well to make that of the treasury as useful and responsible as possible. I think it fortunate that the financial world understood it is of importance that such a reserve should be maintained until a more legitimate one has been provided for by legislation."

Year's Strikes Unite Labor and Capital.

THIS country is to be congratulated over passing through the year without having its industries paralyzed by any great strike, and it is safe to say that on the whole the relations of invested capital and organized labor were never more harmonious than at present.

There is a growing dissatisfaction on the part of both employers, whether corporative or individual, and employees, to adjust differences through arbitration, and to avoid, as serious both private and public policy, such industrial warfare as lockouts and strikes.

Within a year, however, the attention of the whole country was focussed upon Massachusetts because of conditions created at Lawrence, where a strike prevailed in one of the greatest textile plants in the world. Boston was also the field of a coal corporation and its men. Both troubles were eventually settled in a way which strengthened public opinion in the belief that a conciliatory spirit is more beneficial to both sides in such disputes than free vent to controversial disposition.

Early in the spring miners in the great anthracite coal region quit work because their ten year agreement with operators had expired and the mines remained closed for weeks. When the miners resumed work it was on terms satisfactory to them and their employers, but the suspension of mining threatened at one time to produce a coal shortage which would bear heavily upon all consumers in the Eastern and New England States. Happily for everybody in those sections fears were not realized.

Another notable triumph of arbitration promoted prosperity for the whole country. It was the peaceable consolidation of the plans of locomotive engineers on half a hundred of the largest railroads east of the Mississippi.

A strike by the engineers would have tied up commerce completely between the country's greatest river highway and the eastern coast and have caused a monetary loss it would be hard to calculate. There have been a number of minor labor questions which unhappily were not settled to the satisfaction and friction, but in the whole this country took notable steps forward in 1912 in the solution of the great problem of maintaining peace and good will between wage earners and wage payers.

Record Harvests Greatest Boon to Country.

OF all the great influences working for the benefit of the people of the United States this year there is no question but that abundant crops surpassed all. The American people after more than five years of "hard times" were blessed with record-breaking harvests.

This has provided the country with a vast sum of money which will be distributed among every class of people.

It will benefit not only farmers, railroads, bankers and ship owners, but every mechanic and laborer.

Agriculture remains the greatest source of wealth, and a tremendous harvest produces more in dollars and cents for universal benefit than anything or all things else which come out of the ground. In the economic course of events everybody is more or less dependent upon what comes from the soil.

For the past fifteen years the lot of the American farmer has been steadily improving, and there is no more prosperous class in the country today than agriculturists. Automobiles and telephones have become farm necessities. The tillers of the soil are able to indulge in luxuries. Land values have increased enormously, and the farm mortgage is practically a thing of the past.

Big Crops Insure Great Demand For Eastern Products

Sixteen years ago the total valuation of the products of American farms was about $4,000,000,000. This year the valuation of crops is $9,672,000,000.

The latter sum is stupendous. It is what has sustained the confidence of business men, financiers and people in general during the uncertainties of a political campaign and a rising money market that prosperity was assured, no matter what might be election results or how serious any delay temporarily be in readjustments.

The great production of agricultural years in this country during last August and to date is responsible for the present activity in business, and the assurance that the coming year will be one of unexampled prosperity. Not the human consciousness, but keen watching in co-operation with the farmers' efforts to utilize them. The press of the farm are generally profitable and will continue the prosperity that farmers have enjoyed in recent years. The total production of farm wealth is the highest yet reached by half a billion dollars. The grand total of $9,672,000,000 is estimated to be $9,672,000,000. This is more than twice the value of the farm wealth in 1899.

Demand for Copper Outstrips the Supply.

THE mining situation is favorable as well. This country is forging ahead in having such rich stores of copper in a period when the red metal has become one of the greatest elements of civilization. The constant extension of the use of electricity for motive, illuminating and other purposes insures world-wide demand for this material, and the supply on hand or in sight is by no means in excess of future consumption. In fact the demand is more likely to outstrip production than to fall behind it.

The transportation needs of this country alone are increasing so fast that the future market for copper at home looks illimitable.

The price of the metal has increased 4 or 5 cents a pound within a few months because of expanding trade here and abroad. All present and indicated conditions point to profits in mining and smelting these days.

But for the Balkan war the European consumption of copper and tin would have been far greater, and there is every reason to believe that after the new year the demand for American copper supplies from foreign consumers will be greatly augmented.

One eminent authority recently declared that the world's stock of copper is now being practically used up, which means that the supplies now in consumers' hands are very limited. Early in December it was estimated that but 15 per cent. of January, 1913, requirements had then been contracted for.

The consumption of the metal next year is likely to break all records.

How much is required by the world may be in a measure gauged by the fact that between November 1, 1911 and November 1, 1912 American stocks decreased 58,50,676 pounds and European stocks (including pounds. Large consignments from this country to Paris abroad last month were largely due to liquidity on the part of shippers to secure freight accommodations and to attempts to [illegible] of the country during last August and to date [illegible] have largely [illegible] the causes for an enormous [illegible] it will continue for [illegible] opinion of [illegible] there [illegible] one of the [illegible] shipbuilding now [illegible] American trade.

New England's Industries Prosper.

MOST of New England's industries are always prosperous. It is true that in many the profits are at present small. But with facilities for production in a large scale it only requires a great volume of business to obtain adequate returns on the capital invested.

New England is studded with plants which manufacture special devices and make a specialty of [illegible] and are among the best and safest of investments. Many of them operate on [illegible] which [illegible] them from competition.

The workmen in this section are credited with being the most skilful in the world. Their ability to [illegible] work is an asset which has [illegible] New England is [illegible] and [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hour for Action Here to Make Boston Great World Port

By C. O'CONNELL GALVIN.

AFTER years of talk, banqueteering, resolutionizing and fiery declarations of what Boston ought to do to become a great world port of commerce, the hour for action has come and with it the men.

Boston's port directors have written "Deeds, Not Words," across their banner and, what is far better, they are living up to their standard.

A contract has just been awarded for building one of the largest and best deep-water docks in the world, alongside which, next May, some of the greatest transoceanic steamers sailing the seas will be loading and discharging their cargoes

The port directors is a public board of which Boston might well be proud. It is composed of Hugh Bancroft, chairman Joseph A. Conry, William F. Fitzgerald, George E. Smith and Francis T. Bowles

ENERGETIC PORT DIRECTORS.

In existence just one year, this board has, from the beginning of its career, been energetic and zealous in the performance of the task assigned to it by the State of Massachusetts, viz.—the development of the port of Boston.

General Bancroft, chairman of the board, is the youngest man ever placed at the head of so important a commission in this State. He has amply justified his appointment. Without the loss of a day, he attacked the great

Directors of the Port Have Opened Way for Great Development

project for which his board was created, and he reduced to practice, within three months, some problems which for years had appeared too big for solution by staid, over-conservative, talk-but-do-nothing Boston.

The greatest of these achievements came to a head last week when the contract was awarded for the construction, and readiness for use by next May, of a splendid double-decked dock and warehouse at that part of the waterfront for years known as the "Commonwealth Docks," within easy access and only a few minutes drive of the South Station and the business centre of Boston.

This dock, with its appurtenances, will cost $1,500,000.

Alongside the new dock, with its forty feet of water, will be moored next May some of the largest ships of the Hamburg-American line. These steamers shall regularly ply thereafter between Boston, Plymouth (Eng.), Cherbourg (France) and Hamburg (Ger.), thus bringing to the door of New England direct water travel to London and to the continent of Europe

Before long, the big ships of the White Star Line, steaming to Queenstown, Liverpool and the Mediterranean, which now go up to Charlestown for dockage, will be "next-door" dock neighbors of the Hamburg-American.

And just across the harbor, at East Boston, the great, red-funnelled Cunarders will maintain the tide of travel between Boston, Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool.

South America Offers Field for Our Trade.

Liners to Italy and to South American and gulf ports, steamers for the Panama Canal route to the Pacific coast, steamers to Lisbon and the ports and island resorts of the south Atlantic, to say nothing of our already fine fleet of coastwise steamers to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, to the ports of Maine and over to the Maritime Provinces, all provide the traveling population and the business elements of this section of North America with facilities for ocean travel, which may well be compared with any port on the globe.

Ten years from now, after all her lethargy, Boston will be in the running with Liverpool or Hamburg for totals of passenger lists and tonnage of cargoes.

With the Commonwealth Docks passed upon and under construction, the Port Directors will next turn their attention to another great need of Boston as a seaport—the building of a drydock, long enough, deep and wide enough to fill the needs of the largest steamers or ships entering the harbor.

Drydock One of Port's Great Needs.

Such a drydock, equipped with modern facilities and appliances, sufficient for the accommodation of a 900-foot steamer—liners of such length will be coming into Boston before very many years—will cost some $3,000,000.

There is ample room for the dock to the east of the Commonwealth Dock—beyond the new T wharf now building —where it would be one of the most accessible drydocks on either side of the Atlantic.

Under the act of the Massachusetts Legislature by which the Board of Port Directors was created, powers are given the board of the most sweeping nature.

The act provides that the directors of the port of Boston shall be the administrative officers of the port, "shall cause to be made all necessary plans for the comprehensive development of the harbor, shall have jurisdiction of the lands now or hereafter owned by the Commonwealth upon or adjacent to the harbor front, except lands under the control of the Metropolitan Park Commission or of the Metropolitan Water and Sewage Board, and of the construction of piers and other public works therein, shall administer all terminal facilities which are under their control, shall keep themselves thoroughly informed as to the present and probable future requirements of steamships and shipcan be provided at the port of Boston ping, and as to the best means which for the accommodation of steamships, railroads, warehouses and industrial establishments."

State Should Own Waterfront Terminals.

The State has already given the Port Directors an appropriation of $9,000,000 to make a beginning with its great work of expansion and development.

The board cannot push its problem to complete solution until it controls the steamship terminals along the waterfront now owned by the railroads,

To accomplish this ownership the port directors ask for a further appropriation of $26,000,000 for the specific purpose of acquiring the existing water front terminals, with all connections, and the provision of such additional terminal property as may be necessary to constitute a public terminal open to all railroads and steamships on equal terms.

Chairman Bancroft and his colleagues have every reason to be proud of the progress made in the first year of their official life as a board.

Walpole

THIS is not only the name of one of the oldest and most prominent rubber manufacturing concerns in New England, but the trade-mark by which its products are known throughout the World.

The Walpole Tire & Rubber Company has large and most complete factories at

Walpole, Mass. *Foxboro, Mass.*
and Granby, Conn.

In which they manufacture many lines of rubber goods, including

AUTOMOBILE TIRES
INSULATING TAPE
RUBBER CLOTHING
RUBBER HEELS
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS

The WALPOLE name stands for highest quality of product and a progressive trade policy.

Walpole Tire & Rubber Company
GENERAL SALES OFFICES
185 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH S. WATERMAN & SONS, Inc.

Fifty-four years of continued success as undertakers and funeral directors is the proud record of the firm of Joseph S. Waterman & Sons, Inc. Occupying a four-story granite building at Nos. 2326 and 2328 Washington street, adjoining Dudley Street Elevated station, which is thoroughly equipped with all modern sanitary and hygienic appliances, they are in a position to handle their ever-increasing business in a most efficient manner. Mr. Joseph S. Waterman, the founder, died in 1895, and since the death of his son, George H. Waterman, the management has devolved upon Mr. Frank S. Waterman, who became a member of the firm in 1877. On the first floor are the offices, receiving and delivery rooms, lavatories and morgue; on the second floor are the private offices, large chapel and parlors. The third floor contains the casket and robe complete salesroom in the East. Additional showrooms are on the fourth floor, as are also the sleeping rooms for employes and electrical machinery for up to date service a special work. Rooms in the adjacent building are also used. The employes of her thirty, including clerks, funeral directors, embalmers, chauffeurs and lady attendants, constituting a night and day force. In the stables and garage, located very conveniently, may be seen their own hearses, delivery and embalming wagons, carriages, auto hearses, auto wagons, limousines and a score of horses. The firm is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and is connected by four trunk lines of telephones, numbering 72-73-74-393 Roxbury.—Advertisement.

Most "Progressive" Brush Made by Whiting-Adams Co.

Guarantee of Largest Firm in the World Is Wanted by All Brush Users.

The word "progressive" is in circulation these times. In politics it is used as a new term. It has been a prominent feature with regard to WHITING—ADAMS BRUSHES for fifty years, and there are more to come. Nearly every new change relating to brushes in that time, and longer, which has been an important success was a "progressive" idea of this company. WHITING—ADAMS details of brush manufacture, and the finished product, have continuously raised the standard of the art of brush making in all civilized countries.

The guarantee of the oldest brush manufacturers in the United States, and the largest in the world, goes with all brushes sold by this house, which continues to be progressive, producing improved features which brush users adopt when brought out.

JOHN L. WHITING—J. J. ADAMS CO., of Nos. 690 to 710 Harrison avenue, Boston, have been brush manufacturers for over 100 years, whose brushes are preferred wherever good brushes are used. Quality better and prices lower than all others. They make all kinds.

Elbert Hubbard in the PHILISTINE says:

"If you want the most economical brush and the most effective, look sharp and see that it has the stamp of Whiting or Adams upon it. Whenever brush are sold and discussed there is not five minutes talk but the name of Whiting or Adams is spoken.

"If a dealer does not sell the Whiting-Adams brushes, he coughs, explains, and apologises by saying that his brush is just as good as a Whiting or Adams; but no dealer in brushes that I ever heard of has yet had the supreme nerve to say that his brushes are better than the Whiting and Adams. This would be like saying that he had discovered a form of sunshine which was better than real sunshine, or to boast that he had a formula for fresh air which is better than Nature's.

"The argument in all this is: When you buy brushes look for the name of Whiting or Adams, and your peace of mind is assured." —Advertisement.

Powerful Turners Falls.

CAMPUS AT TURNER'S FALLS

A Tremendous
Hydro-Electric Development
Aggregating
47,000 Horse Power
On the Connecticut River at
Turners Falls, Mass., Where the

Hydro-Electric Development Plant, No. 1.

GENERATOR-&-POWER-STATION

TURNERS FALLS COMPANY

Offers Locations and Minimum Power Rates to Manufacturing Industries

The AMHERST POWER COMPANY

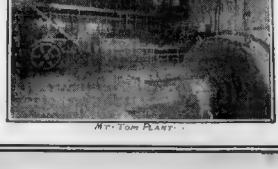
Transmits This Current in the Connecticut Valley for Commercial and Power Purposes

23,000 Volt Transmission Line.

TRANSMISSION-LINE

The Cities of
CHICOPEE AND
WEST SPRINGFIELD
Are Introducing This
Cheap, Flexible and Modern Source of Power

Steam Turbine Plant, Mt. Tom, Mass.



MT. TOM PLANT

Prosperity Depends Upon Safety of Transportation

Submarine Signals Have Solved Problem and Lifted a Prohibitive Tax from Commerce.

The prosperity of a country depends upon its commerce and commerce depends greatly upon the safety of transportation. Unsafe transportation deters enterprise and creates a prohibitive tax on the exchange of commodities.

The sea is one of the main avenues of commerce, and for centuries there has been a constant effort to lessen its dangers. Hundreds of millions have been spent in placing marks and lights at dangerous points along the coast, but they only partly serve their purpose. In thick weather they are useless and fog horns are unreliable. Today fog is the great danger. The speed of modern ships and their increasing number make the danger of running ashore and of collision constantly more serious. Icebergs and derelicts are always a menace, but here are few of them and they can be reported and avoided. The vital need is a reliable fog signal.

Submarine signals have solved the problem. The deep water of the sea is not subject to the variations of the atmosphere. It transmits sound to great distances and uniformly in all directions. No submarine fog calls off the signal. No hollow in the air bend it from its course. It provides a reliable coast warning signal, something that gives ships warning in all kinds of weather.

Submerged bells at dangerous points along the coast send out the signal. Instruments on the ships pick it up and tell the direction from which it comes. On each side of the ship, near the bow and as far below the water line as possible, is a small tank filled with water in which hang two microphones. Each microphone is connected with the pilot house by an electrical telephone system. The bell sound coming through the water passes through the skin of the ship, enters the water in the tank and is picked up by the microphone, which in turn transmits it to the pilot house. By means of switches the navigator can listen alternately to the sound picked up by port and the by starboard microphones and determine by the loudness of the tone on which side the bell is ringing. In order to get the exact direction from which the sound is coming the ship is swung toward the side on which the sound is louder and when it is equally loud on both sides, the ship is pointing right at the bell. No bell is cut in the sulp. The sound passes directly through the skin without loss.

The British Admiralty in 1906 made exhaustive tests of submarine signals, and the following is an extract from their report:

"We have come to the following conclusions as to the utility of the submarine sound signals:

"If the light vessels round the coast were fitted with submarine bells, it would be possible for ships, fitted with receiving apparatus, to navigate in fog with almost as great certainty as in clear weather.

"The saving of time and money brought about by enabling ships to reach port, instead of being delayed by fog and losing tides, etc., would be very considerable, and shipwreck and loss of life would be rendered less frequent."

The conclusions of the Admiralty have been strikingly confirmed by those constantly using the apparatus.

Captain Watt, late of the Lusitania:

"Nearly all my sea life I have been looking forward to getting the assistance of a reliable sound signal. Now I feel that we have got it, and all that is required, in my opinion, is its universal application."

Captain Turner, of the Mauretania:

"Yes, I am tired of the old foghorn. We can't hear it half the time, and it is always uncertain. The bell is the thing the submarine bell."

A former captain of the White Star Liner Celtic says:

"If it should come to a question of doing away with either the lights or the submarine bells, I should prefer to do away with the lights, and have the submarine bells rung continuously."

A coastwise captain, when asked to curtail expense by taking out the submarine receiving apparatus, said:

"I would rather take out the wireless. That only enabled me to tell other people where I am. The submarine signal relies me to find out where I am myself."

As a Coast Warning.

The transatlantic liners bound for New York try to make Nantucket light-vessel, for this is the turning-point from which they lay their course for Fire Island and Ambrose channel. If they pick up Nantucket, they can lay their course with absolute certainty, and be sure of making Fire Island. If, owing to fog, they do not make Nantucket, the run to New York is full of anxiety and danger. Ships equipped with receiving apparatus make Nantucket with absolute certainty, and proceed on their course with the confidence of definite knowledge.

As a Guide.

At Cherbourg, tenders equipped with bells steam outside the harbor and act as guides for the liners coming in, thus saving much valuable time and avoiding the danger of a close and uncertain approach to the coast in fog.

For Life Saving.

The service that submarine signals render is not confined to saving life and property. Their value for saving lives also was well illustrated by an incident at Bremerhaven some years ago, when the Kaiser Wilhelm II. reached the mouth of the Weser, together with several other vessels which were not equipped with submarine signals. By means of her submarine signal apparatus she was able to pick up the Weser lightship, enter the harbor where she found the Fire Fiend, and discharge her passengers and cargo. It was twenty-two hours before the weather cleared outside and the other vessels could make port.

For Submarine Boats.

Not only are submarine signals the only reliable coast warning, but they are the only means of communication for a submarine boat under water. Each submarine boat carries a bell and receiving apparatus, and when it is realized that in a few years several boats and more than a hundred lives were needlessly sacrificed for lack of the apparatus its great value can be appreciated. Two instances afford sufficient illustration.

At Newport in a test when the United States submarine Octopus was running a mile submerged, a tug crossed the course paying out tow line which lay directly in the path of the submarine boat. It was only a matter of moments before she would have been raked by the hawser and in all probability lost with all her crew, which her tender signalled her to come to the surface. She instantly obeyed, and escaped almost certain destruction

The other, an instance of an accident which might have been avoided, was that of the French submarine Pluviose While maneuvering outside of Calais harbor, she arose to the surface directly in front of a steam coastal steamer, and was sunk with all her crew, twenty-seven in number, none of whom escaped. Had she been equipped with submarine signal apparatus, she would have heard the approaching steamer in time to avoid the collision.

The part that submarine signals may play in the future in developing submarine boats as an offensive and defensive weapon in war cannot be fully realised until war comes, but that naval officers are keenly appreciate its importance is shown by the following clipping from the New York Sun, July 3, 1912.

"Considerable success is being obtained by the officers and crews of the naval submarine flotilla here in the use of submarine bell signals.

"On Monday four of the submarines, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, using the submarine bells as the only means of communication, went out in search of an 'enemy ship,' which was in substance the tender Castine. The flotilla left the bay early in the morning and cruised about Point Judith

"The submarines some time later, submerging in the harbor, passed out to sea and started in on their underwater search for the 'enemy' After some manoeuvring in depths varying from twenty to sixty feet the Castine was found and was sunk theoretically by four torpedoes with dummy warheads that were fired at her."

Intership Signalling.

No satisfactory apparatus for sending out submarine signals from a moving ship, other than submarine boats, has yet been perfected The apparatus is still in the experimental stage, but there is every reason to believe that in the near future it will be possible for every large ship to signal to each other in the fog at several miles distance and to determine their relative positions, thus what is perhaps the most serious danger at sea today, the risk of collision, will be overcome

Distress Signals.

Although the greatest service of submarine signals lies in the prevention of accidents, they are also of primary importance after an accident. The value after an accident is to get help at the earliest possible moment. If it is foggy, and most accidents occur in fog there is nothing besides submarine signals which will give the exact location of the disabled ship. Each ship should carry a hand bell, to be lowered overboard after an accident, and rung to enable the rescuing ships to come directly to her aid. A striking illustration of this need is furnished by the search of the Baltic for the Republic

The Baltic coming from Europe had picked up the submarine bells on Nantucket Shoals Lightship in a dense fog, laid her course for a point about 100 miles from New York, and proceeded eighty miles when she got the wireless message that the Republic was in distress, and also the following:

"Have picked up Nantucket by submarine bell north-northeast sounding thirty five fathoms SEALBY

Acting on this information, the Baltic got within range of the submarine bell on Nantucket Shoals, and then began her search for the Republic.

As Captain Rankin says (October February 6, 1909):

"When I could not hear the submarine bell myself, I knew that I was outside of the Republic's position."

And again:

"After twelve hours search, steaming and circling in the fog, changing our course as each new bit of information came by wireless, we at last found the Republic. We came within a hundred feet of the ship before we could see anything, and then we saw only the faint glare of a gas light as they were burning, like the illumination you burn on the Fourth of July And again,

"During our twelve hours' search, I estimate we traveled two hundred miles in our zigzag course before we found her, and all within a sea area of ten square miles."

Had there been a rough sea, the Republic would have foundered sooner, and the lifeboats might have been useless.

Had the Republic carried a submarine hand bell, she would have been found twelve hours earlier

Just as each ship should carry an emergency hand bell, so should each lifeboat. Then in darkness or thick weather all the life-boats would be picked up without loss of time.—Advertisement.

Achievements of Boston's Chamber of Commerce

By JOHN P. WHITMAN.

IN many respects the Boston Chamber of Commerce stands unique among other trade bodies throughout the world.

It probably has the largest membership of any other similar commercial organization the world over.

The policy has not been exclusive, but a liberal invitation has been extended to young men and old in any way connected with business, or in any way interested in the well-being of Boston and New England.

The membership of nearly five thousand includes not only merchants and professional men living in the confines of Greater Boston, but membership cards are held by citizens of other New England States.

As yet this great body of active, alert, trade enthusiasts has not proved unwieldly and each year sees new reforms initiated and old ones brought to a successful accomplishment.

WIDESPREAD ACTIVITIES.

In the last report lately issued seventy-seven measures and matters of public concern are mentioned as having engaged the attention of various committees of the Chamber during the year.

This long list of activities does not mean that in every case definite results have already been achieved, but it does appear to show that the Boston Chamber is not asleep and that any subject brought to its attention representing a substantial grievance or a meritted improvement will receive careful consideration.

A noticeable feature of the work of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is its relation to New England as a whole and to the country at large. The vision of the directors has not been been limited by worn boundaries, but has reached far beyond municipalities of the state. Were it possible to advance to Boston and New England, there go the members of the Chamber of Commerce in a journey to the South American States the eager promoters of the United States, where they had an opportunity to judge of cities and trade possibilities in a way that brought from them the greatest praise and admiration. They found our cities substantial, and manufacturing prospering on every hand

New England Tours Big Feature of Year's Work

of Eastern commerce do not hold back

When [illegible] are not in progress, carloads of [illegible] excursionists [illegible] the South, at one time it is to Chicago; again it reaches up into Maine; and a third trip includes Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

New England Tours Feature of Work.

These various excursions are made and planned by men who are able to see beyond the present, who look ahead five, ten and twenty years. They are farsighted enough to see that New England, with its vastly increasing output in manufactures, amounting in the last year to $10,000,000 in Massachusetts alone over that of the previous year, must have broader markets where cloth may be sold and shoes disposed of.

Although up to a recent time the home market was large enough to consume most of the native output, the time has now come, according to the directors of the Boston Chamber when New England manufacturing must seek to enter the markets of the world and compete with those countries that have long since been dependent upon a foreign market.

Because of this far-sight came the idea of extension to Europe and for the same reason will take place effort right now after [illegible] through Panama and the South American republics. Many trips [illegible] all these will be of a friendly character, so far as [illegible] No [illegible] States [illegible] excursions [illegible] no one can say what [illegible] interest [illegible] with which [illegible] has greeted everywhere [illegible] influence for future development.

Campaigns for Developing Agriculture.

Another way the Boston Chamber has shown its interest in the larger campaign for the developing of New England is through its interest in agriculture. The Chamber has not been blind to the fact that it is the country which feeds the city and that produce raised in New England is an essential element in future successful development.

The committee on agriculture has been a most active one. [illegible] have been made at [illegible] to obtain among the New England [illegible] a sense of [illegible] interdependence. The [illegible] of results have been [illegible] with the six agricultural colleges and experiment stations found in the various New England States. The undeveloped possibilities of New England soil have been carefully studied and a pamphlet issued by the Boston Chamber, titled "The Future of the New England Farm," in which the results of a scientific study are set forth. The possibilities of fruit growing are dwelt upon with much emphasis and the fact brought out that at the present time [illegible] growers on the Pacific coast are able to compete with New England in the Eastern market.

The results of this careful prepared document, which was circulated broadly, have been immediate. World [illegible] the Chamber last Spring that the demand for young fruit trees was greater than it had been for years and that the nurseries had been stripped to such an extent that customers were forced to buy in New York State.

As a basis for New England remedies, which if to be the shipping of agricultural products or men made to the transportation situation [illegible] has taken the charge has been [illegible] the most active of all the Chamber's committees and in addition [illegible] The Chamber recently [illegible] that New England as any other [illegible] the limits of [illegible] tons. It is planned to add the Atlantic, 22,000 tons, in 1914 and the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 25,000 tons, in 1915, these [illegible] two steamers being now [illegible] the service of the company.

Plan New Water Route to Texas Ports.

The transportation committee is [illegible] one of establishing a water route to Texas points. As other [illegible] is [illegible] pointed out by the Chamber [illegible] a straight line from Boston to the Gulf coast points, through the Panama Canal, the saving [illegible] miles and the [illegible] to New England [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Combined Heating and Ventilating Growing Popular

Many of our readers who have either seen the extensive works of the B. F. Sturtevant Company at Hyde Park, Boston, Mass., or have seen pictures of it and descriptions in so many papers and trade journals, have said: "Where do all these fans go?"

It is almost impossible for the lay mind to conceive the extent to which the fan, a product of the inventive genius of Benjamin Franklin Sturtevant, enters into the manufacture of the articles of daily use and the promotion of the health and comfort of humanity. Almost everything we see or feel or wear has in some process of its manufacture been helped along by a fan directly developed from the fan built by Mr. Sturtevant.

Should you take a trip through a large cotton mill you will find the cotton is conveyed to the spinning room by a fan. In the slasher room the steam is carried off by a fan, while down in the basement fans are forcing into the remotest corners of the plant air warmed or cooled to the proper temperature. In hat factories Sturtevant fans dry the hats, while Sturtevant fans are used to fluff up the nap.

Chemists are able to work more rapidly with less danger from poisonous gases, because Sturtevant fans keep the air fresh and pure. Sturtevant fans ventilate mines.

In passing through a woodworking mill today one is sure to notice that over every machine is a galvanized iron hood and pipe which run to a central point toward which other pipes extend from all directions. Here at that central point you will find a fan which draws all the dirt and refuse from the machines and discharges it into a collector. This same principle has been applied to all industries creating dust.

Should you happen to be aboard one of the big battleships, you would probably have your attention attracted to a man emerging from the dark depths of the hold, bringing with him a small black object equipped with a long hose and electric cord. This is one of the Sturtevant Ready-to-Run ventilating sets, which supply him with fresh, pure air while far away from other means of ventilation. Go down into the fireroom and you will see the fans that give draft to the boilers and make possible the high speed of our battleships. In other parts of the ship you may see the fans which keep the air fresh and pure.

One of the most interesting and important of the developments of blower and fan is its service as an economic medium. A visit to the great boiler plant of the Wood Worsted Mills at Lawrence will show you how immense fans create a draft for the boilers, while Sturtevant economizers extract the waste heat, ordinarily going up the chimney with the gases, utilizing it to heat the boiler feed water, thus accomplishing a great saving in fuel and making possible the burning of cheap coal.

Space does not permit the mentioning of the many uses to which the products of this plant are applied, such as drying tea, drying bricks, lumber, cloth; conveying wood chips, wool, emery dust and other materials. But perhaps we have not dwelt strongly enough on one of the largest departments of the Sturtevant output, which is that of heating and ventilating public buildings, stores, factories, schools and so on.

The class of buildings which are heated and ventilated by Sturtevant apparatus might be best illustrated to New Englanders by saying that the new Filene store in Boston contains twenty Sturtevant fans and motors for ventilating purposes. The new Copley-Plaza Hotel is heated and ventilated by Sturtevant apparatus, which system gives both heating and ventilating; also the Harvard Medical School, the new Gilchrist store, the Jordan Marsh new building and the Old Colony Trust Building. The Peter Brigham Hospital will contain thirty-six Sturtevant fans and motors for ventilating. The new Robert Brigham Hospital and the Museum of Fine Arts all contain Sturtevant apparatus for ventilating and heating.

Most of the largest and best schools throughout the country are equipped with Sturtevant fans. A partial list of some of the largest in the country will be of interest. In New York City they are: Columbia University; Stuyvesant High; the Technical and Industrial High in Jersey City, said to be the largest technical school in the world; the New South High in St. Louis; also the Solden High, largest public school west of the Mississippi; the University of Cincinnati, Duluth State Normal. In Washington, D. C., the Western High and McKinley Technical High. In Rochester both the East and West High. The following schools in Boston and vicinity also have the Sturtevant apparatus: Mechanic Arts High, Harvard Dental and Medical, Chelsea High, Revere High, New High of Practical Arts, Girls' Latin, Boston Normal, New England Conservatory of Music, Williams and Shurtleff Schools in Chelsea.

At the time the original Capitol at Washington was built, fan ventilation was not generally used, but since then the government has had Sturtevant apparatus installed throughout, ventilating the old Capitol through fireplaces and by special fans on the roof.

The new office building in the Senate, also the House of Representatives, the Executive Office occupied by the President—all have Sturtevant ventilation. Large manufacturers such as the Plymouth Cordage Company, Thomas G. Plant, Everett Mills, and large textile mills and railroad stations and roundhouses also have ventilation systems. The Washington Street Subway Tunnel is ventilated by the Sturtevant fans, and the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York has thirty-six Sturtevant fans.

Most of the Sturtevant product is sold through their own organization, and the company has offices in the principal cities in this country, and their product is handled through London connections in every part of Europe, Asia and all foreign countries.—Adv.

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P. J. HARLEMAN, Mechanical Engineer.
A. S. PHELPS, Electrician.

New England Awakens to Value of Her Streams

NEVER before have New England's waterways and water powers figured so conspicuously in plans for the development of New England than today.

Governor Foss struck the keynote of New England's aroused and awakened progressiveness the other day when he announced his allegience to the cause of the development of New England rivers for navigation.

"Our State Commissioners," says Governor Foss, "are co-operating with the Commissioner of Connecticut in a project for the commercial development of the Connecticut River.

"This river, which is of splendid potential importance, can be dredged at least as far north as Springfield, and perhaps Holyoke, for ships suited to navigation in the Sound and along the Atlantic Coast.

"It can be furthermore dredged for smaller vessels and reinforced by canals to furnish an effective outlet for the western half of New England, opening up the interior of that section to water traffic.

"Furthermore, we are bent upon the commercial development of the Taunton and the Merrimac Rivers.

"The Taunton River penetrates one of the most important industrial sections of our State, and we propose to make it effective as a means of cheaper transportation.

"We are planning the development of the Merrimac River at least to Lowell, and hope that New Hampshire will co-operate with us to make it a commercial waterway as far north as Nashua, and perhaps Concord."

That such development must assist in the solution of high freight rates and must open up considerable new trade cannot be doubted.

Almost simultaneously with the launching of these waterway projects comes the announcement that the Cape Cod canal is nearly finished.

Considering our rivers and streams from another point of view we have an undeveloped water power the price of which has not even been computed. And the value of which is but just beginning to be appreciated

Some of the development projects, now either being built or in advanced stage of preparation, are so large as to promise great revolutionary changes for the entire region they affect, as well as very great advantage for the manufacturing they will furnish power for. The projects that are to utilize the power of the upper Connecticut River and the Deerfield River will inevitably modify strongly several considerable towns, and make many changes in municipal and business matters as will insure very considerably to the benefit of large areas of country.

Rivers Solve Problems of Transportation and Cheap Power

Figures That Make West Look Small.

They will as a matter of fact recreate a number of communities which are now, and for many years have been, somnolent, to apply to them the most mild descriptive terms consistent with a fair regard for evidence and truth; and they will transform the lives and enhance the fortune of a great body of New England people.

That the prime motive of the promoters of some of these enterprises is business gain must not be allowed to blind us to the very great economic value of their work, nor persuade us to deny to them credit for the important work in the building of New England they are doing. A typical example may be mentioned.

The development of one of the small mountain streams of southern Vermont is under way. In the high plateau in which this stream rises a huge reservoir larger than most of the irrigation reservoirs built by the national government in the far West) is being constructed. This will impound the entire flow of the stream, saving all of the flood waters of Spring and giving an assuredly uniform flow throughout the year.

From this reservoir, by means of canals and tunnels, the water will be carried along the side of the mountain for a distance of ten miles until it is finally returned to the stream under a working head of 1,000 feet.

It is estimated that this one development will deliver in central New England 75,000 of electric horsepower, and because of the huge storage basin, the power thus developed will be continuous and will not be liable to interruption through the floods of Spring or the droughts of Summer.

With the water powers of northern New England made economically available in the form of electric energy, delivered to the great industrial centres of the southern and central sections, it is by no means unlikely that the next ten years will see hydro-electric power used in every large city of New England.

Four Millions a Year From One Little Stream.

This means that this little, inconsequent New England stream, which has been of no particular benefit to anybody accept the fishermen, is to be made to earn something like $4,000,000 per annum, when its potential power is harnessed and sold; and all of its water will be returned to its channel, wholly undamaged, so far as its quality and quantity are concerned, through being used to generate power. Consider that this is but one of the minor possibilities for power from unused streams.

There is one river in Maine that will yield 200,000 additional horsepower whenever it is harnessed. This will mean something like $12,000,000 added to the explicit wealth of the State, every year. Compute the other possibilities of the same character, and then try and realize what the unused water-power in New England means as a definite asset.

The rivers and streams of New England are today yielding only about 48 per cent of their total available water power.

It was the statement of Charles P. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, made in 1909, that in Massachusetts alone "more water power goes to waste annually than is found in Niagara itself." In the six New England States there are approximately 120 rivers and streams available for power and according to the estimate of engineers hired here, in addition to the power they were generating in 1910, a total of 509,500 horsepower in immediately available and with the construction of storage basins a grand total of 670,000.

It is a fact that not a mill wheel in New England turns today with present horsepower but might turn with many, under proper management

Blackstone the Best Harnessed River.

The Blackstone River, Rhode Island's great mill stream, is known far and wide as the busiest river in America, yet over half this river's power goes to waste.

It is only forty-five miles long, yet the value of the river in water power, figured on a coal basis, is $25,000,000. Over 100 mills line its banks, most of them so large and requiring so much power that they use water only to supplement steam.

In the ordinary work-day, about half of the river's power is used on holidays and Sundays, and in the night, the river's whole power goes to waste. At the time of the spring freshet many times the river's yearly product in potential energy goes over the spillways without vexing a wheel.

Plans are now under way to build additional reservoirs on the Blackstone tributaries, to hold the floods in check. Two dams now being planned, which will restrain but a small portion of the total flood, when in commission will add 15,000 horsepower in one case and eleven horsepower in the other to every water head that has a fifteen foot drop available.

Within the past year or two the "moneyed interests," which is the vague term now in use for the vast combinations of money and brains which have monopolized our modern raw materials during the past ten or twenty years, have learned that to own all the water power of the future is to have a bonanza, compared with which coal and iron fade into insignificance.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country water rights have been grabbed by the mighty combinations of capital.

Electricity has made a water power right, however small, about the best property a man can hold.

Even the smallest, hardest worked streams that seem lined with mill privileges have golden nuggets of opportunities for those who will establish electric generating plants and avail themselves of the wasted power, and sell light and power over their wire delivery routes, just as the grocer sells his wares.

Steam is an expensive energy, and with the constantly attending price of coal, is becoming more and more costly. The great manufacturer has been anxiously speculating as to what will become of him if the cost of power increases. Scientists have taxed their brains for years to discover some new source of power. But it appears that when the coal supply is gone, the falling waters of our streams must be depended upon to move the wheels of industry.

Census Proves Great Power Unused.

We hear much to the effect that the days of development of New England's natural resources are over. It would seem to the contrary.

As the United States census shows, in water power developed and possible, New England ranks fifth in the nation, of the total power of the continent. A special census of the developed water powers in the United, made in 1905, places Maine third in the list of the states engaged in such power. New York leads the list with a development of 885,862 horsepower, New Hampshire comes in the New York side contributing largely to this figure. California is the second, with a total of 466,777, over 1,070 wheels—a development in comparison with Maine's 387,000 horsepower, over 2,197 wheels. Of other New England States Massachusetts ranks second to Maine, with 250,182 horsepower, over 2,749 wheels; New Hampshire comes next, with 183,107 horsepower, over 1,203 wheels, Connecticut next, 118,143 horsepower, 1,846 wheels; Vermont next, 80,972 horsepower, 1,047 wheels, Rhode Island last, 37,195 horsepower, 397 wheels.

Professor M. O. Leighton treats the subject of water power of New England in these figures:

River	State drained.	Horsepower—Maximum	Horsepower—Annual
St. John	Maine	200,000	100,000
St. Croix	Maine	50,000	25,000
Penobscot	Maine	150,000	75,000
Kennebec	Maine	140,000	70,000
Androscoggin	Maine, N. H.	140,000	70,000
Saco	Maine, N. H.	70,000	35,000
Merrimac	N. H., Mass.	111,000	100,000
Connecticut	Vermont, N. H., Mass.	870,000	435,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Housatonic	N. Y., Mass.	40,000	20,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] States from sources to mouth. Such a study in part has been made in recent years by students of the United States Geological Survey, and the latest results are embodied in the reports of Hon. A. Brown on "Water Powers in the State of Maine," and of H. K. Barrows, district hydrographer, on "Surface Water Supply of New England" (Atlantic coast of New England drainage), issued respectively in 1903 and 1906 in the valuable series of water supply papers, which should be read by the hosts who [illegible] these days.

Beginning with Maine, as the richest of all in water powers, we find this unqualified statement at the outset of Mr. Brown's report: "Of the other States of country of the same extent on the continent is as well watered; supplied with lakes and streams well distributed." Here are five principal lake chains or systems, three lakes connected by rivers and discharging into main channels which convey their accumulated waters to the [illegible]

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The Merrimac and the Connecticut, and their tributaries, are of first importance. The Merrimac, the most famed water power streams in the world, as Professor George F. Swain of Harvard University, the first expert historian of the "Water Power of the Streams of Eastern New England" considers it, though most of the best harnessed at its chief points, has yet powers not fully utilized.

Wrote Professor Swain at the conclusion of his survey of the water powers of the United States, considering all the conditions: "It must be allowed that on the Atlantic slope the streams of New England are in all respects the most favorable for water power." Rivers of favorable circumstances "may well entitle New England to the first rank as a water power district." Says another authority: "In respect to its richness in water powers developed and potential and its availability to long-distance transmission of electricity as a motive power for communities and transportation lines far removed from the initial sources of energy, New England ranks high among the various sections of the country." These are conservative statements of our six New England States—in fact, they are [illegible]

THE TALE OF A SHIRT

15152

may not be so attractive as the "Song of a Shirt," but both can be applied to our treatment of shirts sent to us to be laundered. The work tells its own tale, and men who receive their shirts back from us are tempted to sing for joy when they see the condition they are in. We are satisfying all our present patrons and are looking for more to satisfy. Let us satisfy YOU.

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Customers Come First With Cambridge Gas Light Co.

Officials Believe in Ability of Gas to Hold Its Own with Electricity,

When the Cambridge Gas Light Company began its career, over half a century ago, the field was limited and great expense attended the manufacture of gas. But during these years the company has taken advantage of every new development to give its customers better gas and service at greatly reduced prices, and today authentic authority supplies the greater port of Somerville and all of Cambridge.

A few years ago one dollar per thousand cubic feet was the price to which consumers might look forward, as the very lowest possible. But during that time the Cambridge Gas Company has voluntarily reduced its rate three times, so that to-day the low rate of eighty cents per thousand cubic feet has placed gas within the means of all householders. Not only for illuminating, but also for cooking, heating and many other uses which modern invention has made possible for gas. With this price and the best service and attention for the company attends promptly to all needs and its employes are courteous and efficient.

Though the company is under heavy expense, through keeping up with the growth of the territory it serves, it has never failed to extend its service to the new territory developed. Besides extending its service to the new homes as fast as they are built, the company has materially increased the size of its mains.

The addition of gate crossings on the Fitchburg Railroad will cost the Cambridge Gas Company from $20,000 to $25,000. A new twelve-inch main had to be laid over Webster avenue in 1911, and the one previously in use had to be abandoned, as the supply could not be shut off, and the twenty-inch pipe in Medford street must be taken up and relaid in the roadway. These street is now being carried over the tracks, and Park street elevation is yet to come.

Firm Believers in Gas.

Officials of the company are firm believers in the ability of gas to hold its own with electricity, and immediate return on investment is not considered. Customers come first, and the wisdom of this policy is justified by fifty years of history.

The Cambridge Gas Light Company plant is one of the best equipped in the United States. In 1902 the paid up capital was $700,000 and today its paid up capital is $1,440,000, the growth of the business requiring a little more than doubling the capital in ten years. Under the laws of Massachusetts, administered by the Gas and Electric Light Company, in order to obtain this $740,000 additional capital the stockholders have been compelled to pay in $1,450,000 in actual cash, the additional $710,000 representing the premium paid in on the new stock. The State has thus established a par value of $200 for every share of the company's stock and the annual dividend of $10 per share represents only five per cent. on the money actually paid in. Computed on the basis of the value of the company's property, the return is less than four per cent., which is moderate indeed for a highly efficient public service corporation, but the service is kept up and the price kept down.

Cool increases in price each year, while gas decreases, and many homes now rely on gas to make their homes comfortable.

Ingenious minds have during the past few years invented appliances which have wonderfully increased the possibilities of gas for illumination, and have applied its other uses. Hot water heaters now come in all sizes from a small no nor that will heat the water for one room to a large affair that will heat the water for a whole house more effectively than a stove or furnace.

Latest Appliances Exhibited.

All the latest appliances for heating and cooking by gas are on exhibition at the Cambridge Gas Company's office at 1238 Massachusetts avenue, Harvard square, Cambridge.

Every year since 1852, when the Cambridge company was incorporated, has seen an increase in the company's business, and within the last ten years it has more than doubled, as table for the last eight years shows the results of the company's policy in promoting efficiency and giving the best possible service to the consumer.

	Cubic Feet Sold.	Meters in Use
1906	440,000,000	18,411
1906	468,550,000	19,993
1907	533,053,600	21,545
1908	585,144,000	22,873
1909	620,504,000	24,737
1910	669,283,000	26,560
1911	717,654,000	28,843
1912	762,830,000	30,268

The company does a large business in coke and has stories especially constructed for handling it. Coke gives much more heat than coal and as it is easily controlled with proper appliances, its use is increasing constantly. Over 45,000 tons of the best bituminous coal are brought in the company's barges to the wharf on Broad Canal and transferred into coke and gas.

A commodious new building will soon be erected for the Cambridge Gas Company on Massachusetts avenue, corner of Temple street, near Central square.

Faithful Service Recognized.

Directors of the company, wishing to show their appreciation of loyal and faithful service during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1912, voted to distribute among those employees deemed eligible, a bonus equal to five (5) per cent. of the wages received by them during that period.

A special committee, appointed to carry out the vote of the board, decided that: (1) to be eligible to share in the distribution, the employee must (1) be in the employ of the company at the time the distribution is made; (2) have been in the employ of the company continuously since January 1, 1915, and (3) have rendered such service as, in the opinion of the committee, warrants such participation.

This form of profit-sharing is wholly an experiment, and the directors make no promises as to the future, preferring to wait and see the results of the experiment; but they hope, as it is, that it will tend to give the employees a greater interest in their work, will help them to realize that they are not a unit parcel of the company, and in that way result in greater economy and profit to the company, better service to the public, and a financial benefit to the employees themselves.

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He's the guy that gives the goods
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Grub or grain for body fuel;
Any one can get their fill
From soup to nuts at GRIDLEY'S GRILL.

The above panegyric means that Mr. Gridley besides his location at 241 and 243 Washington street, 7 Williams court, 14 Court square, Boston; No. 605 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, has taken over the entire buildings at 43 and 45 Summer street, adjoining his already large and sumptuous restaurant of 6 stories and basement at 47 and 49 Summer street. This new place will be ready about the first of April. All of which goes to show it pays to please

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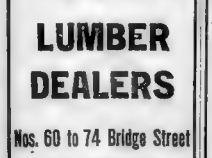

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Kitchen Range
Cereal Cooker
Chafing Dish
Griddle and Broiler
Water Heater
Egg Boiler
Coffee Percolator
Toaster
Electric Combination Grill
Small Pressing Iron
Corn Popper
Luminous Radiator
"Handy" Stove

Gifts for Men

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Shaving Mirror
Cigar Lighter
Bedside Reading Lamp
Vibrator
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Toys for Small Boys

Miniature Electric Railways
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Electric Floral Pieces
Electric Window Wreaths

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Foot Warmer
Bedside Reading Lamp
Baby's Bottle Warmer
Toaster
Hair-Dryer
Hot Water Kettle
Small Pressing Iron
Nursery Sterilizer
Sewing Machine Motor
Art Glass Table Lamp
Vibrator
Vacuum Cleaner
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An Expert's Views on New England's Agricultural Advancement

By PROF. ROBERT W. NEAL
Of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

AGRICULTURAL conditions in New England never promised more. All the influences are united to push new England farming forward to better things. The time is almost at hand when the section can boast that it has recovered the past, and is ready for its greater future.

Manufacturers, financiers, transportation men, not to mention agricultural leaders, are now engaged in this work of advancement. What New England lost while she permitted the West to supply the great portion of her farm products and contented herself with industrial production, is nearly regained.

Best of all, the spirit of further progress is strong everywhere. It is being brought about by careful business methods and scientific processes. Haphazard dependence upon a rich soil and a kind climate such as once made the West profitable is replaced here by careful study of markets, soils, crops and the varied conditions that must be met if farming is to pay the farmer and support the community. There is no "boom," but a growth. Steady progress is resulting from shrewd reasoning and well aimed efforts.

Large credit for this must be given to the schools of agriculture and the experiment stations, to the well-managed business men, to such organizations as the grange, and to the type of New England farmer who makes a study of his occupation and follows it with sharp intelligence. This type of farmer, we must never forget, has never been extinct, even in the darkest days of agriculture in our section.

Evidences of Progress on Every Hand.

Evidences of progress are to be found on every hand. The demand for farm land steadily increases, and the price stiffens a little more each year.

There is a current of immigration rather than of emigration. Small manufacturers seek agricultural locations. All the New England States maintain organizations for directing the settler to desirable farming lands. More young men than ever before in every New England section are the cities attend the agricultural colleges and go into agriculture afterward. The rural church and the rural school are being renovated, and their new efficiency is an unfailing indication of renewed prosperity, social as well as financial.

Specialization continues, and with it prosperity increases. Gardening and the raising of special crops such as apples, tobacco, onions, cranberries and potatoes, now occupy the entire attention of many farmers. Fruit growing is especially prominent. Thousands of new trees have been planted within a few years, as the favorite, but peaches a close second in the South, and plums and other fruits receiving constantly more attention. Cranberry culture is being improved, and there is a tendency to carry this crop inland where conditions favor it. The potatoes of Maine and the onions of the Connecticut Valley grow in importance.

Even the dull markets of the present season do not seriously check progress in developing these various departments of farming. Indeed although this season has not produced good markets for apples, onions or potatoes, producers regard the chances as still fine for better prices and satisfactory returns. Most of the New England tobacco cropped and marketed well, and cranberries are considerably ahead of last year in output and are marketing satisfactorily.

Taking Advantage of Live Stock Market.

The government reports show that this year's crop generally in New England surpass last year's considerably and are above the common average. The falling off was to most of the general crops, such a corn, cereals, and the grass and hay for which the section is noted. Wealth growing adds to the promise of better results. So does the increased use of silos.

In dairying, progress actually goes on, notwithstanding frequent disturbance over the marketing of milk. More business like management by producers and more sensible regulation by the cities are conducive to it being about an improvement that will restore dairying to prosperity.

The introduction of machinery continues. The utilization of the abundant water power for generating electricity will make this important force a common reliance on the farm. A significant fact is the noted shift in interest to medium sized tractor engines upon the farm. Light, cheap farm equipment characterizes New England agriculture already. Irrigation and the development of fruit growing is receiving attention.

Further progress is seen in the tendency to grow more corn, cereals and livestock. New England, in yield per acre of corn, excels every other section. The growing of grains instead of buying them will be money in the farmer's pocket. Likewise to increase the fertility of the soil and consume homegrown feed is also coming to be a growth favor. The constant spread of the determination to use the best methods is evident. Thirty-two crops of potatoes were recently reported that average more than 300 bushels an acre; some of them went above 500 bushels. This is typical of all sorts of crops. Before long, too, New England will take fuller advantage of the chance to supply choice fruit at a fair price to the consumers. The raising of horses, for some breeds of which a demand exists that cannot be met, is a growing.

The profits to be realized draw more capable persons into poultry raising yearly. Reckless massing down of timber has been checked somewhat and reforesting and the planting of new trees increases.

The unusual position of the New England farmer with relation to home markets makes it almost his own fruit if he wills to do well. Prosperous industries are prospering large, and easily reached. Lumber mill owners and large users of timber in the country have doubled the bill market. But the sound business condition of the industry is revealed by the fact that it shows little disturbance and no alarm, but is continually looking and planning ahead. The year thus shows a gratifying progress in agriculture.

Universal Film Mfg. Co. Made Order Out of Chaos

On every hand are theatres devoted to motion photography, for no other form of amusement is so instructive and educational and obtainable at such a low cost.

In speaking of the difficulties through which the moving picture business has gone, Mr. Harry Asher cites some interesting facts:

Possibly no business has suffered more from villifications by press and pulpit. The theatrical managers had a motive, for this sole-priced amusement was cutting the box office receipts.

It was to be expected with a business having an almost abnormally rapid growth, there was more or less confusion during its adjustment. Motion picture cases have been before the courts almost constantly. Recently a few months ago a few of the old veterans of the industry, among whom were W. H. Swanson, Albert Isenman, David Horsely, F. A. Powers and others, formed the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. Out of this state of chaos, and conditions are in better form now owing to the action of these gentlemen than ever before. The blending of this group of men were high, and happily have been realized. They planned primarily and above all other things to release each week a program of subjects which would be as near the ideal in quality as is possible. Success has been theirs from the start, for each week they produce and place upon the market through their hundreds of branches a program of from twenty-four to twenty-seven reels of film of various subjects so arranged as to give the houses using the Universal service an assortment of subjects to cater to the most critical members of their audience.

A particularly strong feature of this service is the Universal Animated Weekly, showing the important happenings the world over for the current week—a moving picture newspaper. For instance, upon the same reel of film we will see a scene from the seat of the war in the Balkans, the launching of a great warship in Brooklyn Navy Yard, a parade showing the troops, the suffragette riots in London etc. The expense of production of this weekly can be imagined when it is realized, that it is necessary to have representatives in every important centre in the world ready with camera to photograph events which might be of general interest.

The Universal Company has recently bought an immense tract of land in California, consisting of 20,000 acres, to erect the most complete motion picture studio in the country. This great stretch of land, comprising mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, is admirably suited to take Western subjects. There are 500 persons employed constantly at this one place. They have over one thousand head of long horned Western cattle to use in scene of the Indian pictures.

The head office of the company is in the new Mecca building, New York City, and comprises a whole floor. New England Universal Film Exchange, Inc., which represents the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, is located at No. 220 Fremont street. A new building for this exchange will be ready in two or three months. The management of the New England business is under Mr. Harry Asher, and Mr H. C. Wales as assistant manager.

Advertisement—

Sagamore Kept Abreast of the Times From 'Prairie Schooner' to Steel Car

Annual Visitors to Cape Cod Are Delighted and Impressed by the Always More Beautiful Estates and Growth of Sagamore's Thriving Industries.

The "Strong Right Arm" of the old Bay State has been very much in print for the past few years, due to a variety of reasons

It was not so many years ago that the Cape was looked upon as a place where sturdy sailormen, oysters, mahing, and sand dunes were all that made up the southeastern part of Massachusetts, and occasionally some one, who had been there for a visit during the Summer months, sounded the praises of the Cape, and for a moment attracted, at least, passing attention. But during the past six years everything has decidedly changed, and changed in a remarkable way. A new order has come forward, and at the same time the old Cape Cod spirit has been maintained. It is still just as enjoyable a place for fishing and gunning and for Summer residents as ever it was. To this is added material prosperity of a very unusual character.

Beautiful Cape Cod.

A visitor who goes to Cape Cod by railroad or automobile gets his first view of the Cape at Buzzards Bay, and the remarkable change begins right at this point. The beautiful estates, which grew up at Buzzards Bay at the time that ex-President Cleveland resided there, are still to be seen, and in appearances are more beautiful than at that time. While in there is the activity of construction on the Cape Cod Canal. This is the western terminus of the canal. It is at this point that steamers will go into the wide expanse of waters in Buzzards Bay. The construction of the canal has also caused a great change in railroad facilities at this point. The New Haven Railroad has made a complete change in trackage arrangements, signals and bridges, and has now under way the construction of a new passenger station, which will be ready to receive the Summer travel of 1913.

Prairie Schooner to Steel Car.

Following along the valley of what was formerly the Manomet River are signs of activity along the whole route, due chiefly to the construction work on the canal. When the visitor arrives at Sagamore he sees at a glance that which may become the future of this valley. There is an immense manufacturing establishment stretching along between the New Haven Railroad and the Cape Cod Canal for a distance of two miles. This is the car plant of the Keith Car & Manufacturing Company, and is by all odds the largest freight car plant in New England. There has been a manufacturing establishment of a similar character at this point since 1846. It has kept abreast of the times and the needs of the day in which it lived, and from the "Prairie Schooner," or "Fortyniner," up to the latest material in steel car construction shows the advance which has been made in transportation and the advance which has been maintained in Sagamore From Prairie Schooner to Steel Car is a phrase you often hear around the car plant at Sagamore, and it is literally true.

Wonderful Development in Cars.

Historically, the manufacture of carriages was started at Sagamore, then Scusset, in 1846, by Isaac Keith. With the extension of the old Cape Cod Railroad the manufacture of freight and passenger cars was begun. Isaac Keith continued until his death in 1864, when his two sons, Isaac N. and Hiram T., succeeded to the business. Mr. Isaac N. Keith became the active head and continued as such until his death in 1889. He was then succeeded by his son, Eben S. S Keith, who enlarged the business, and in 1907 the corporation under the name of the Keith Car & Manufacturing Company was formed with Mr. Keith as president. Thus there has been in operation since 1907 one of the most modern car plants in the world. The very latest of building construction, machinery and electrical power is employed throughout the entire plant. Practically every accepted type of the present day freight car has been built at this plant, ranging from all-wood to all-steel. Owing to the stagnation of railroad activity all over the country for the past two or three years, the plant has not been able to maintain its usual capacity, but early in the year 1912 it began operations and is now working nearly its normal force.

Large Foreign Business.

The Keith Company has entered a new field and has now practically completed a large order of freight cars for shipment to Brazil. There is no doubt a large field established in South America for export work, and the Keith Company is making preparations for a large share of this business.

In addition to Mr. Keith's business success he has become widely known throughout the State as an able and practical man of affairs. The Cape district sent him to the Senate in 1907, 1908 and 1909. During this time he was an active member of the Committee of Ways and Means and chairman of the Committee on Insurance and Counties. In 1911 he was elected to the Governor's Council from the First Councillor District by a large majority. At the last election he was re-elected by even a larger vote than in 1911. In these days of political strife, old time majorities have dwindled in many districts. Publicists of long standing have been defeated, and the increased plurality which Councillor Keith received was indeed a tribute to his ability and popularity.

Great Activity at Sagamore.

During the past year there has been unusual activity in Sagamore, due to the construction by the American Locomotive Company of the Sweden Governor Herrick, being the largest dredge of its type ever built in this country. The Pennsylvania Steel Company has also completed an overhead structural steel bridge with double draw, as a permanent crossing over the canal. This also eliminates the grade crossing at Sagamore in the same operation.

All these matters of construction are being carried forward in a splendid orderly manner, and the promptness with which the work has been completed speaks well for American engineering.

Sagamore is to receive new prosperity, and with the completion of the canal in the near future and the opening of the deep water in Buzzards Bay Company was formed with Mr. Keith as president. Thus there has been in operation since 1907 one of the most modern car plants in the world. The very latest of building construction, machinery and electrical power is employed throughout the entire plant. Practically every accepted type of the present day freight car has been built at this plant, ranging from all-wood to all-steel. Owing to the stagnation of railroad activity all over the country for the past two or three years, the plant has not been able to maintain its usual capacity, but early in the year 1912 it began operations and is now working nearly its normal force.

Home of Christian Endeavor.

Outside of all these things that are of a material character is the Sagamore Beach colony, made up chiefly of leaders and prominent members of the Christian Endeavor Society, has built up a very attractive settlement along the shore. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the society, has selected this place as his all-the-year-round home, and as he is a gentleman of world-wide travel, this selection speaks well for Sagamore as a Summer resort.

The Plymouth & Sandwich Street Railway will have their line from Plymouth in operation as far as Sagamore during the coming Summer. At any place will advance more rapidly with trolley connections, there is every reason to believe that in addition of transportation facilities will have a marked effect for the continued betterment of the place; and to convince the reader that this article is not of a "western land boom" order, ask any prominent man in Boston who has visited the Cape this Summer what he thinks of Sagamore and its future. He will ordinarily answer with one word, "Great."—Advertisement.

Unexcelled as a Vacation Resort

By A. DANIEL ANDERSON.

LAND of refreshment, recreation and sport, New England today stands pre-eminent as the Meccа of all vacationists.

From Stamford, Ct., to Eastport, Me., and from Monomoy, on the Cape, to St. Albans, Vt., there is compressed a greater variety of scenic pleasure for the vacationist than in any other section of the country. Here can be found as outing to each one's pleasure twelve months in the year, in mountain climbing, automobiling, swimming and fishing, boating, yachting, golf, tennis, shooting, snow-shoeing, or in plain, unadulterated resting. Recreation can be made for pleasant vacation days at the mountain or at the shore, at the lakes or in the historic little towns that dot the oldest section of the country with reminiscences and legends of two or more centuries ago.

When the attractions of New England in New England will entice the president of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce to make a two thousand-mile trip by water so that he might be able to spend a month in touring the New England States, the White Mountains and the lakes of Maine, how much more should the opportunities appeal to the city-fatigued resident who has this immense playground within four or five hours' journey. Not only did the Galveston booster come himself, but he brought his family and nurse, among them an infant, actually over a year old. If you could have had it before and after picture of the happy little tyke you would have had the best testimonial of the invigorating effect of a month of New England air.

An autumn trip in 1913, dated for New England and itemizing the pertinent facts of information that can be gained in a year round, should be mirrored in the minds of every lover of the great out doors. Early January and February—the exhilaration of a week-end at some New Hampshire or Vermont hotel, and then the journey and join in the merry sports of Winter. Some of the business furnish for entertainment, the ice carnivals and parties, and the bracing air of the chill New England morning in the Winter is like fluids to the brain that is exceedingly refreshing to the business man who has been at the desk constantly since September in the stuffy offices of a busy city. In March, April and May the fishing near the lakes of Maine, the rivers and streams for the sport that will be the English of Cover in June, July and August the cities and towns pour forth their thousands, each to seek that form of recreation that a year's planning has pictured. There is room for them all, in accommodations to suit the purse of each. There is a fellowship of Summer that makes vacation friendships of all the island and are within his horizon, and the companionship is enjoyed for one dollar per day. The Autumn months bring the hunter, and the woods of the New England States in this part also finds a safe hiding place from the alert eye of the guided sportsman. Harvest days and Thanksgiving in the hill country is worth a whole year's anticipation. Even at Christmas the crackling log of the old fireplace gathers its romancers of New England fame to while away the hours of quiet days to the Time Tree Story.

Time your vacation as you will, New England will give back full measure of fascinating outdoor pleasure from its limitless store.

All paths lead to the mountains and it is chronicled of the early days that he wants to see as much of the country as he can and as often as he can, up into the mountain country of New England is the athletic inclined to try their powers at the steep sides of old Kearsarge or Mount Washington. It is not an arduous climb to the summit of either. From the lower mounts a Kearsarge you can on a clear day see the sea twenty-six miles away. When you reach the top you can get a cup of coffee and light refreshments from a veteran of '61, who in the vigor of seventy years of age makes daily trips to the summit. The fine men of the White Mountains was famed far and wide this last Summer for re-christening Mount Deception in the hope of it to Mount Roosevelt. Why? Well ask him when you hit the trail to the top. The panorama from Mount Washington rivals that of Switzerland, and from the observatory of seeing it unfold as you are slowly drawn up the mountainside for nearly a mile and a quarter above the sea. "Up above the clouds" for luncheon makes a tale to relish for many months to come and your memorable visit. The Old Man of the Mountain, Franconia Notch, the Flume, the Basin, the Giant Stairs and one hundred stories of nature unmark the principal sights that makes New England today [illegible]

Among the great manufacturing [illegible] New England one of the biggest and most remarkable is that of the Hood Rubber Company, whose factories are located at East Watertown, Mass., just beyond the State Police Station.

Starting in 1906 with about 200 employes, this company began manufacturing rubber boots and shoes, turning out 3,000 pair a day. They were not content, however, to be satisfied with this rapid increase of their business has seen [illegible] that at the present time between 4,000 and 5,000 people are employed and turning out a daily output of rubber boots and shoes [illegible] reached the enormous quantity of 30,000 pairs.

Hood rubber and Steel [illegible] are also [illegible] and the company's exhibit has made a splendid showing during the [illegible] Rubber company also [illegible] Arrow Rubber company [illegible] of rubber [illegible] automobile tires and [illegible] branded Shawmut Tire Corporation [illegible] just started to manufacture and [illegible] for automobile trucks.

Chemists Safeguard Quality.

The quality of the manufactured product is safeguarded by one of the best equipped chemical laboratories in the country, and probably the best in the rubber business in the world. This laboratory is a fully equipped miniature rubber factory, where [illegible] goods can be made [illegible] before the goods are actually [illegible] the main plant. Nearly [illegible] chemists and ten [illegible] comprise the personnel of the [illegible]

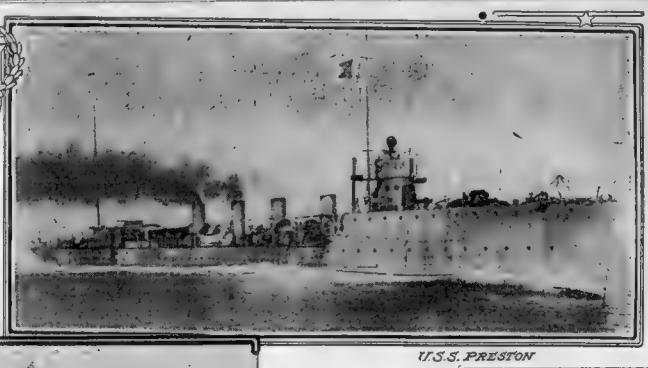
The administration building is a large [illegible] seven stories, and here are located [illegible] of the company, including those [illegible] general manager, selling agent [illegible] advertising department, and all [illegible]

Physician Watches Sanitation.

[illegible] buildings are modern and [illegible] every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Navy Needs More Torpedo Boat Destroyers

U.S.S. REID



U.S.S. PRESTON

We Strengthen Our Navy in One Way and Weaken It in Another

IN time of peace, prepare for war.

The members of the National House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States do not seem to see the significance of this statement, the practice of which has made certain nations supreme. Their disbelief is shown to be true by the deficiencies now existing in the United States navy. It is true that some of the world's greatest battleships are sailing the seas under the waving Stars and Stripes, but they are not as well protected as the crafts of other countries and could be annihilated without the least difficulty. The people of this country are dependent upon a sufficient and capable navy for their defence and security, but with unprotected battleships sailing the high seas the people are jeopardized.

DEFICIENCY OF EIGHTY-TWO DESTROYERS.

Battleships act as the guardians of peace. They are continually doing police duty for their respective countries. As the police officers of the different cities throughout the country are protected with their revolvers and clubs, each battleship should be protected with a sufficient number of smaller and swifter craft, known as destroyers. In the latest report, which Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer submitted to President William H Taft regarding the condition of the navy, he specifically states that there is a deficiency of eighty-two destroyers. He says that for the sufficient protection of one battleship, four destroyers are necessary. There are thirty-three battleships in commission at the present time, which are provided with only fifty destroyers, while 132 destroyers are necessary for the sufficient protection of the thirty-three vessels. In the present condition of the navy, less than two destroyers are provided for each battleship. There are also twenty-seven torpedo boats in commission, but should war be declared none of them would be fit for service, because they are slow going and unsafe and would not be able to maintain the speed of the squadron to which they might happen to be assigned.

Congress Lacks Foresight.

This condition of affairs is entirely due to the lack of foresight on the part of the members of our congressional bodies. Naval officers have conferred with them in regard to the existing deficiencies, but their efforts to have more money appropriated for the construction of new destroyers have been futile. These honorable gentlemen who are sent to Washington to look after the interests of the people believe that while we are in no imminent danger of warfare it should not be thought of, but they do not seem to realize that war might be declared at any moment and the Stars and Stripes would be left in the lurch and stand a great chance of losing many brave citizens and a large amount of money They do not even care to investigate the matter. Their refusal to grant these appropriations infers a slight lack of patriotism on their part The average member of Congress is unable to see beyond his own district or State. They do not care to take any interest in the navy They apparently disregard the safety of their supporters, the people who elected them to represent them at the national capital. They cannot even be persuaded to look forward to the interests of the people in turbulent times, but they can be compelled to do this, and the people, whom they represent, ought to force them to do so. Each member of the new incoming Congress should be petitioned by the people of their respective districts to fight for a larger appropriation and insist that it be granted, and the man who refuses to heed the demands of his constituents should not be returned to Washington at the expiration of his term, thus giving him to understand that he is elected to see that the citizens of this country are given the proper protection, and if he is unable to do this a man who can accomplish it will be chosen as his successor.

Battleships Unprotected.

Now is the time for all patriotic citizens to act. Now is the time for them to demand the proper protection for themselves and their children. Now is the time, while the affairs of the country are in a peaceful condition These destroyers cannot be constructed at a moment's notice It will take time. They should be built and placed in active service while peace is reigning. If this is done, we would be ready for immediate action. Should war be declared, we would not be obliged to send our battleships to the front with the protection of less than two destroyers, thus giving the enemy a chance to attack them during the night from some off side while its protector would be scouting elsewhere. Now is the time for Congress to appropriate the money for the necessary equipment, instead of later on, when it might be necessary and even compulsory to appropriate a larger sum for the lack of such needs

The members of the National Congress are chosen to take care of the country's needs, and the first need of every country, in order that it might be safe, is the peace of mind of its citizens The maintenance of peace conditions is a powerful navy, able to be backed up with the strength, the wishes and the right of the people of the United States. A number of large battleships would constitute a powerful navy, but a larger number of destroyers would greatly strengthen it, and are, indeed, the most valuable asset for the making of a really powerful navy Those small vessels not only protect the battleships, but also the men aboard them those brave fellows who have given up their homes in order that they might serve their country. These small vessels, when used as scouts, can locate the enemy and learn what attack they might be planning and have the men aboard the battleship prepare for developments.

Many Uses for Destroyers.

In the past decade destroyers have undergone a most wonderful development in size, speed and power. The enlargement of its field of operations is as great and probably greater than any type of modern warship. The Russia-Japanese war proved to be the most efficient test of the all-round value of the destroyer. By their use the first vital blow was struck and gave the Japanese fleet an ascendency which it never lost throughout the war While the Russian and Japanese diplomats were bowing to each other at Constantinople, the Japanese destroyers managed to learn the Russian code. One night they anchored outside Port Arthur and reported themselves as a squadron of Russian destroyers. When they had established themselves and knew that the Russians had been deceived by their bluff, they attacked the fort, which proved to be the most vital blow suffered by Russia during the fight

U.S.S. FLUSSER
PHOTO © 1909 BY H.L. STEBBINS

U.S.S. REID, HEAD ON ©

The Japanese put the destroyer to a new use, namely, as dispatch boats and for scouting and other service, which took them on the high seas and called for extended cruising. The destroyers had now become a matter of new import in warfare. Their sphere of operations were enlarged. The advantages of greater displacements and better sea-keeping qualities were recognized. Since that war destroyer development has been very rapid At the present time all scouting duties with a fleet have been largely handed over to these craft, which are now performing the work formerly assigned to unprotected cruisers. Within a few years it is prophesied by well-known naval authorities that destroyers will be capable of making thirty-five knots an hour and that their displacement shall be increased from 800 to 1,500 tons. They will also be provided with a fuel supply, which will give a greatly extended radius of action when they are accompanying a fleet of battleships. They now travel at a sufficient distance from the fleet to protect it from the attack of the enemy and still be out of range of their own ships should a battle occur.

Their value as protectors for a fleet of battleships can readily be seen, and when a fleet is protected with a sufficient number of destroyers, attack and annihilation on the part of the enemy is well nigh impossible They can get in touch with the enemy and send wireless messages to the fleet as to the advantage for scouting purposes. They possess They can be used to the greatest enemy's position, the course which they are taking and the speed which they are making, permitting the battleships to be prepared for an attack, instead of being taken unaware and suffering a great loss of life.

It is near time for the United States government to realize this great value Every other civilized nation in the world, even the smaller ones, have already realized the import of a destroyer, as is shown by the large number of these craft with which they have already provided themselves. Congress has already established the policy of replacing our old battleships at the rate of two each year, but they have neglected to allow appropriations for a proportionate number of destroyers. Of course, it is necessary to keep increasing the number of battleships with the increase of population, but it must not be forgotten that it is also necessary to increase the number of protectors for these ships. Great Britain and Germany have more ambitious building plans, but while they are increasing their number of battleships, they are also providing a proportionate increase of destroyers. In order that the citizens of these United States might be safe from attack and in order that our country might be free to work out its destiny in peace and without hindrance, it is necessary that we maintain an efficient fleet, with a proportionate number of destroyers for each battleship. If this is done, and it can be done, our navy will be able to compete with the navies of any of the leading powers of the world The members of Congress are now given the opportunity to show the people of the country what true patriotism is, by granting a sufficient amount of money for thorough protection. No human being is able to tell when a war might be declared, because the economical system of a great commercial nation is so delicately balanced that even a threat of war is very disturbing and harmful, while a war with any other power would cause incalculable damage. To avoid war and insure peace, it is necessary that we must be prepared for war. The congressional appropriation for 1911 provided only two battleships and two colliers, showing the utter disregard which the members of Congress have for the value of destroyers. During the present year only one battleship has been put in commission, while six destroyers were constructed, making a total of three battleships and six destroyers in two years, showing a deficiency of six destroyers. In other words, Congress is strengthening the navy in one way and weakening it in another way.

Foreign nations have already started to increase the size of the capital ships and also the displacements of the destroyers. Great Britain, which is universally acknowledged to have the most powerful navy in the world, has 31 dreadnoughts and the same number of effective battleships, 116 first class destroyers and 82 second class ones, which could be effectively used for coastwise service, allowing over three destroyers for every battleship. The naval appropriation has been increased every year; during the present year it amounted to $216,036,101, as compared with $197,567,906 for last year and $170,361,990 for the preceeding year. This year's ship building program provides for the following new construction, 5 large armored ships, 3 protected cruisers, 1 unarmored cruiser, 20 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 river gunboats, 20 destroyers, 1 depot ship for destroyers and a hospital ship. This program shows that although they are now the leading naval power of the world, they are still increasing their navy and are strengthening it by constructing a proportionate number of destroyers for the battleships. The displacements of these destroyers have also been increased from 500 to 920 tons.

France Leads in Destroyers.

Germany has provided 353 destroyers for 34 battleships, allowing each vessel the protection of about 5 destroyers. Like Great Britain they are increasing the naval appropriation, which increase amounted to almost one million dollars for this year. The naval appropriation bill for the present year has authorized the following new construction, 3 battleships, 1 armored cruiser, 2 scout cruisers, 12 destroyers, 3 surveying vessels. They have also allowed four destroyers for every battleship

France possesses the greatest destroyer navy in the world. For the protection of 25 battleships there have been provided 85 destroyers, 17 torpedo boats, which are about the same as a destroyer, and 170 coastwise vessels, affording each battleship with the protection of over ten destroyers. The total appropriation for the French navy were increased over $7,000,000 during the present year. Although they constructed two new battleships, no destroyers were added, owing to the fact that they now have an over supply.

Japan has 60 destroyers for their 24 battleships, in addition to 60 torpedo boats, which are just as effective as the destroyers and are capable of doing excellent coastwise duty, thus providing each battleship with five destroyers. Their naval appropriation bill was increased $5,234,700.

Russia is now following out the policy of constructing a proportionate number of destroyers for each battleship. Three of these craft are constructed for every new vessel.

The Italian navy is composed of 16 battleships, 85 destroyers, 28 sea-going torpedo boats, 8 first class torpedo boats and 34 second class. This provides six destroyers for each battleship. At the present time there are under construction 4 battleships and 10 destroyers.

The United States, with all its wealth, has provided but 58 destroyers for its 33 effective battleships. Our navy is also equipped with 27 useless torpedo boats. A comparison of the foregoing statistics proves that the United States navy is the least protected of all the great navies of the world. It also shows that if a war were to be declared any time within the next year how utterly helpless our battleships would be on account of the lack of destroyers.

Every American's Duty.

It now becomes a duty for every American citizen to seek proper protection by petitioning the members of the incoming Congress to investigate the conditions now existing in our greatest weapon, in case of war, the navy. A careful investigation should be made, and if the members of the national government have the welfare of the citizens at heart, as they should have, they will appropriate enough money to construct powerful destroyers for the protection of the battleships, thereby remedying a most serious defect. A certain number of destroyers should also be provided for dispatch work in addition to the ship duties. This is necessary in order that they might be given the chance to sweep for mines, which might be planted in the ocean.

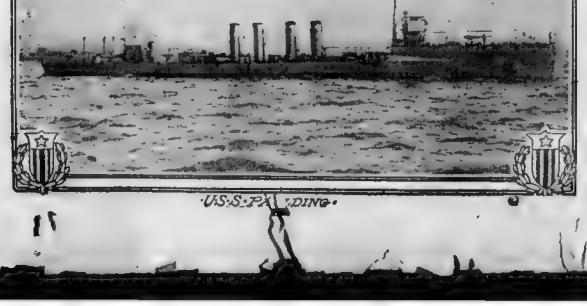
The lack of destroyers was keenly felt by our navy during the Spanish war. There were only five destroyers in the service, the Ericson, Porter, Dupont, Cushing and Winslow. The government was compelled to hire the steamers City of Paris, City of New York, City of St. Paul and the City of St. Louis from the American line. These vessels were commissioned into service as scouts and cost the government $10,000 a day

When our army was sent to Cuba, the only protection with which they were provided was the battleship Indiana. Had one of the enemies' torpedo boats creeped upon them during the night, they would have, in all probability, been annihilated. The destroyers form a sort of screen for the battleship. They are an outer guard and a most valuable one indeed

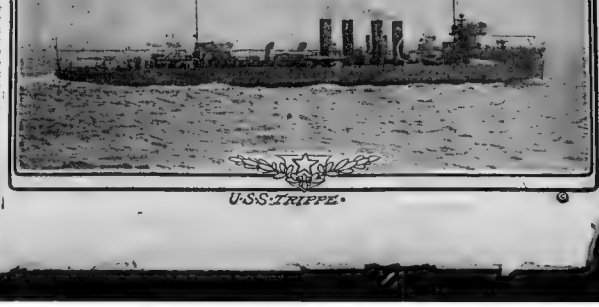
Another great danger, which is now existing in the navy, is the shortness of officers. There is not one vessel in the service today which is properly manned. Officers, who have been out of the naval academy but three or four years, are now in charge of the decks. Should there happen to be a battle and one-half the officers were killed, there would not be one man aboard the ship who would be capable of taking charge. Each ship is undermanned from 25 to 50 per cent. The Robson bill, which was passed after the Civil War and which provided for two vacancies for one promotion is the cause. To remedy this serious defect, the naval academy should be enlarged. Instead, Congress proposes to cut down the number of appointments allowed to each member of Congress. Should this be done it will result disastrously.

Prior to the convening of the new Congress, each member should be presented with a petition signed by the voters of his district, asking that the number of destroyers be increased. Their patriotism and desire to benefit their constituents will be shown by the action which they will take.

—Advertisement

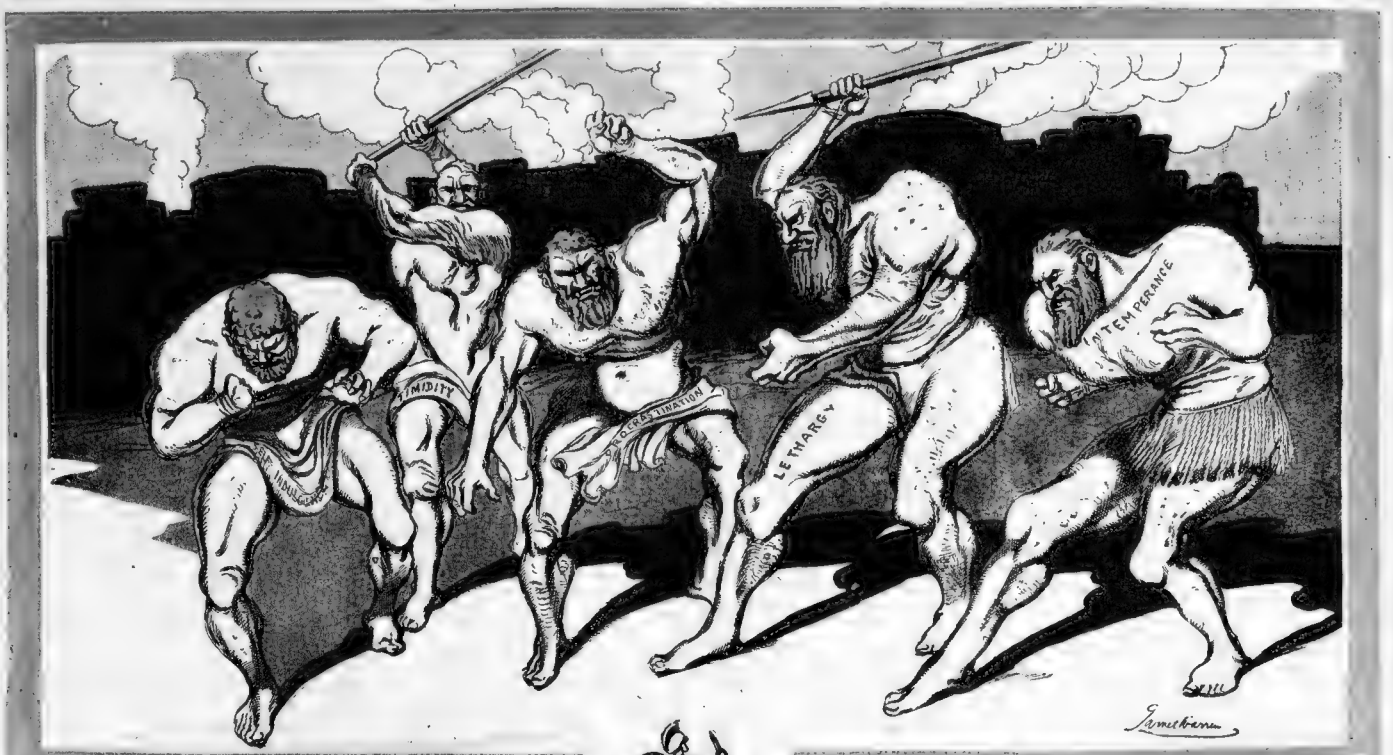


U.S.S. PAULDING



U.S.S. TRIPPE

TO HAVE PEACE---CONQUER YOUR ENEMIES



There are two kinds of peace. Peace between Nations is one kind—Common sense will bring it. Peace within the individual means a long battle and one that does not end.

"Let Us Have Peace"--A Christmas Sermon

By Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

WE present to you, with satisfaction, an earnest and timely article by Dr. Parkhurst. "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men" is the thought for this time of the year.

What is peace? If there are more kinds of peace than one—and there are—what peace is most important?

Peace between two nations will come. It is coming rapidly, as Dr. Parkhurst points out. The people CAN READ and being able to read they will soon refuse to be put to cutting each other's throats over the quarrels of old-fashioned kings or modern money kings.

The few wholesale murders of human beings will probably still disgrace the history of this planet. And then thinking, intelligent and READING men and women will decide that war between nations must end. And war will end.

But that will be on this earth only THE BEGINNING OF PEACE.

There is a peace higher and more difficult to achieve than peace between the nations. That is the peace that passeth all understanding, within the mind and heart of the individual.

* * *

How can man be at peace with himself? How can he stop the war that goes on between the passions, between the savage, conflicting interests and desires handed down to him by millions of ancestors—reaching back beyond the stone age, and by billions of animal ancestors still further back.

Each individual has his own civil war, it never ends and never can end.

Each individual has inside of himself a fight that is constant.

* * *

In a broad, rough way the artist who makes this picture presents the problem so simply that children will understand it, and be interested in it.

How is the little individual striving for peace of spirit and for righteousness to overcome these giant enemies that constantly attack him?

Laziness, Intemperance, Self-Indulgence, Timidity, Procrastination are some of the enemies portrayed in this cartoon.

All of these, and many others, fight against peace in the individual.

How can that war be ended?

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city"—Proverbs: 16, 32.

The old wise man who penned the thirty-second verse of the sixteenth chapter of Proverbs knew that the greatest men are not the great fighters, that the greatest peace is not the peace between cities, but the peace within the soul of man.

How can we have THAT PEACE WITHIN, WHICH IS THE ONLY PEACE?

Each man must make the fight for himself, INSIDE OF HIMSELF.

Each must realise that the big enemies ARE INSIDE OF MAN'S OWN SKULL, LEFT THERE BY ANCESTORS THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO, AND WORKING AGAINST THE PEACE OF THE SPIRIT NOW.

The peace that passeth all understanding will come, but slowly, as peace between nations and individuals has come slowly.

If we look back we see that the enemies of man's peace have been destroyed and left behind, many of them, one by one.

All men were once cannibals, and actually ate the flesh of their brothers—unless they were too timid for battle. Cannibalism has been left behind on our upward journey.

All men, with perhaps one exception in a million, were once cruel and bloodthirsty. They tortured each other in the name of God Almighty and His Son. They burned each other alive, tore the living flesh with hot pincers. The rack and the thumb-screw, the boot, the iron-virgin, the bonfires of living human beings—all tell us in history of horrible brutality that survived among men, inherited from animals only yesterday.

That is left behind, PARTLY. We still burn up children at hard labor as we used to burn heretics. We still kill women slowly in mills, as we used to kill them quickly in the old days of witchcraft. But, we HAVE very largely conquered the demon of cruelty.

Individual selfishness was the rule only a little while ago.

"Salvation for me, and the devil take the others," was the old motto. But that has changed slowly.

Men spend their money now when they die to build universities, hospitals, libraries, if they don't use it trying to buy eternal salvation for themselves. That is progress, and we find that we are getting nearer to real peace.

* * *

We must be reconciled to slow development, we must work for peace between individuals and nations in our external life, and work steadily and persistently for PEACE WITHIN, the peace most difficult to achieve.

None now living will ever know peace that is absolute. But the passing years, for those that try, do bring improvement.

* * *

Eventually men as individuals and as a human race will achieve the absolute peace which is mental peace. Viciousness, selfishness, cruelty, will have gone day gone to join cannibalism and legalized infanticide. One day, many centuries from now, it will be possible for human beings to say with the Psalmist "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

In His Days Shall the Righteous Flourish Amid Abundance of Peace So Long as the Moon Endureth.... Psalms 72:7

THE anniversary of our Lord's birth gives occasion rather for indulging our spirits in the tender sentiment of the event than for taxing our minds by the discussion of its difficult problems.

The world is made one this week rather by its sympathies than by the activity of its intellect. Indeed, not only today, but always, people tend to be brought nearer to one another by the power of heart, but repelled from each other by exercise of the mind. Feeling operates as a unifying influence; thought as a divisive influence. Hence people think themselves apart, but pray themselves together. Therefore, the world needs warming more than it needs brightening, and all occasions like the present require to be thankfully economized as means of softening the frost into which, in an atmosphere of cold thoughtfulness, we so naturally stiffen.

The dominant note of the Christian world at Christmas is "Peace on earth," as inaugurated by the "Prince of Peace." And if it seems strange that the bounds of His principality have been so long and so slow in extending themselves we must remember that the world at large can improve only so fast as improvement progresses in the separate Smiths and Joneses that make up the world, and that the battle-grounds which compose so conspicuous a figure in the world's history are simply the exhibition on an enlarged scale of the fields of conflict that lie concealed in individual hearts.

The world at large is what it is made to be by the individuals composing it. It is not any kind of diffusive greenness that makes the forest green, but the combined greenness of its separate leaves. It is no diffused whiteness that composes the pearly sheen of a midwinter landscape, but the meeting together of the untinted complexion of each one of the multitude of snow-crystals. So the tide of the general purity, peace and love of the world at large can rise no higher than the altitude to which it mounts in the souls of the separate men and women of the world.

This is only to remind us that the salvation of the world in respect of any one or all of its virtues and graces is not a wholesale, but a retail process, and that public feuds and civil and international conflicts will disappear from the face of the earth only so fast as they vanish from the map of the hearts of individual men and women. A man who is thoroughly at peace with himself inwardly, who has all the impulses and energies of his soul tuned to the one note, the Christ-note, of purity and loving kindness, cannot quarrel with his neighbor, however quarrelsome that neighbor may be.

That so great a length of time, however, should have elapsed since our Lord's command to Peter to put up his sword was issued, is no reproach against Christianity. The thoughts of people who are precipitate in their expectations are not moving in pace with the methods and intentions of God, "with whom a thousand years is as one day." If the process for fitting the world for human occupation has occupied so many centuries that arithmetic is strained in its efforts to compute them, it is occasion neither for surprise nor discouragement that the shaping and maturing of His moral kingdom advances by a movement that to our limitedness and impatience seems so dilatory. A spirit of hurry is one of the infirmities of small minds. The true attitude of Christian philosophy does not assert itself by its haste to see the will of God accomplished, but consists rather in that patient observation and discernment that enables it gratefully to discover that things are moving, however inconspicuously, toward the accomplishment of His will.

And it certainly does seem that no one who is searching with a sincere desire to discover can fail to be assured that the movement toward the world's pacification is distinct, and as rapid as a considerate Christian philosophy has grounds to anticipate. In order to know whether a thing moves, whether on the ground or among the stars, in the material or in the spiritual world, one needs to place his eye not only on the place where it is now, but on the place where it was a hundred days or a thousand years before, and if the former of the two places is in advance of the latter even though by ever so little, there is movement and there is progress.

Although we are even now hearing a great deal about armies and navies, and large appropriations for military equipment, yet the *sentiment* which prevails today in regard to war—its reasonableness and its righteousness—is so distinct from what it was a couple of centuries ago, that even a superficial acquaintance with the movings of thought during that time will not fail to appreciate the change. And it is the sentiment of people that is symptom of condition. The question is not how many soldiers we have, not how many dreadnoughts there are afloat or in course of construction, but what are the people thinking. That is the instrument that we have to use in measuring civilization, its flow or its ebb.

It signifies nothing that a Secretary of War comes out with a "war-scare," for the purpose of exciting sufficient nervousness throughout the country to justify an immense appropriation for the War Department. Nervousness does not ensue and the Secretary's official sensationalism is pigeon-holed. The document, singularly enough, operates rather as a sedative than as a stimulant. The people are not in a war mood.

Whatever ambition an American expert in military affairs may have for the military prestige of his country, if he has at the same time familiarized himself with the exhausting and impoverishing course upon which European nations are running, it is difficult to understand how he can have the heart, by word or influence, to prod the American people to compete in a race conducing to the same fatality. The European war debt amounts to twenty-six billion dollars, a debt which never will be discharged, the payment of the interest upon which comes very largely out of the pockets of the poor.

There is great strength, as well as good judgment in quietness of mind, and that quietness is every little while disturbed by some journalistic announcement or other to the effect that friction is developing between some other country and ourselves and no one can forecast what the issue will be; that Japan or some other nation, particularly Japan, is simply biding its time, and is smilingly cherishing a very sour grudge which may eventuate in a cataclysm of war that will carry off the Sandwich Islands and the western quarter of our country and make them a part of the Orient. Such prophecies tend to provoke the very thing which they prophesy, for such insinuations and innuendoes go across to the other side and create malevolence where no malevolence existed.

In the course of an address recently given in New York by Chief Justice Watanobi, who represents Japan in the administration of Korea, he said: "Japan is not going to war with the United States. There is no thought of it. It is never suggested in our newspapers. It is frequently flung as a firebrand by the American press, but the Japanese press is absolutely innocent of anything of that kind."

All of the foregoing carries no taint of pusillanimity, but will be the fit distinction of a nation that knows how to discriminate between dignity and assumption; of a nation that in a Christian way appreciates its own interests not as something distinct from the interests of the world, but rather as entering into, and forming a part of, the interests of the world; of a nation, in fine, that feels itself called to a great service, invited to a policy of life and action that shall not be merely the rehearsing of what has been, a barren reduplication of the old ages that have had placed upon them the stamp of the Lord's disappointment, but a policy that shall give to our national life an original tone in such way differentiating us from the rest of the world as shall draw the rest of the world after us and carry the whole familyhood of the nations a little nearer to the finality as it lies registered in the mind of God.

The Stage Writes in Letters of Fire---Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree

England's Foremost Actor-Manager, Now on His Second Visit to the United States, Tells of the Power of the Stage to Promote National Pride and Love of Country, Using All Its Resources of Realism in Character, Scenes and Pageantry to Visualize History

By Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree

(IN AN INTERVIEW)

YOU refer to the success in England of my production of Louis N. Parker's historic pageant-play, 'Drake," as suggesting that I have given considerable thought to patriotic themes in general for stage presentation, and that I might, therefore, say something that would prepare the minds of the theatre-going public in the United States to welcome more serious efforts on the part of dramatists and producers to appeal to national pride and love of country.

Right—as to the first part of the proposition; as to the second part, I have observed no indication that the people of the United States are in need of any special appeal to their patriotism. Yet, curiously enough, the same idea has been presented to me by distinguished Americans in London, after witnessing a performance of "Drake." As a matter of fact, that great sailor and sea fighter is a picturesque, historic figure whose associations with the early history of America were too important to enable England to maintain an exclusive claim to his heroic attributes. We score a point on you, however, when, in Mr. Parker's play, he says:

"The little spot we stand on has become the centre of the earth. From this day forward an English merchant can roam whither he will and no man shall say him nay. See to it that you hold fast the heritage."

Yes, if a special appeal to the people's patriotism is needed, seize the unquestioned advantage the stage offers. The stage writes in letters of fire. In drama, whatever the message to the people, the force of the written word is multiplied by ten. The stage pictures, illustrates, visualizes, and thus brings persons and deeds out of the abstract of written history into the concrete of a more or less perfect illusion of human living heroes engaged in the performance of their great work for the country and for humanity.

While "Drake" is an effort to accomplish this in accordance with the legitimate function of the stage to inform, interest and, if possible, delight the public, you are, of course, aware that, especially in England, these times are ripe for the special patriotic message which such a plays carries. If ever your power upon the seas may safely be allowed to decline, certainly these disturbing days show no promise in that direction. Drake and Nelson are names to be held in remembrance.

Imagine the United States to be similarly situated. What names in your serious historic drama would do more to arouse the patriotism of all classes of the American people than those of John Paul Jones, Perry, Farragut, Dewey?

Naturally, a nation that is comparatively young lacks much of the material useful in historic plays which recreate the past of the countries of the old world. History needs perspective.

In spite of this it seems to me that American dramatists have some peculiar advantages which those of some older countries do not enjoy. Take Washington—what a magnificent opportunity! Does not the "father of his country" already seem limned in your mind as a demi-god? In the times and scenes which he dominated is there not ample material for the construction of spectacle and pageantry with those humbler, affectingly simple and human scenes which all Americans love to recall?

Dealing with a character of such heroic proportions for the stage of course obligates the author and producer to present the character in an adequate historic setting.

If you are going to present history on the stage whose artistic and historical resources are now so thoroughly developed, the public will hardly be likely to thank you for presenting the mere symbols of your theme. The critics tell us that there are two different kinds of plays, the realistic and the symbolic. Shakespeare's plays, I may assure us, belong to the latter category.

"The scenery," it is insisted, "not only may, but should be impressionistic."

This seems an extraordinary doctrine, for if it be right that a play should be imperfectly mounted, it follows that it should be imperfectly acted, and further that it should be imperfectly written. I venture to think that our critic is mistaken. I claim that not the least important mission of the modern theatre is to give to the public representations of history which shall be at once an education and a delight.

To do this the manager should avail himself of the best archaeological and artistic help his generation can afford him, while endeavoring to preserve what he believes to be the spirit and intention of the author. Surely it is not too much to claim that a truer and more vivid impression of a period of history can be given by its representation on the stage than by any other means of information. Though the archaeologist with symbolic leanings may cry out, the theatre is primarily for those who love the drama, who love the joy of life and the true presentation of history. Whatever may tend to destroy the illusion and the people's understanding is to be condemned. Whatever may tend to heighten the illusion and to help the audience to a better understanding of the play and the author's meaning is to be commended.

What did Shakespeare himself write about it, in the text of one of his historic plays—"Henry VIII."—which these critics would have us present in the symbolical manner? By what symbolism can the stage direction in the trial scene be represented on the stage? Those directions read:

"A Hall in Blackfriars. Enter two vergers with short silver wands; next

Beerbohm Tree, Shortly Before He Was Knighted—As Seen Through the Eyes of the English Caricaturist, Leonard Smithers.

them two scribes in the habit of doctors

Next them, with some small distance, follows a gentleman bearing the purse with the great seal and a Cardinal's hat, then two priests bearing each a silver cross, then a gentleman usher bare-headed, accompanied with a sergeant-at-arms bearing a silver mace; then two gentlemen bearing two great silver pillars; after them, side by side, the two Cardinals, Wolsey and Campeius, two noblemen with the sword and mace," etc.

I confess my symbolic imagination was completely gravelled, and in the absence of any symbolic substitute I have been compelled to fall back on Shakespeare's own stage directions.

Now, there are plays in which symbolism is appropriate—those of Maeterlinck, for instance. But if, as has been said, Maeterlinck resembles Shakespeare, Shakespeare does not resemble Maeterlinck. Let us remember that Shakespeare was a humanist, not a symbolist.

The substance of these last remarks is contained in my little book called "Henry VIII. and His Court." Let me add a foot note in that volume, with an illustration which every student of American literature should appreciate.

Personally I have been a sentimental adherent of symbolism since my first Noah's Ark. Ever since I first beheld the generous curves of Mrs. Noah, and first tasted the insidious carmine of her lips, I have regarded the wife of Noah as symbolical of the supreme type of womanhood. I have learned that the most exclusive symbolists, when painting a shadow, regard purple as symbolical of bright green; but we live in a realistic age and have not yet overtaken the art nouveau of the pale future.

It is difficult to deal seriously with so much earnestness. I am forced into symbolic parable. Artemus Ward, when delivering a lecture on his great moral panorama, pointed with his wand to a blur on the horizon and said

"Ladies and Gentlemen: That is a horse. The artist who painted that picture called on me yesterday with tears in his eyes and said he would disguise that fact from me no longer." He, too, was a symbolist.

Nearly all of the great writers have been humanists, not symbolists; therefore they were understood and appreciated by the multitude. Your Artemus Ward could kill symbolism with ridicule; your Bret Harte submerged symbolism with his realistic humanism. If he had written mainly for the stage you may be assured that his historical characters and periods would have been visualized with all the realism he could command.

Whatever the symbolists succeed in getting before the public, it is pretty certain that the stage will escape the thing that is called "Futurism." We don't need "Futurists," with their cubes and triangles and other nightmare methods of distorting nature. We live in the present, with a wholesome respect for and interest in the past, and the more truthfully we can present in art the present and the past the more powerful will be our appeal to all the people.

But let us dwell briefly upon appeals to patriotism which the modern stage can make without delving into the pageantry of the past—the nation's vast achievements in the advance of human knowledge, its discoveries in science, its demonstrations of human society lifted to a higher plane.

The time is past when a nation can monopolize the advantages derived through the patriotism of its people. The world is undergoing a sea change—the old landmarks are being swept away, the wire fences which separated the classes are being relegated to the limbo of the human scrap heap. As in our time science has progressed with giant strides—I mean the science appertaining to tangible things, the science of bodies—so I believe we are on the threshold of a spiritual science, the science of high sociology.

PHOTO © BY LANGFIER, LONDON.

Sir Robert Beerbohm Tree, from One of His Latest Photographs.

The chief dramatic achievement of this season in England is Tree's sumptuous production of Louis N. Parker's drama of patriotism and pageantry, called "Drake," at Sir Herbert's London theatre, His Majesty's. In the scene illustrated here Queen Elizabeth, pretending to believe the Spanish Ambassador's charges against the British hero of the Armada, demands that he surrender his sword to her. But on receiving the sword as he kneels, she knights him with it and bids him—"Rise, Sir Francis."

Sir Herbert Is Celebrated as the Greatest Master of the Art of "Make-Up" on the English Stage. Here Is How He Looks as Fgin, in "Oliver Twist."

Its premonitory vibrations are felt all over the world. Wherever we put our ears to the ground we hear a tiny tapping at the earth's crust—it is the upspringing of a new social creed—it is the call of a new religion—it is the intellectual enfranchisement of mankind.

A general disarmament is the ideal toward which humanity is striving all over the world. But pride and prejudice and greed are still mighty forces, and it is only by the spread of the higher education that the spiritual development of mankind can be ensured by the adoption of Christ's doctrines, which, alas! go to the wall in all Christian countries at the bidding of expediency.

As Shakespeare is the most modern of writers, so is Christ the most modern of reformers—he is only a little in advance of our time, his principles are still tabooed and if uttered by a modern statesman would be denounced as "bad form." Indeed, every reformer is regarded as "no gentleman" until his propaganda has become the law of the land. I knew a multimillionaire who, having been baptized late in life, forsook Christianity. We had been discussing questions of social reform. We were in a picture gallery, and suddenly stood before a great picture of Christ. He shook his fist. "Socialist!" he cried, as he left the building.

But to whatever shade of political opinion we may belong, we must all recognise the terrible danger which lurks in the transference of power from kings to the people, for if the tyranny of kings and priests is undesirable, the tyranny of the half educated mob is yet more terrible. Beware of the tyranny of the great, but beware far more of the chaos of ignorance. We are in a period of transition, and out of the very danger of giving power to the people may arise the universal peace. As science is teaching us the use of the newly discovered forces of electricity and radium, which wrongfully used are infernal agents of destruction, so may the right use of democratic power be the most splendid agency for good when the people shall have been instructed in its right use. Thus enlightened, the people may draw closer the bonds of the brotherhood of man, and, guided by the new light, is it not possible that the workmen of the world will arise in their might and cry:

"We will have no more wars!"

I was saying that education brings certain dangers in its train which have to be counteracted by a yet higher education. So also have the efforts of Science in her battles with Nature to be eked out by a yet deeper science.

Take the most recent scientific development—that of eugenics. In former days nature killed off the weaklings in the most drastic and practical manner by consumption and by various other diseases: man had to stand the test put upon him or on the assaults of an army of unseen and unknown microbes; the unfit were rooted out by the brutal laws of nature; only the strong survived. Today when Nature says to a man, "Thou shalt die," Science steps in and says, "No, thou mayest live!" Then comes Nature's retort.

"If thou causest the unfit to survive, then I will afflict their offspring with infirmity, even to the third and fourth generation." Then Science replies, "Very well, Nature, we will strike a compromise—I will see that the weakly shall not be born into this world."

And there we stand at present. Science is once more Nature's slave.

If such ideas and conclusions as these, imperfectly expressed in mere words, interest you, would not the drama that is in them, made to seem reality through the medium of the human types actuated by life, death, triumph, despair, hate, love, torment or peace, in the [illegible] scenes—would not such ideas written as the stage writes them—in letters of fire—interest and influence you infinitely more?

Why the Jews Are Charitable

By LEON ZOLOTKOFF,
The Distinguished Editor of the New York Jewish Daily News.

JEWISH charity and charitable institutions have often served as a theme for laudatory comment in the public press and on the speaker's platform. Jewish charitable institutions have been put forth on many occasions as shining examples of organized human kindness and praised for their intelligent work and efficiency in alleviating human suffering. Public men interested in social work have time and again pointed commendingly to the practical methods of Jewish charitable organizations, to their elasticity and adaptability to modern social conditions, to their thoroughness and economy in dealing with the problems of poverty, as worthy of emulation.

Whether or not the mead of praise is fully merited may best be determined by experts in charity work. In any event such high praise cannot apply equally to all Jewish charitable organizations. But that some of the Jewish charitable institutions belong to the most progressive of their kind, and if not superior to others, have few to equal them in thoroughness of organization or in their efficient methods, is a fact that cannot be denied.

And yet, it is the belief of the writer that if a thorough investigation should be made with a view of discovering those specific qualities of Jewish charity which make it characteristically Jewish and therefore superior, such qualities would not be found in the progressiveness and modernism of the Jewish charitable institutions, but, on the contrary, in the saving remnant of the ancient biblical spirit which still pervades—in spots at least—Jewish charity work.

Not the modern method of application, but the ancient Jewish view of charity is the pigment which gives it a Jewish coloring, and whatever praise is bestowed upon Jewish charity should be credited more to the Jew's conception of charity than to his modern ways of administration.

The Hebrew term for charity, which is still in vogue among the Jews of today, is "Zadakah," which means righteousness or justice.

Charity in the sense of liberality or generosity is wholly dependent upon the good will of the giver. It is peculiarly within his discretion to give or withhold. He always appears in the role of some deity dispensing its bounty to common mortals. No matter how noble and unselfish the impulses from which such charity springs, the very difference in the relative positions of giver and taker of charity forms a wide gap between them which no benevolence is able to overbridge.

With the Jew charity was an act incumbent upon every Jew. It was obligatory, not discretionary. It was his duty to exercise it in accordance with his means. And in accord with this duty as giver of charity, there was a corresponding right conferred on those who were compelled by circumstances to play the part of recipients of charity. It was the duty of the man with means to provide for those in want, and there was an inherent right in the poor to claim what was theirs. Under such conditions the act of charity assumed the nature of an adjustment, the settlement of a rightful claim—hence the appropriateness of the term Zadakah, meaning righteousness, justice.

In ancient Judea, according to Mosaic law, the stranger, the widow and the orphan had a sort of a lawfully recognized lien on the crop of the corners of the field of each proprietor. They also were entitled to every forgotten sheaf, to the gleanings of the harvest and to the growth of the seventh year. In addition to that, tithes were claimed every third year for the Levite, the stranger, the widow and the fatherless. It would seem that the land owner of Judea was enjoined not so partake of the fruits and products of his fields unless he first removed from his premises everything that belonged to the poor and distributed the same among them.

There also existed a discretionary form of giving, self-imposed and unprescribed, which was termed "Hessed," and which came nearer in its meaning to the conception of present-day charity. That, however, described only impulsive acts involving some personal kindness and could not be practiced at the expense of the share due to the poor generally.

It stands to reason that the provisions for the poor based on a simple agricultural life were found to become ineffective in the more complicated social fabric of latter ages, and particularly during the centuries of dispersion and persecution. Nevertheless, even through all those ages of wanderings and misfortunes, have the Jews retained, partly at least, their original conception of charity and have managed to embody the same in some of their charitable organizations. The leading maxim was that the poor should never be put to shame by receiving charity. The highest form of charity was, and still is, considered secret giving, i. e., that the assisted should not know who their benefactor was.

Yielding to the requirements of a more complicated life the Rabbis of old subdivided charitable work into seven branches:

1. Feeding the hungry.
2. Clothing the naked.
3. Visiting the sick.
4. Burying the dead and comforting the mourners.
5. Redeeming those that are held in captivity.
6. Educating the fatherless and sheltering the homeless.
7. Providing dowories for poor maidens.

Each of these branches has called into life institutions to serve its purpose, and many an obscure charitable organization among the poorer Jews on the East Side of New York and elsewhere could be traced back in a direct connection to one or the other of these branches of charity.

Having formed very early the important lesson of the practice of charity as an exercise of public justice, it was quite natural for the Jew to adapt himself to present-day scientific methods in dealing with the problems of poverty on a large scale. The time-honored Jewish view on charity is so much in accord with the most recent sociological conclusions that it didn't require any particular effort on the part of the Jew to make his charity scientific.

More interesting to the student of philanthropy, however, are those charitable institutions among the poorer Jews, which are "scientific" without intending it.

CARDINAL FARLEY ON DIVORCE

The Distinguished Ecclesiastical Leader of the Great Roman Catholic Diocese of New York Sends an Impressive Message to the American Public Through the Sunday American, Refuting the Recent Majority Report of the British Royal Commission, Which Recommends New Laws Making Divorce Easier.

THE Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, appointed by the late King Edward, has been conducting a diligent inquiry for three years and has recently made its report—a report which has filled the British public with surprise and dismay, because it recommends new laws to make divorce easier. Three of the Commissioners in a minority report take issue vigorously with the report of the majority.

Realizing that such a dictum from such a source might work incalculable harm if permitted to pass unchallenged, His Eminence Cardinal Farley, the ecclesiastical head of the Catholic Diocese of New York, has to-day availed himself of the columns of the Sunday American to controvert the findings of the Royal Commission and to warn the American public against the mischievous reasonings and recommendations in favor of making divorce more easy.

THE representative of the Sunday American was greeted by Cardinal Farley at the Cardinal's residence, on Madison avenue, New York. Holding in his hand some papers recently received from England, Cardinal Farley said:

"Yes, both reports of the Royal Commission in England are of great interest. No one who has the interest of society at heart, and much less any one who cares for the religious welfare of the race, can be indifferent to them. I have examined both reports carefully; the summary of the majority report which was given to the press, and the full minority report which was published complete by the London Times and is to be issued in pamphlet form by Longmans, Green."

"Does Your Eminence approve of the findings of the minority report denying the desirability of making divorce more easy?"

"Yes, I firmly believe the minority report which seeks to reduce causes for divorce voices the mind and heart of the vast majority of our pure, home-loving American people. The fathers and mothers, the sons and daughters of our land believe in the sanctity of marriage. The law believes in it and presupposes it. Our virtuous people are not going to stand by and see the institution of marriage, which gives to the home honor and stability, destroyed by the hands of those that recognize neither the worth of their plighted vow nor their personal obligation to God. It is a significant fact that the issue of the London Times, in which the full minority report appeared, was exhausted at once and public demand has required another printing. But it is only in line with the country-wide movement of our own United States which is making for greater respect for the marriage vow."

"Your Eminence believes that the desire for easier divorce laws is un-American?"

"Yes; the determination of the American people to lessen this terrible evil that is eating into the roots of the social body is growing stronger and stronger. It received very significant, concrete expression through the Congress appointed by President Roosevelt in 1906. That Congress included delegates from forty States. It demanded a uniform divorce law, a lessening of the legal causes for divorce, and added these very significant words:

"'It is fully realized that the new law proposed is not a complete or ideal uniform divorce law, but that it is only the best law in that direction which it now seems practicable to obtain.'

"So the Congress stood implicitly for a higher ideal of marriage than it could afford to proclaim. It is a good sign, and there are many other such happy signs showing that the best of our people are rousing themselves to fight this most dangerous enemy of our whole social life. Too long have we been the spectacle for the world in the laxity of our divorce laws. We have become a by-word on the lips of the civilized world. Do you know that the minority reports holds us up 'as the horrible example'?

"The majority report is, in its way, the best sort of testimony in favor of the minority. You say that is paradoxical? When you consider thoughtfully both reports you will see what I mean. The majority expresses its earnest desire to strengthen the marriage bond—to make marriage more permanent—and it proceeds, saying that the measures which it advocates will tend to greater respect for and stability of the marriage tie. Here you have one point in which the whole commission agreed—the permanency of marriage must be promoted.

"The majority, however, think to promote it by giving way to the very things that undermine it. They say that present-day conditions will allow them to do nothing else. The minority, considering carefully the same conditions and the same testimony, show how the evils may be lessened. The one maintains that there should be a standard in line with the report of the Commission of 1853, which said: 'The preservation of that union, so long as it can be secured, is manifestly to the best interests of society,' and then abdicates its position; the other maintains a standard and supports it. The majority testifies to the truth of the minority's position, but says it cannot be done. They profess a loss of faith in human nature. Human nature, therefore, cannot have any faith in them, nor will any one who believes in betterment or progress accept their rulings."

"Does not divorce often make for human happiness?'

"The fallacy of those who preach divorce as a cure for human ills is the fallacy of the mother who thinks that by humoring her child she will benefit it. Experience has taught us long since how fallacious and futile it is to think of bettering human nature by giving way to its weaknesses. The way of civilization has been and always will be the way of difficulty and of self-discipline. It is so with the individual. No man can improve himself or purge himself of selfishness save by self-discipline and self-restraint. Even the most humanitarian of educators will tell you this.

"Not by telling a sick man how sick and weak he is will you hasten his return to health, but by assuring him that if he tries and endures he may get well. So also with the human race. Put up before it manly ideals; honor of plighted vow; the dignity of womanhood and the worth of manhood; the duty of child bearing and child training; the holy stability of the family—teach the race what it can do and it will achieve. That well-thumbed book, "The Following of Christ," says that there is but one royal way, which is the way of the Cross—and it is true with regard to all and every path of progress that man would tread.

"Well, I am discussing only the report of the Royal Commission. 'Experientia docet'—experience teaches—as the old wise men said, and when will we learn the lesson? Milman, in his 'History of Latin Christianity,' says: 'Throughout the Roman world there can be no doubt that this dissolution of those bonds (of marriage) which unite the family was the corroding plague of Roman society.' It has been so ever since.

"Marriage is the beginning and the foundation of the family; and upon the stability of the family rests the welfare of the State. Weaken or destroy marriage, and you begin at once the destruction of society, with all the virtues and all the blessings that civilized society gives. Divorce spells the ruin of family and of nation—marriage the upbuilding of both. History has confirmed this, and the late Pontiff, Leo XIII., only re-echoed history when he said: 'From such (Christian) marriages the State may rightly expect a race of citizens animated by a good spirit and filled with reverence and love for God, recognizing it their duty to obey those who rule justly and lawfully, to love all and to injure no one.'

"Now some so-called leaders of to-day think to undo all history. Already the history of our own times answers them. The rulings of the majority report and its remedies for existing evils are condemned before they are issued. It is significant, very significant, that not one witness of all who appeared before the Commission was willing to testify that where the grounds of divorce were increased the evils that divorce was supposed to cure had ever been diminished."

"Has it not been the tendency of the law to make divorce easier?

"During the last fifty years there has been throughout the world an enlargement of the grounds of divorce. Has it made humanity happier? The courts give the answer. Has it made marriage holier? The low estimate held of marriage to-day by many is the answer. Has it conduced to a more stable social life and to national well being? The commissions appointed by almost every great nation, conscious that something must be done to stop the growing evil, are the answer. Where the grounds of divorce are extended, there also is divorce increased, marriage debased and national disaster imminent. In France since 1884 there has been a steady increase in divorces. From 1886 to 1906, the increase has been from 2,950 to 10,573 per annum. France and Germany have appointed commissions to look into these alarming conditions. The growth of divorce in our own country, where the laws are most lax, is proverbial. To quote our own Government's census report:

"'The divorce rate, like the velocity of a falling body, is constantly increasing.'"

"In what way do easier divorce laws make for matrimonial disaster?"

"Where there is laxity, there also is license. Marriage is not defended by making divorce easier. Divorce is the enemy of marriage. One State of our Union stands out in splendor against an otherwise dark background. South Carolina abolished divorce in 1878. According to evidence given before this English Commission conjugal fidelity in that State is greater and desertion less frequent than in any other State. Witnesses gave testimony in these words: 'We are satisfied that the inhabitants of South Carolina, generally speaking, are satisfied with the law on divorce in this State as it now stands, and that at the present time it could not be repealed.'

"In this connection, I may quote the testimony of Dr. Samuel Dike, secretary of the National League for the Protection of the Family, of our own United States:

"'We find no historical ground for the contention that easy divorce has increased social purity or happiness, but that restlessness, sexual laxity, temptation to other attachments, corruption of home atmosphere and selfishness instead of public well-being cause or accompany this social peril.'

"It only proves how [illegible] neglected by the modern laxity in morals and religious belief when the majority of this Royal Commission will think of trying to cure social evils by making divorce easier. Every one of the causes which their report would add as grounds for divorce would open the way to the worst kinds of moral evil—to dishonesty, collusion, self-indulgence, hatred, uncharitableness and all the sins that speak of social strife and bitterness.

"Can you point out more definitely how this is so?"

"Yes; this will become at once evident by a short examination of these causes. Take the case of desertion. This has been a cause for divorce in Scotland since the sixteenth century. The percentage of divorces there is twice as great as in England. Desertion is the most common cause for divorce in the United States, and, as the United States Census says, 'Owing to the ease with which the charge may be supported,' we know that it is but the veil of collusion, of falsehood, and of gross injustice.

"Mr. Crane, of the American Embassy in London, confesses that 'the existence of some form or some degree of mutual arrangement in a majority of the actions for divorce in the United States may be taken for granted.' Let us face the facts. Divorce for desertion is practically divorce by consent, and when one comes to that he may as well be the champion of concubinage.

"For the Commission to make such a recommendation is simply to put a premium on immorality, unfaithfulness and dishonesty. The situation here in our own country, from which rises the stench of rottenness, is evidence enough of what it will resolve itself into.'

"And the same is true for other causes besides desertion?"

"Yes; I might continue and take up the other causes. Whatever evils they would relieve, they would beget evils infinitely worse. Don't cure the cancer by killing the man. Don't kill society by relieving a few who must endure and suffer. There may be reason for temporary separation of man and wife; the law provides for that. But it would be a most costly thing if in payment for the removal of human ills we were to put the knife at the heart of human society itself.

"As to the other causes, for example, cruelty—that also opens the door to collusion. And if insanity is to be a cause—why not epilepsy and paralysis also? As the [illegible] report shows, medical authorities are against [illegible] this as a cause for divorce. Four commissioners in [illegible] have their opinion against it. To these must be added the words of that great specialist, Sir George Savage: 'I entered upon it, I must say, with a feeling rather in favor of divorce, but the more I considered the individual reports from these people and the more I have considered my own forty years' experience, I cannot help thinking that there is not ground enough to justify the alteration' (in the law).

"In truth, the thought that insanity may be a reason for absolute divorce retards the recovery of the curable party; aggravates the lot of many incurables, and helps on to insanity those who may think themselves liable to become insane.

"To assign drunkenness as a cause for absolute divorce is absolutely unwarranted. Drunkenness may be cured, and often is cured, and one of the most efficient means of cure is a faithful and a loving spouse The same may be said of crime. The experience of our workers here would confirm the experience of a prison worker in England, Mrs Hodder:

"'I have during eleven years seen some 3,000 cases: I have analyzed my books, and find that 1,575 were long-sentence cases, ranging from one to twenty years; the remainder were of shorter duration. During the whole of my experience in dealing with these people I have never heard of one desiring divorce; the great majority of the women are very faithful to their husbands.'

"And now, I think, I have given you enough of the report. Much more might be said upon it. It will be seen that what I said in the beginning is true—that the majority report has no standard. Their methods of healing and of reform are empirical, experimental; they may go twice as far to-morrow as they did to-day; they are ruled by what they think to be the popular mind.

"The wisdom of experience is against them. And the wisdom of experience only shows once more that the welfare of society rests upon the revealed truth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. From the beginning the church has preached to her faithful that marriage is a sacrament, instituted by Christ Himself. 'It must consequently be acknowledged,' said Leo XIII., 'that the church has deserved exceedingly well of all nations by her ever watchful care in guarding the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage.'

"In season and out of season, the church has preached the doctrine of Christ, which has been the mainspring of civilization and the root of our dignity: 'What God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' The millions of Catholic people in our land and in others give their testimony to that belief, and in their family life and their ideals of purity and self-denial are the best champions of the welfare of the nation.

"Surely when we consider the attacks made to-day on the family as an institution by three forces—the forces of extreme individual liberty, which would say marriage is 'just my own concern and nobody else's;' the forces of socialism, which say that the family stands in the way of the State's progress, and the forces of radical "eugenics," which wish to distintegrate the family and guide it by mechanical laws. When we view these powers and their work, is it too much to ask that all who love true personal liberty and home and country and the truths of our Divine Redeemer should stand shoulder to shoulder, maintaining at all cost the dignity of the sacrament of matrimony?"

The Distinguished New York Prelate in His Cardinal's Robes.

Surprising Conclusions of the British Royal Commission on Divorce

THREE years ago there was appointed in England by the late King Edward a Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. This Royal Commission has recently made its report. Nine of the twelve distinguished commissioners, while expressing their desire to maintain the sanctity of the marriage tie, favor an extension of the causes for divorce. The other three commissioners take a decided exception to any such extension and ask that the law be kept as it is at present.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

Recommends that the following be added to the legal causes for divorce:

Desertion for three years and upward.

Cruelty.

Incurable insanity, after five years' confinement.

Habitual drunkenness, found incurable after three years from a first order of separation. Imprisonment under a commuted death sentence.

THE MINORITY REPORT

Shows that increasing the cause does not cure the evil. It is strongly opposed to any extension of the legal grounds for divorce, and urges the rejection of the recommendations of the majority.

THE STORY OF DENIS - - - By Guy de Maupassant

MONSIEUR MARAMBOT opened the letter which had been handed to him by his servant, Denis, and smiled

Denis, who had been with him twenty years, was a thick-set Jovial little man, quoted in the whole community as a model servant. Presently he inquired

"Is Monsieur glad" Has Monsieur received some good news?"

M. Marambot was not wealthy. He was a retired druggist and bachelor, and lived off a tiny income derived from a small capital which he had had a good deal of trouble to amass by selling various pharmaceutical products to the peasants of the region. He replied

"Yes, my good man. Old Maloin is backing out of the suit I had threatened to institute against him. I will get my money to-morrow. Five thousand francs is quite a bit to add to the savings of an old bachelor like myself."

And M. Marambot rubbed his hands joyfully at the thought. He was a resigned sort of man, with a mournful rather than a jovial temperament and was absolutely incapable of any sustained effort in pursuing business success.

He would have acquired a much larger competency had he taken advantage of the deaths of various established colleagues in several important business centres to take over their pharmacies but the trouble of moving and the thought of all the things he would have to undertake had always kept him from making a change, so, after considering the matter for a day or two, he would simply conclude

Pshaw! I'll wait till the next opportunity comes along. I'll lose nothing by waiting. Perhaps some thing much better will yet come my way"

Denis, on the contrary, was always urging his master to make a change. He was an active, energetic man and liked to repeat

Oh! Had I ever had any capital I would have made a fortune! Ten thousand francs and I could have seen my way clear "

M. Marambot would only smile at this declaration and vouchsafe no reply. He would go into his little garden and walk slowly up and down with his hands behind his back, absorbed in dreams.

All that day Denis sang around the house; he even displayed unusual industry, for he washed the windows with great energy, the while he whistled out his refrains at the top of his lungs

M. Marambot, surprised by the unwonted alertness of his servant, smilingly remarked several times:

'If you work as hard as that to-day, my good man, you won't have anything left to do to-morrow."

The following day, at 9 o'clock in the morning, a postman handed Denis several letters for his master, one of which was quite heavy. M. Marambot shut himself up at once in his room and remained there until late in the afternoon. When he came out he gave his man four envelopes to take to the post office. One of these was addressed to M. Maloin, and undoubtedly contained the receipt for the money

Denis asked no questions of his master; he seemed to be sad and depressed now as he had been cheerful and lively the day before

Night came and M. Marambot retired to his bedroom and soon was sound asleep.

In the middle of the night he was awakened by a peculiar noise. He raised himself to a sitting posture and listened attentively. But, all of a sudden, his door was pushed open and Denis, as white as a ghost, appeared on the threshold with a candle in one hand and a large kitchen knife in the other; his eyes were bulging out of his head and his lips and cheeks were twitching convulsively, as if he were laboring under some violent emotion.

M. Marambot, greatly bewildered, thought that his servant had suddenly developed somnambulistic tendencies and he was about to leap out of bed to awaken him, when suddenly the fellow blew out the candle and made a rush for his master. The druggist spread his hands before him to receive the shock which, when it came, sent him sprawling on his back; then he madly endeavored to seize the man's arm in order to parry the blows that he rained on the bed. M. Marambot was now thoroughly convinced that his servant had gone mad.

The knife he wielded struck the druggist on the shoulder, on the forehead and on the chest. M. Marambot fought desperately to escape and jerked his hands and feet madly about in the dark, the while he shouted.

"Denis! Denis! Are you mad, Denis?"

But the crazed and panting man kept on slashing right and left, although repulsed vigorously by hand and foot. M. Marambot was struck again on the thigh and on the abdomen and suddenly a thought flashed through his mind and he yelled

"Hold on there, Denis, hold on! I didn't get the money "

The fellow stopped on the spot, and his master could hear his gasping breath in the dark.

M. Marambot immediately proceeded

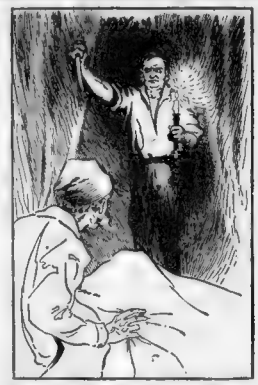
"I did not receive it. Mr. Maloin had gone back on his word, and my suit is going to be pressed, after all; that's why I gave you those letters to mail Besides, you can read the ones that are lying on my desk."

And with a supreme effort he reached over for some matches which were lying on a little table near his bed and lit his candle

He was covered with blood and so were the walls The curtains and bedclothes were dripping and scarlet, and Denis, bespattered from head to foot, stood in the middle of the room.

When M. Marambot took in all this he thought he surely was going to pass away and lose consciousness

He came to at daybreak. It was some time before he could gather his scattered thoughts and remember the happenings of the night before. But all of a sudden the whole recollection of the attempted murder and of his wounds came back to him and he was so overwhelmed by it that he closed his eyes to shut out the sight. But in a little while he grew calmer, and began to reflect. He had not died on the spot, so the chances were that he would recover. Of course he felt very, very weak, but he experienced no sharp pain, though several parts of his body felt extremely uncomfortable. He also had the sensation of being cold and wet and tied up in bandages. He reflected that this moisture must have come from the blood he had lost, and horrified shudders ran through his frame as he thought of all that red liquid which had oozed out of him and which covered the bed. The mere idea



"Denis, white as a ghost, appeared on the threshhold with a candle in one hand and a large knife in the other."

of looking upon such an awful sight upset him to such an extent that he kept his lids tightly shut as if they might possibly fly open without his consent.

What had become of Denis? In all probability he had by now escaped from the house.

But what was he, Marambot, to do? Should he get up and call for help? But if he made the slightest motion his wounds would surely reopen and then he would bleed to death

Suddenly he heard his door open softly. For a moment his heart stood still. It must be Denis, who was coming to finish him up. He held his breath so that the murderer would think that everything was over, that his work had been well done

His felt someone raise the bedclothes and gently touch his abdomen, whereupon an acute pain shot through his hip. Now he was being gently bathed with cool water. A great joy overwhelmed him, but a reminder of prudence led him to simulate unconsciousness. With infinite precaution he opened one eye

He perceived Denis himself standing beside his bed! Mercy! He quickly shut his eye.

Denis! What on earth was he doing? What did he want? What devilish plan was he hatching now? What was he doing? Why, he was washing him, so as to hide the traces of his crime! And perhaps he would bury him in the garden, ten feet under the sod, so that he would be well out of the way. Or perhaps in the cellar, under the bottles of fine wine.

And M. Marambot began to shudder so violently that his whole frame shook. "I'm lost, I'm lost," he thought, and closed his eyes tighter than ever to shut out the vision of the descending knife. But it did not descend. Denis was now raising him in bed and bandaging him. Then he carefully treated the wound in the thigh as he had learned to do when his master, M. Marambot, was the village druggist.

For a man in the least doubt was no longer possible; the servant, after having attempted murder, was now trying to save his victim's life.

So M. Marambot, in a weak voice, proceeded to give him some practical directions:

"Wash out the wounds and dip the bandages in water, to which add a weak solution of carbolic."

Denis replied

"That's just what I am doing, monsieur."

Then M. Marambot opened both eyes. There was not a spot of blood to be seen anywhere, neither on the bed, nor in the room, nor on the murderer. The wounded man was reclining on immaculate white sheets.

The master and his servant looked at each other.

Finally M. Marambot in a gentle tone said:

"Denis, you have committed a great crime."

To which Denis replied.

"I am repairing the damage I wrought, monsieur. If you will not denounce me I will serve you as faithfully as in the past."

Realising "that this was not a time to incur the displeasure of his servant, M. Marambot closed his eyes and murmured:

"Denis, I swear that I will not denounce you."

Denis saved his master's life. He watched night and day at his bedside, gave him his medicine and his potions, felt his pulse with keen anxiety, and altogether took care of him with the skill of a trained nurse and the devotion of a son.

Every little while he would say:

"Well, monsieur, how are you feeling now?"

And in a weak voice M. Marambot would answer:

"A little better, my good man, thank you."

Sometimes, at night, when the sick man woke up, he would find his nurse sitting in an armchair close by his bed, weeping.

Never before had the retired druggist been so spoiled and pampered. In the beginning he had thought:

"As soon as I get on my legs again I'll rid myself of that scoundrel." But although he was now convalescent, he put off from day to day the accomplishment of this design.

He bethought himself that no one would give him the care that Denis did and that he had a hold over the man by which he could profit, that he had made a will in which he, Marambot, denounced him. Denis, to the authorities in case anything of the sort ever occurred again.

This wise precaution would protect him, thought the druggist, against any future attempts at violence, and he wondered whether it would not be more expedient to keep the man in his service, in order to have an eye on him, than to send him away and thus lose track of him.

As in the past, when he used to hesitate to acquire new business interests, he could not make up his mind to take the step that would rid him of his servant.

"There'll always be time enough," thought M. Marambot.

Denis continued to be a model domestic. M. Marambot was cured. So he kept him.

But one morning just as he was finishing breakfast the former druggist heard a commotion in the kitchen. He ran to the spot whence the noise proceeded and beheld Denis battling with two powerful gendarmes. The brigadier was jotting down evidence in a notebook

As soon as he laid eyes on his master the man began to sob and stammer

"You denounced me, monsieur! How could you, after you swore that you wouldn't! You have broken your word of honor, M. Marambot; it was very, very wrong of you."

In the greatest bewilderment M. Marambot raised his hand:

"I swear before God, my good man, that I have not denounced you. I am absolutely at a loss to know how these gentlemen ever learned that you tried to murder me."

The "brigadier" gave a start.

"You say that you tried to murder you, Monsieur Marambot?"

The bewildered druggist replied:

"Why . . . yes, he did . . . but I did not denounce him . . . I didn't say anything about it . . . I swear that I never breathed a word to anybody . . . he has been a good servant ever since."

The brigadier spoke in a severe tone

"I shall note your evidence. The law will take care of this new phase of the affair, of which we were quite ignorant, believe me, Monsieur Marambot. I am compelled to arrest your man for having stolen two ducks, which he took surreptitously from M. Duhamel. We have witnesses to prove the theft. I beg your pardon, Monsieur Marambot, for inconveniencing you, and I shall certainly submit your testimony."

And turning to his men he commanded:

"Forward, march!"

The two gendarmes dragged Denis away with them.

* * * * * * * * *

The lawyer for the defense had invoked insanity and had made use of the two criminal acts to strengthen his plea. He proved clearly that the larceny of the ducks had resulted from the same mental condition that had prompted the assault on Monsieur Marambot

He had analyzed with great skill the different phases of temporary insanity and concluded his defense by stating that this client would, without doubt, be cleared, if he were committed for a certain length of time to some sanitarium.

He had spoken of the faithful and lifelong devotion of the honest and trustworthy servant, and of the wonderful care he had given the master he had wounded in a fit of mental aberration.

Touched to the heart at the recollection of Denis's devotion, M. Marambot felt tears well to his eyes.

The lawyer noticed his emotion and, spreading his arms with their flowing sleeves until they looked like the wings of a bat, he shouted in enthusiastic tones

"Behold, gentlemen of the jury, behold these tears! What more can I say in behalf of my client? What argument, what oration would be as good as the tears that this man's master is shedding? They speak louder than I could speak, louder even than the law; and they seem to say 'Have mercy on the demented wretch!' These are tears which implore, which pardon, which bless."

He stopped and resumed his seat.

Then the judge, turning to Marambot, whose testimony had been all in favor of his servant, inquired:

"But still, monsieur, even admitting that you considered the man crazy, that does not explain to us why you kept him. He was very dangerous to have around."

Monsieur Marambot wiped his eyes and replied:

"Well, you see, your Honor, it is so hard to get any servant nowadays. I don't think that I could have gotten a better."

And Denis, after being acquitted, was placed in sanitarium at his master's expense.

OUT OF WORK - - - By Harris Merton Lyon

JIM KELLY, bachelor and odd-job man, at the age of fifty-five had been for sixteen months without work.

He waited day after day on a bench in a down square, looking attentively at his finger nails. His coat was of thick cloth, turned a cheap collar. His vest of a brown check, and his trousers belied at the knees were dark blue and very threadbare. I feel they fitted him so tightly that a shrunk shanks looked like bird legs in them. And then, above, the little birdlike face with the beady eyes helped out the resemblance. He had had a shave for four days and his nose was sunburned, but his collar was clean, and the tie of the tops of a sock was were black; for he was getting a

Nobody knew who Kelly lived, if he really lived anywhere it seemed on the benches, in a mysterious fashion, existed from the end of meal time to the beginning of the twenty-four hours. He was a little grayer, and find him, still, hopeful as ever, warming the same familiar hopeful, talkative, but passive and resolute.

"To tell you the truth," he would say, "I'm ashamed to ask for work. That's a fact . . . ashamed! I've been months now, goin' on seventeen, I've tried and tried, and can't get it, in' what I've done! Why I've done nothin' to nobody. Other men, no better'n me, have turned the trick before my very face, and, Yes, sir, it must be something in my looks, I've concluded, an' so I've give up goin' around myself and lettin' them fellers turn me down. I've got a cousin Sam—Sam McGrath; has a out of work, and I'm left to Sam do the askin' for both of us" Then he would fold his hands across his abdomen, blink his little eyes and wait amid the green trees and the sparrows to hear the good word from Sam

Somehow you got the impression that Jim was a decent, clean old man. Little things he dropped in conversation, little hints of his former life. "I began life as an actor, sir, though you'd never think it," he said one day. "It was a melodrama which showed in little country towns. The manager was a very nice man, but he left one day without payin' us our money. I never thought anything more of him myself for actin' it, 'cause he'd really seen losin' a lot on the troupe, but some of the others—he, he—they gave him fits" He had been an advertising solicitor, an insurance agent, a professional baseball player, an assistant in a billiard hall, proprietor of a small newsstand. "It was there I took a likin' to readin'. I used to read almost everything on the stand, especially the pictures." Occasionally now in the park he read a newspaper which some one had dropped, and the sort of thing he liked best was the scare-head story of the Sunday supplement. Occasionally he talked with the various wanderers who came and went through the park. To one, Kelly spoke of tobacco, seeing a young clerk, off for his noon hour, greedily inhaling a cigarette.

"I never smoke no more; it hurts my eyes. Anyway, there's eight per cent of nicotine in American 'tobacco an' only one an' three-fourths per cent in European tobacco. I read it in a magazine." It was all desultory, futile conversation indulged in precisely while waiting for the return of Sam.

He had his one pride, though, this waif of the world. "Tub see that line o' fellers over there?" he said, pointing to where, in the thick dusk, a string of wretched men were forming beneath the

"Doggone it, I never done nothin' to nobody for 'em to keep me down this way."

shadow of a bronze statue. "That there bunch is beggin' a night lodgin' from the people that pass by. That squatty little man in command there does the beggin' for 'em, of course, but it's beggin' all the same. Fifteen cents gits one of 'em a bed, when the cash gets enough money to buy bunks for the lot he takes 'em down on East Eighth' street to a rotten old lodgin' house. Huh! You don't catch Kelly in that crowd! . . . Feller came along last night and said, 'Come on over, Jim; why don't yuh, 'stead o' sittin' there?' I just looked at him, I did: 'You're talkin' to Jim Kelly,' I answered. 'I'm a occasional bum.'" He paused and his snappy eyes gleamed defiantly. "That's what I said to him. That there's the way I feel about it."

Sam, the cousin, was a different kind of man; a miserable braggart, but with energy enough, a good talker, and a better dressed man than Kelly. At that he was unshaved, unkempt, a long cadaverous black-featured man, with a prominent Adam's apple and a catarrhal, sing-song drawl

"Well, what luck, Sam?" asked Kelly of him when the proxy had returned from a trip to an express office in answer to an advertisement.

"Oh, pretty good, pretty good," began McGrath windily. "In fact, I look for something from this thing. Yessir! Wouldn't be surprised if they put us on right away at a good salary—you know, Jim, they pay good salaries. Well, I say 'right away.' I mean as soon as I can get things goin." It takes time, you know, it takes time." Sam sentenced with a nasal fall, as if he were condoning with his hearers upon his ill-fortune. Though each idea was repeated, curiously enough none of them carried conviction or emphasis. It is a mark of the man who is insincere clear through.

"Who did yuh see?" queried Jim, curtly.

"Oh, well, I just went over to look around, y' know. I think that's best at first—just get the lay of the land before I strike 'em. I didn't want to do it too sudden because I knew before I went that it was goin' to take time."

"You know we've got to have work to-day," interrupted Kelly. "Who'd yuh see?"

"See? Why, I seen a young feller over there—awful nice young feller, too. Think we'll like workin' there if they're all his kind. I waited till the noon hour, when there wasn't nobody on deck, before I braced 'em. Yuh see, I just wanted to get the lay o' the land, 's I said. But this young guy told me the name of the boss we've got to see, all right. That's quite a help, y' know. Step right up and ask for a man by name."

"What was his name?" asked Kelly.

"Name? Why—ah—Langenberg or Stangenberg or Steinberg or somethin' like that. I talked to this young feller quite a while; he said they needed men." The voluble McGrath stopped, consciously "I'll go back to-morra, Jim, and cinch a job fer us, sure."

Kelly looked away over the little park. "You know what this means," he said. "Sam, we both oughta had work to-day."

"Yes, I know. An' it won't be long till we do get it. That's a fact. You just wait."

There was a silence

"Well, I'll be movin' on," announced Sam. "I'll go around to the express office an' see this Hamburg guy to-morra. You be around here at the reg'lar time. We'll git a job sure." And Sam moved off at a merry gait, his long legs full of simulated energy.

To Kelly "to-morrow" meant indefinite nothings. His whole life had been a game of to-morrows, he could have gone back for forty years and started it with a series of "if's" and "to-morrow's" and he would have arrived just there—on the bench in the park. An old proverb he had learned from his mother kept running through his mind

"If ifs and ans
Were kittles and pans
There'd be no need for tinkers."

Kelly fingered his necktie and gazed pensively over the way.

"Doggone it," he burst out at length half aloud. "I never done nothin' to nobody for 'em to keep me down this way. All my life, it's a fact, I ain't done nothin' to 'em."

If you had spoken to him, if you had told him then that this was no virtue in him, he would not have understood you; this was this man's logic of life, born in him or beaten into him somewhere in his shuffling age across the earth. Now he felt that somehow he had been ill-used, that the world had been ungrateful, that somewhere there should have been a reward held out to him. His meditative, sparrowlike eye caught sight of something.

It was the bed line of wreiches over by the statue.

"I don't have to accept no charity, anyway," he muttered. He kept that one peg of pride valiantly. "I don't have to stand in no bed line ner bread line," he said, half aloud.

He let Sam, the good-for-nothing, drift away quite in his old mild-mannered fashion. "I don't begrudge him," said Kelly, crossing his thin legs. "Give us' luck to him, I say, and more power. Now, there's some that would say all sorts o' things about Sam; but I've seen too much of this world. I know what's in men's hearts; he's got his own way, I ain't got nothin' against any of 'em, not even Sam."

Day after day, four, five, six weeks, Kelly shuffled up to the statue, hunting for work. In the intervals between searchings he sat at his old park bench, his hands folded across his abdomen, gazing at his finger nails. Every paper he picked up turned over at "want ad" page through which he read systematically, noting the various jobs which he could undertake. "I know I'm old and a down-and-out," he would say, "but there's places I could hold, o' course—watchman, for instance, or a janitor, or a freight elevator man, or somethin'."

The brisky chill wind of Autumn swept through the parks and found the patient old man still stolid above his finger nails. He took to smoking again reluctantly sacrificing his eyes as he believed, for he had found a pipe in the street one night and he got tobacco by hunting cigar stubs in the gutter. A strong smoke will drive off hunger, it is true; but it is a bad expedient for hungry old men—and Kelly was fifty-five. The unaccustomed tobacco and the cold night winds gave him a cough in his throat. The rheumatism attacked his knees; an ache came somewhere into the small of his back, and his nerves were badly shaken by a complication of all such things.

One day he heard indirectly from Sam through another broken friend

"Say, Jim, Sam's workin' over at Bloomington-Swift! Sure, he's been there a week—more'n a week Ain't you workin' now? I thought youse two was bummin' it together."

"Well, he's got the gift o' gab," Kelly explained, kindly. "I guessed he could get himself into a job. I'm goin' to work soon myself," he added, with a touch of pride. "I ain't got nothin' against Sam. Fact is, I'm—I'm glad to hear it."

The other pointed over toward the statue. "Goin' over?" he asked, hoping for an affirmative. Two can shift the centre of gravity of a load of shame so that it will weigh on neither's heart.

"Well, I guess not!" answered Kelly, with a fine toss of his head, teetering on his slim legs and looking for the moment like a gray, defiant old cocksparrow. "You don't git me doin' that! I may be down, Bill, but I ain't out—no, sir-ree. I've made up my mind never to accept no charity. That's what, now." The other slunk away

So Sam had ditched him! He hadn't anything against him for it, though. It was all right; yes, it was all right, he guessed. He sat looking up at the stars for a long, long time, recasting in his mind what few poor little things he knew about the human battle going on beneath that glittering chandelier. For the first time he wondered with a vague fear what was going to happen to him; he felt the full contrast between Sam's success and his own failure. Then he went to sleep beneath a newspaper

He sat quiet in the sun all the next day, like a man in a stupor. His mind refused to go out into the busy world. His legs were benumbed with the apathy of defeat. Though the old man did not know it, his consciousness had closed in upon itself and was busy with the task of undoing or pampering to itself. It was as if a curtain had been pulled down between Kelly and life. He stared at a patch on his shoe for three-quarters of an hour; he became rapt in a contemplation of his finger nails, of a vest button, of a ravelling, without once thinking of the big necessities of living. It is a sardonic fact that his brain was in the first time he was in which it would have been if he were possessor of all the imperial luxury of Rome. He dreamed poor, common, dumb dreams, but he had no desire for action.

That night it was in his old accustomed place in Madison Square, looking, looking, always looking out into the street before him. By the old statue the usual line was hovering men stood clustered together, awaiting alms. They drifted bashfully about, at least companionable in their misery, and soon formed into a ragged, shapeless line. Kelly thought of the previous night under a newspaper, of the rheumatics in his thin knees, of the ache in his back . . . and bowed his head.

Some swift impulse took hold of him, and, immediately that it had, a curious warmth of haste, a fear lest he be too late, a greedy desire to get into the foremost rank made him hurry across the street.

"Shucks," he murmured to himself. "I might as well go over there and git in with them fellers."

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"The Captain of the Pole Star"—By A. Conan Doyle

Being an Extract from the Singular Journal of John M'Allister Ray, Student of Medicine.

SEPTEMBER 11—Lat. 81° 40 N., long. 1° E. Still lying-to amid enormous ice fields. The sea which stretches away to the north of us, and to which our ice-anchor is attached, cannot be smaller than an English county. To the right and left unbroken floes extend to the horizon. This morning the mate reported that there were signs of pack ice to the southward. Should this form of sufficient thickness to bar our return, we shall be in a position of danger, as the food, I hear, is already running somewhat short. It is late in the season and the nights are beginning to reappear. This morning I saw a star twinkling just over the foreyard, the first since the beginning of May. There is considerable discontent among the crew, many of whom are anxious to get back home to be in time for the herring season, when labor always commands a high price upon the Scotch coast. As yet their displeasure is only signified by sullen countenances and black looks, but I heard from the second mate this afternoon that they contemplated sending a deputation to the captain to explain their grievance. I much doubt how he will receive it, as he is a man of fierce temper, and very sensitive about anything approaching to an infringement of his rights. I shall venture after dinner to say a few words to him upon the subject.

9 P. M.—I have spoken to Captain Craigie, and though the result has been hardly satisfactory, I am bound to say that he listened to what I had to say very quietly, and even deferentially. When I had finished he put on that air of iron determination which I have frequently observed upon his face and paced rapidly backward and forward across the narrow cabin for some minutes. At first I feared that I had seriously offended him, but he dispelled the idea by sitting down again and putting his hand upon my arm with a gesture which almost amounted to a caress. There was a depth of tenderness, too, in his wild, dark eyes, which surprised me considerably. "Look here, doctor," he said, "I'm sorry I ever took you—I am, indeed—and I would give fifty pounds this minute to see you standing safe upon the Dundee quay. It's hit or miss with me this time. There are ice to the north of us. How dare you shake you head, sir, when I tell you I saw them blowing from the masthead?"—This in in a sudden burst of fury though I was not conscious of having shown any signs of doubt. "Two-and-twenty fish in as many minutes, as I am a living man, and not one under ten feet. Now, doctor, do you think I can leave the country when there is only one infernal strip of ice between me and my fortune? If it came on to blow from the north tomorrow we could fill the ship and be away before the frost could catch us. If it came on to blow from the south—well, I suppose the men are paid for risking their lives, and as for myself, it matters but little to me, for I have more to bind me to the earth than to this one. I confess that I am sorry for you though. I wish I had old Angus Tait who was with me last voyage for he was a man that wouldn't ever be amused, and you—you said once that you were engaged, did you not?"

"Yes," I answered, snapping the spring of the locket which hung from my watch chain, and holding up the little vignette of Flora.

"Curse you!" he yelled, springing out of his seat, with his very beard bristling with passion. "What is your happiness to me? What have I to do with her that you must dangle her photograph before my eyes?" I almost thought that he was about to strike me in the frenzy of his rage, but with another impression he dashed open the door of the cabin and crashed upon deck, leaving me considerably astonished at his extraordinary violence.

September 12.—Calm, clear day, and still lying in the same position. What wind there is comes from the southward, but it is very slight. Carvell is in a better humor, and apologized to me at breakfast for his rudeness. He still looks somewhat distrait, however and retains that watchful look in his eyes which in a Highlander would mean that he was "fey"—at least so our chief engineer remarked to me, and he has some reputation among the superstitious portion of our crew as a seer and expounder of omens.

September 13.—Had an interesting conversation with the chief mate Mr. Milne, upon the bridge. It seems that the captain had shown the log-book of the seaman, and even to the owners of the vessel, as he has been to me. Mr. Milne tells me that when the ship is paid off, upon returning from a voyage, Captain Craigie disappears, and is not seen again until the approach of another season, when he walks quietly into the office of the company and asks whether his services will be required. He has no friend in Dundee, nor does any one pretend to be acquainted with his early history. His position depends entirely upon his skill as a seaman and the name for courage and coolness which he had earned in the capacity of mate, before being entrusted with a separate command. The simmering opposition seems to be that he is not a Scotchman, and that his name is an assumed one.

7:30 P. M.—My deliberate opinion is that we are comanded by a madman. Nothing else can account for the extraordinary vagaries of Captain Craigie. It is fortunate that I took the precaution of signing on for voyage, as it will serve to justify us in case we have to put him under any sort of restraint, a step which I should only consent to as a last resource. Curiously enough, it was Carvell who first suggested lunacy and not mere eccentricity as the secret of his strange conduct. He was standing upon the bridge a little in his early morning, when the captain, his glass, while, was walking up and down the quarter-deck. The majority of the men were below at their posts in the watches have not been kept regularly of late. Tired of walking, I leaned against the bulwarks and admired the mellow glow cast by the staking sun upon the great ice fields which surround us. I was suddenly aroused from the reverie into which I had fallen by a hoarse voice at my elbow, and starting around I found that the captain had descended and was standing close to me. He was staring out over the ice with an expression in which horror, surprise and something approaching to joy were contending for the mastery. In spite of the cold great drops of perspiration were coursing down his forehead, and he was evidently fearfully excited. His hands twitched like those of a man upon the verge of an epileptic fit, and the lines about his mouth were drawn and hard.

"Look!" he gasped, seizing me by the wrist, but still keeping his eyes fixed upon the ghastly ice, and moving his head slowly in a horizontal direction, as if following some object which was moving across the field of vision. "Look! there, man, there! Behind the hummocks! Now coming out from behind the ar one! You see her—you must see her! There still! Flying from me, by God! Flying from me—and—gone!"

He uttered the last two words in a whisper of concentrated agony as though his shaft never left from my remembrance. Clinging to the railings, he deavored to climb upon the top of the bulwarks, as if in the hope of obtaining a last glance at the departing object. His strength was not equal to the attempt, however, and he staggered back against the saloon skylight, where he leaned panting and exhausted. His face was so livid that I expected him to become unconscious, so lost no time in leading him down the companion and stretching him upon one of the sofas in the cabin. I then poured him out some brandy, which I held to his lips, and which had a wonderful effect upon him, bringing the blood back into his white face and steadying his poor, shaking limbs. He raised himself upon his elbow, and, looking round to see that we were alone, he beckoned me to come and sit beside him.

"You saw her, didn't you?" he asked, still in the same subdued, awesome tone no foreign to the nature of the main.

"No, I saw nothing"

His head sunk back again upon the cushions. "No he wouldn't without the glass," he murmured. "He couldn't. It was the glass that showed her to me, and then he eyes of love—the eyes of love. I say, doc, don't let the steward in! He'll think I'm mad. Just bolt the door, will you?"

I rose and did what he had commanded.

The captain remained in seclusion all day except for about half an hour in the afternoon, when he came out upon the quarter-deck. I observe that he kept his eyes fixed upon the spot where the object, if object there appeared, and was quite prepared for another outburst, but none such came. He did not seem to see me, although I was standing close beside him. Divine service was read, as usual, by the chief engineer.

September 15.—Today is Flora's birthday. Dear lass! it is well that she cannot see her boy, as she used to call me, shut up among the ice fields with a crazy captain and a few weeks' provisions. No doubt she scans the shipping list in the "Scotsman" every morning to see if we are reported from Shetland. I have to set an example to the men and look cheery and unconcerned, but God knows my heart is very heavy at times.

The thermometer is at 19 Fahrenheit today. There is but little wind, and what there is comes from an unfavorable quarter. Captain is in an excellent humor; I think he imagines he has seen some other omen or vision, poor fellow, during the night, for he came into my room early in the morning and, stooping down over my bunk, whispered, "It wasn't a delusion, Doc; it's all right!"

September 18.—The wind has veered round to the north during the night, and the ice shows some symptoms of opening out. The men are in good humor in spite of the short allowance upon which they have been placed. Steam is kept up in the engine-room, that there may be no delay should an opportunity for escape present itself. The captain is in exuberant spirits, though he still retains that wild "fey" expression which I have already remarked upon. This burst of cheerfulness puzzles me more than his former gloom. I cannot understand it. I think I mentioned in an early part of this journal that one of his oddities is that he never permits any person to enter his cabin, but insists upon making his own bed, such as it is, and performing every other office for himself.

To my surprise he handed me the key today and requested me to go down there and take the time by his chronometer while he measured the altitude of the sun at noon. It was a bare little room, containing a washing-stand and a few books, but little else in the way of luxury, except some pictures upon the walls. The majority of these are small, cheap oleographs, but there was one water-color sketch of the head of a young lady which arrested my attention. It was evidently a portrait, and not one of those fancy types of female beauty which sailors particularly affect. No artist could have evolved from his own mind such a mixture of character and weakness. The languid, dreamy eyes, with their drooping lashes, and the broad, low brow, ruffled by thought or care, were in strong contrast with the clean-cut, prominent jaw, and the resolute set of the lower lip. Underneath it in one of the corners was written, "M. B., aet. 19." That any one in the short space of nineteen years of existence could develop such strength of will as was stamped upon her face seemed to me at the time, to be well-nigh incredible. She must have been an extraordinary woman.

September 19.—The bogie again. Thank heaven that I have strong nerves! The superstition of these poor fellows, and the circumstantial accounts which they give, with the utmost earnestness and self-conviction, would horrify any man not accustomed to their ways. There are many versions of the matter, but the sum total of them all is that something uncanny has been flitting around the ship all night, and that Sandy McDonald of Peterhead and "lang" Peter Williamson of Shetland saw it, as also did Mr. Milne on the bridge—so, having three witnesses, they can make a better case of it than the second mate did. I spoke to Milne after breakfast, and told him that he should be above such nonsense, and that as an officer he ought to set the men a better example. He shook his weather-beaten head ominously, but answered with characteristic caution, "Mebbe aye, mebbe na, doctor," he said; "I didna ca' it a ghaist. I canno say I pent on my faith in sea-bogles an' the like, though there's a mony sea claims to ha' seen a' that and waur. I'm no easy feared, but maybe your am thing would run a bit cauld, mun if instead o' sperrin' about it in daylicht, ye were wi' me last night, an' seed an awfu' like shape, white and grewsome, like, hirin' and flichterin' an' greetin' and cailling in the darkness like a bit lambie that has lost his mither."

These spectral alarms have a very bad effect upon the captain. I feared that it might excite his sensitive mind, and endeavored to conceal the absurd story from him, but unfortunately he overheard one of the men making an allusion to it and insisted upon being informed about it. As I had expected, it brought out all his latent lunacy in an exaggerated form. I can hardly believe that this is the same man who discoursed philosophy last night with the most critical acumen and coolest judgment. He is pacing backward and forward upon the quarter-deck like a caged tiger, stopping now and then to throw out his hands with a yearning gesture and stare impatiently out over the ice. He keeps up a continual mutter to himself, and once he called out: "But a little time, love—but a little time!"

7 P. M.—I have been a good deal startled, though I feel ashamed now, thanks to a stiff glass of brandy, I am hardly myself yet, however, as this handwriting will testify. The fact is that I have gone through a very strange experience, and am beginning to doubt whether I was justified in branding every one on board as madmen because they professed to have seen things which did not seem reasonable to my understanding.

The night was very dark—so dark that, standing upon the quarter-boat, I was unable to see the officer upon the bridge. I think I have already mentioned the extraordinary silence which prevails in the frozen seas. You find your tympanum straining to catch some little murmur, and dwelling eagerly upon every accidental sound within the vessel. In this state I was leaning against the bulwarks, when there arose from the ice almost directly underneath me a cry, sharp and shrill, upon the silent air of the night, beginning, as it seemed to me, at a note such as prima donnas never reached, and ascending from that ever higher and higher, until it culminated in a long wail of agony, which might have been the last cry of a lost soul. The ghastly cream is still ringing in my ears. Grief, unutterable grief, seemed to be expressed in it, and a great longing, and yet through it all there was an occasional wild note of exultation here, which thrilled me from side me, and yet as I glared into the darkness I could discern nothing. I waited some little time, but without hearing any repetition of the sound so I came below, more shaken than I have ever been in my life before. As I came down the companion I met Mr. Milne coming up to relieve the watch. "Weel, doctor," he said, "maybe that's aul wives' clavers, tae? Did ye no hear it skirling? Maybe that's a superstection? What dye think o't noo?" I was obliged to apologize to the honest fellow and acknowledge that I was puzzled by it as he was. Perhaps tomorrow things may look different. At present I can hardly write all that I think. Reading it again in days to come, when I have shaken off all these associations, I should despise myself for having been so weak

September 18.—Passed a restless and uneasy night, still haunted by that strange sound. The captain does not look as if he had had much repose, either, for his face is haggard and his eyes bloodshot. I have not told him of my adventure of last night, nor shall I. He is already restless and excited, standing up, sitting down, and apparently utterly unable to keep still.

The captain evidently does not think we have seen the last of our troubles, though why he should take a gloomy view of the situation is more than I can fathom, since every one on board considers that we have had a miraculous escape and are sure now to reach the open sea.

"I suppose you think it's all right now, doctor?" he said, as we sat together after dinner.

"I hope so," I answered.

"We mustn't be too sure—and yet no doubt you are right. Well all be in the arms of our own true loves before long, lad won't we? But we mustn't be too sure—we mustn't be too sure."

He sat silent a little, swinging his leg thoughtfully backward and forward. "Look here," he continued: "it's a dangerous place this, even at its best—a treacherous, dangerous place. I have known men cut off very suddenly in a land like this. A slip would do it sometimes — a single slip, and down you go through a crack, and never trouble on the green water to show where it was that you sank. It's a queer thing," he continued, with a nervous laugh, "but all the years I've been in this country I never [illegible] thought of making a will—not [illegible] I have anything to leave in particular—but still, when a man is exposed to danger, he should have everything arranged and ready. Don't you think so?"

"Certainly," I answered, wondering what on earth he was driving at.

"He feels better for knowing it's all settled," he went on. "Now, if anything should ever befall me I hope that you will look after things for me. There is very little in the cabin, but such as it is I should like it to be sold, and the money divided in the same proportion as the oil money among the crew. The chronometer I wish you to keep yourself as some slight remembrance of our voyage. Of course, all this is a mere precaution, but I thought I would take the opportunity of speaking to you about it. I suppose I might rely upon you if there were any necessity."

"Most assuredly," I answered; "and since you are taking this step I may as well"—

"You! you!" he interrupted. "You're all right. What the devil is the matter with you? There, I didn't mean to be peppery, but I don't like to hear a young fellow that has hardly begun life speculating about death. Go up on deck and get some fresh air into your lungs instead of talking nonsense in the cabin and encouraging me to do the same."

The more I think of this conversation of ours the less do I like it. Why should the man be settling his affairs at the very time when we seem to be emerging from all danger? There must be some method in his madness. Can it be that he contemplates suicide?

Mr. Milne pooh-poohs my fears and says it is only the "skipper's little way." He himself takes a very rosy view of the situation. According to him, we shall be out of the ice by the day after tomorrow, at the latest. We are to take [illegible] of sight. She [illegible] land in little more than a week. I hope he may not be too sanguine. His opinion may be fairly balanced against the gloomy precautions of the captain, for he is an old and experienced seaman, and weighs his words well before uttering them.

* * * * * *

The long-impending catastrophe has come at last. I hardly know what to write about it. The captain is gone. He may come back to us again alive, but I fear me—I fear me. It is now 7 o'clock of the morning of the 19th of September. I have spent the whole night traversing the great ice floe in front of us with a party of seamen in the hope of coming upon some trace of him, but in vain. I shall try to give some account of the circumstances which have tended upon his disappearance. Should any one ever chance to read the words which I put down I trust they will remember that I do not write from conjecture or from hearsay, but that I, a sane and educated man, am describing accurately what actually occurred before my very eyes. My inferences are my own, but I shall be answerable for the facts.

The captain remained in excellent spirits after the conversation which I have recorded. He appeared to be nervous and impatient, however, frequently changing his position and moving his limbs in an aimless way, which is characteristic of him at times. In a quarter of an hour he went up on deck seven times, only to descend at the end of each brief pace. I followed him each time, for there was something about his face which confirmed my resolution of not letting him out of my sight. He seemed to observe the effect which his movements had produced, for he endeavored by an over-done hilarity laughing boisterously at the very smallest of jokes, to quiet my apprehensions.

After supper he went onto the poop once more, and I with him. The night was dark and very still, save for the melancholy soughing of the wind among the spars. A thick cloud was coming up from the northwest, and the ragged tentacles which it threw out in front of it were drifting across the face of the moon, which only shone now and again through a rift in the wrack. The captain paced rapidly backward and forward, and then, seeing me still docked beside me, came across and hinted that he thought I should be better below—which, I need hardly say, had the effect of strengthening my resolution to remain on deck.

I think he forgot about my presence after this, for he stood silently leaning over the taff-rail, peering through the great sheets of snow, part of which lay in shadow, while part glittered mistily in the moonlight. Several times I could see by his movements that he was referring to a watch, and once he muttered a short sentence, of which I could only catch the one word, "ready." I confess to having felt an eerie feeling creeping over me as I watched the loom of his tall figure through the darkness and noted how completely he fulfilled the idea of a man who is keeping a tryst.

By his sudden change of his attitude I felt that he saw something. I crept up behind him. He was staring with an eager, questioning gaze at what seemed to be a wreath of mist, blow swiftly in a line with the ship. It was a dim, nebulous body, devoid of shape, sometimes more, sometimes less apparent, as the light fell on it. The moon was behind in its brilliancy at the moment by a canopy of thinnest cloud like the coating of an anemone.

"Coming, lass, coming," cried the skipper, in a voice of unfathomable tenderness and compassion, like one who soothes a beloved one by some favor long looked for, and as pleasant to bestow as to receive.

What followed happened in an instant. I had no power to interfere. He gave one spring to the top of the bulwarks and another which took him onto the ice, almost at the feet of the pale, misty figure. He held out his hands as if to clasp it, and so ran into the darkness with outstretched arms and loving words. I still stood rigid and motionless, straining my eyes after his retreating form, until his voice died away in the distance. I never thought to see him again, but at that moment the moon shone out brightly through a chink of the cloudy heaven and illuminated the great field of ice. Then I saw his dark figure, already a very long way off, running with prodigious speed across the frozen plain. That was the last glimpse which we caught of him—perhaps the last we ever shall. A party was organized to follow him, and I accompanied it but the men's hearts were not in the work, and nothing was found. Another will be formed within a few hours I can hardly believe that I have not been dreaming or suffering from some hideous nightmare, as I write these things down

7.30 p. m.—Just returned, dead beat and utterly tired out, from a second unsuccessful search for the captain. The floe is of enormous extent, for though we have traversed at least twenty miles of its surface there has been no sign of its coming to an end. The frost has been severe of late, and the surface lying snow is frozen as hard as granite, otherwise we might have had the footsteps to guide us. The crew are anxious that we should [illegible] search round the floe and so to the southward, for the [illegible] has opened up during the night and it is possible upon the horizon. They argue that Captain Craigie is certainly dead, and that we are all risking our lives to no purpose by remaining when we have an opportunity of escape. Mr. Milne and I have had the greatest difficulty in persuading them to wait until tomorrow night, and have been compelled to promise that we will not, under any circumstances, delay our departure longer than that. We propose therefore, to take a few hours' sleep, and then to start upon a final search.

September 20 (evening)—I crossed the ice this morning with a party of men exploring the southern part of the floe, while Mr. Milne went off in a northerly direction. We pushed on for ten or twelve miles without seeing a trace of any living thing except a single bird, which fluttered a great way over our heads, and which, by its flight, I should judge to have been a falcon. The southern extremity of the ice field tapered away into a long, narrow spit which projected out into the sea. When we came to the base of this promontory the men halted, and I begged them to continue to the extreme end of it, that we might have the satisfaction of knowing that no possible chance had been neglected.

We had hardly gone a hundred yards before McDonald of Peterhead cried out that he saw something in front of us, and began to run. We all [illegible] a glimpse of it and ran, too, for a first it was only vague darkness against the white ice, but as we raced along together it took the shape of a man, and eventually of the man for whom we were in search. He was lying face downward upon a frozen bank. Many little crystals of ice and feathers of snow had drifted onto him as he lay, and sparkled upon his dark seaman's jacket. As we came [illegible] some wandering puff of wind caught these tiny flakes in its vortex, and they whirled up into the air, partially descended again, and then blew onward more in the current, sped rapidly away in the direction of the sea. To my eyes it seemed but a snow drift, but many of my companions averred that it started up in the shape of a woman, stooped over the corpse and kissed it, and then hurried away across the floe. I have learned never to trust a man's opinion, however strange it may seem. Since it is that Captain Nicholas Craigie has met with a painful end, for there was a bright red stain on his blue, pinched features, and his hands were [illegible] stretched, as though grasping [illegible] strange which had summoned him away into the [illegible] that lies beyond the [illegible].

We buried him [illegible] afternoon, with the ship's ensign around him and a thirty-two pound shot at his feet. I read the service myself, and rough sailors wept like children, for there were many who owed much to his kind heart, and who showed now the affection which his strange ways had repelled during his lifetime. He went off the grating with a dull, sullen splash, and as I looked into the green water I saw him go down, down, down until he was but a little flickering [illegible] of white, upon the outskirts of eternal [illegible]. Then even that faded away, and he was gone. There he sleeps, with his secret and his sorrows and his strange skill buried in his breast, until that great day when the sea shall give up its dead and Nicholas Craigie come out from among the [illegible] and stand upon his face and his stiffened arms outstretched in greeting. I pray that his lot may be a happier one in that life than it has been in this.

I shall not continue my journal. Our road to home lies plain and clear before us, and the [illegible] will soon be but a remembrance of the past. It will be some time before I get over the shock produced by recent events. When I began this record of our voyage I little thought of how I should be compelled to finish it. I am writing these last words in the lonely cabin, still starting at times and fancying I hear the quick, nervous step of the dead master upon the deck above me, and that very step I heard tonight, as was my duty, to make a list of his effects in order that they might be entered in the official log. All was as it had been upon my previous visit, save that the picture which I have described as having hung at the end of his bed, had been cut out of its frame, as with a knife, and was gone. With this last link in a strange chain of evidence I close my diary of the voyage of the "Pole Star."

(Note by Dr. John M'Alister Ray, Senior)—I have read over the strange events connected with the death of the captain of the "Pole Star," as narrated in the journal of my son. That everything occurred exactly as he describes it I have the fullest confidence, and, indeed, the most positive certainty, for I know him to be a strong-nerved and unimaginative man, with the strictest regard for veracity. Still, the story is, on the face of it, so vague and so improbable, that I am opposed to its publication. Within the last few days, however, I have had independent testimony upon the subject which throws a new light upon it. I had run down to Edinburgh to attend a meeting of the British Medical Association, when I chanced to come across Dr. P——, an old college chum of mine, now practicing at Saltash, in Devonshire. Upon my telling of this experience of my son, he declared to me that he was familiar with the man, and proceeded, to my no small surprise, to give me a description of him which tallied remarkably well with that given in the journal except that he depicted him as a younger man. According to his account, he had been engaged to a young lady of singular beauty residing upon the Cornish coast. During his absence at sea his betrothed had died under circumstances of peculiar horror.)

Read Elinor Glyn's Best Love Serial

In the TWICE-A-MONTH Magazine with Sunday's American, Jan. 5

FUNNY MR. HAMMERSTEIN ENGLISH OPERA CONVERT; OSCAR'S FAILURE RECORD

OPERA FOR THE WEEK.
Monday night, "Louise," with Clement, Edvina, Marcoux, Gilly, Vieuxe and Barnes.
Christmas night, "La Traviata," with Tetrazzini.
Friday night, "Aida," with Carmen Melis, Zenatello, Maria Gay, Mardones and the new baritone Amfiteio Rossi.
Saturday afternoon, Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," with Bergfer, Fisher, Jesko Swarts, Otto Goritz and Maria Claessens.
Saturday night introduces John MacCormack to popular price audiences in "La Boheme."

By FREDERICK JOHNS.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN is ready to construct a theatre in New York in which to give opera in English, if the directors of the Metropolitan will kindly release him from an agreement for which, he said about a million dollars.

It's a marvel to me why Oscar still gets people's attention. Grand opera is a serious affair, and it seems as though Oscar's forte is to furnish the comedy. When he proposes a chain of opera houses in American cities and mentions Bridgeport Hartford and Lawrence, he is on a par with Mark Twain, and yet magicians persist in discussing his plans as though they were worth considering.

Even Charles Henry Meltzer, who knows from experience that Hammerstein isn't to be depended upon, is taken in by his latest spasm, a passion for opera in English, and wants him to direct an English opera house in New York I think Charles Henry himself would make a far more competent director than Hammerstein, and since he is too modest to suggest his own name for the honor, I hereby offer it for the consideration of opera in English support-

Oscar Hammerstein's grand opera record is one of horrible failure His management of opera housed when he had them was notoriously incompetent. His recent fiasco in London served him right. It would have been a ghastly reflection upon the taste of Londoners if they had seen merit in the kind of grand opera he was offering them.

When Hammerstein founded the Manhattan Opera House he found the Metropolitan at a low stage of efficiency. Its operas were badly managed, its choral ensemble was a travesty, its principals gave for a few nights sensations in its repertory of twelve.

It had created a condition that compelled all who were interested in the Metropolitan to help it, and the directors of the Metropolitan sent with both hands to the rescue. Caruso was engaged, Scotti was hired at a stupendous salary, Melba was induced to sing, and Mary Garden and Tetrazzini also came to help.

With this assistance the Manhattan Opera House had a fair chance to live, but it did not. The artists made their appearances, but the performances were ragged and without distinction. Cleofonte Campanini, who had conducting with him the Metropolitan began giving good operas, but Hammerstein did not know his artists in his repertoire. The Manhattan Opera had lost their attraction. It failed and closed. He quit.

I have heard it said that he sacrificed that there was a demand for British opera. On the contrary, he demonstrated thoroughly that there was no permanent demand for it.

The American public has never yet demanded any kind of opera. All the public ever asks is stars.

Hammerstein started to London, opened an opera house that didn't look any more like an opera house than the Coliseum or the Hippodrome in London, and began to give opera.

His company was decidedly second rate, his scenery beggarly, his orchestra poor, and his chorus ordinary. His two stars, Felice Lyne and Orville Harrold, twinkled dimly. He failed in London. He was not entitled to succeed His farewell address was an insolent rebuke to the British capital for failing to support him.

* * *

Andre Caplet, the French conductor of our opera house, is a very good musician. There are few modern opera conductors who are such thorough scholars in their art.

Contrary to popular impression the average opera conductor is not a great musician; he is usually an Italian with temperament, a knowledge of one or two instruments and a passion for opera.

Caplet is an even better musician than he is a conductor. Anybody who watches him conduct will discover that his greatest difficulty is to express all he knows or feels upon a certain score.

The Sunday afternoon concerts at the Opera House are very dear to him, and he has endeavored to use them to increase the musical knowledge of the community by performing little known works that have no place in the ordinary operatic and concert repertory.

Art that is with it an idea of lucre is so rare in this country that it should be lauded wherever found. Andre Caplet believes that the residents of Lowell, Plymouth and the suburbs of Boston will be filled with joy at the thought of hearing unknown works of Rameau, Borodine and the rest.

Henry Russell, however, knows better the public taste, and he has persuaded him against his will the public to attend Mr. Caplet's Sunday afternoons for interpreting great arias into the programs.

Now the public, outside of the comparatively few musicians, doesn't pay much more attention to the name of a composer than it does to the author of a book it has read. When the people saw that Mary Garden was singing at the opera one Sunday afternoon at one dollar per throw it was necessary to call out the reserves to prevent them from knocking the Opera House over in effort to obtain admission.

The house was jammed from top to rod. Mr. Caplet was much battered at this testimonial to his program of Rameau and Borodine and the audience was treated to his best efforts. Miss Mary Garden appeared for a brief rest in a combination by Debussy in which the composer had neglected to put any tunes

Urban Is Boston's Belasco

Jack of Arts at Opera House

JOSEPH URBAN, BELASCO OF GRAND OPERA.

Acts as Stage Manager, Artist, Linguist, Designer and General Factotum.

By FREDERICK JOHNS.

"Who did this?"
"Joseph Urban."
"Who designed that?"
"Joseph Urban."
"Who painted these?"
"Joseph Urban"

And so goes the Boston Opera House catechism. Joseph Urban does everything and the strangest and most diverse things.

As you walk in grandeur through the foyer carefully balancing your hat on your head and skillfully avoiding tempting trains, you notice tiny framed pictures on the walls with weird designs in colors that bleed prettily with the grey plastering. And as you look closer you discover that they are little posters announcing that next Sunday there will be a French or Russian orchestral program. And you ask who designed them, and the answer is Joseph Urban

Urban, the stage manager, Urban the artist, the David Belasco of Grand Opera A stage manager is usually considered to be a coarse, vulgar person, who speaks rudely to actors and treats horse play as the way to get the dirt under his feet," and goes around in shirt-sleeves.

Joseph Urban is not that kind of a stage manager. He is not yet on friendly terms with the English language, because he comes directly from the Vienna Opera, where they talk German, but he is learning fast, and while he is abrupt in his manner and Teutonic in his gestures, he isn't in the least like a regular stage manager. He is, of course, very much more than a stage manager. He is a producer. In his brain was born the marvelous scenery of "Tales of Hoffmann." His brush painted the stage pictures, designed all the costumes and the properties.

The production was built under his direction and when it was ready he trained principals and chorus to form a harmonious part in the whole tableau.

What he did with "Tales of Hoffmann", he does with all the other new productions, "Louise," "Jewels of the Madonna" and the rest. And how, amid these mighty works, he finds time to design dinky little posters for the Sunday afternoon concerts, back-drops for the concert performances and such trifles, is a conundrum.

Music News and Notes

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.
This afternoon at 3:15, Boston Opera, Russian concert.
This evening at 8:15, Symphony Hall, Handel and Haydn.
Monday night, Boston Opera, "Louise."
Monday night, Symphony Hall, Handel and Haydn.
Christmas night, Boston Opera, Tetrazzini in "Traviata."
Friday afternoon, Symphony Hall, Boston Symphony.
Friday night, Boston Opera, "Aida."
Saturday afternoon, Boston Opera, "Hansel and Gretel."
Saturday night, Symphony Hall, Boston Symphony.
Saturday night, Boston Opera, "Boheme."

The third concert in the Tremont Temple Concert Course will take place Thursday, January 16, and will be an old-fashioned ballad concert of the sort popularly known as "Old Folks' Night."

Miss Bernice Fisher, the lyric soprano of the Boston Opera, whose impersonations of Olympia, the mechanical doll, in "Tales of Hoffmann," Michaela in "Carmen," and Gretel in "Hansel and Gretel" are well known to opera lovers, will be heard for the first time on the concert stage in Boston at this concert. She will sing a number of the plantation melodies and old English songs

Michael J. Dwyer, the tenor who was so successful at the second concert, has been re-engaged and will be heard in the "Old Folks' Concert in such songs of other days as "Aloma" and "The Maiden's Prayer," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

* * *

For his holiday program on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening Dr. Muck announces two soloists, Sylvian Noack, the justly admired second concert-master of the orchestra, and John P. Marshall, the organist of the orchestra. The first number will be Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor for organ, which Mr. Marshall will play. The second will be Bruch's Concerto for Violin in A Major a work that has been heard at the Symphony concerts but once, and that several years ago. The final number will be Saint-Saens' Symphony in C Minor, No. 3, for orchestra and organ. Dr. Muck has recovered sufficiently from the attack of neuritis which disabled him for the past fortnight, and he will conduct both concerts.

* * *

The Sunday concert at the Opera House today will be Russian in character. The soloists will be Vanni Marcoux, Madame Claessens, Barnes, Gauthier, George Proctor, pianist, will also be heard. The program is practically a repetition of the Russian program of the first concert of the season.

Next Sunday the wonderful Verdi's Requiem Mass will be sung by full chorus and orchestra directed by Caplet with these soloists: Johns MacCormack, Jose Mardones, Elisabeth Amsden and Maria Gay.

* * *

Olive Fremstad of the Metropolitan and Ricardo Martin of the same institution will be heard in concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, December 29. Fremstad is no stranger in Boston, having sung here with the Boston Opera company, particularly as Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde." Martin is also a frequent visitor. The program will include numerous encores and a number of folk songs of Scandinavia and other countries.

* * *

The annual performances of the "Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society take place tonight in Symphony Hall and tomorrow evening. The soloists are Madames Calvert and Potter and Messrs. Passey and Wilet.

* * *

The concert of the Long Club a few evenings ago was well attended. Its principal feature was a suite for wind choir by Richard Strauss, a very interesting product of the youth of that great composer.

ARLISS DISCUSSES ENGLISH JOKES

Comedian Denies That Britons Do Not Appreciate Wit and Humor and Tells Why.

George Arliss, who is a skilled comedian in every sense of the word and who has a grasp on the humorous side of life that is laughably sure, does not share in the popular American idea that an Englishman is dull witted when he comes in contact with a joke. Mr. Arliss has even permitted himself to be quoted on the subject

"When are told of the stupidity of the English," he said, "the Englishmen who have been writing dialogue and reparee for hundreds of years and who have been trained in the drama for hundreds of years.

"We have been given the impression that their sense of humor is not keen They may miss the point of an American joke, and we say they are stupid. There may be something really funny in an English joke, but perhaps we Americans do not see its humor. Who is really the judge to say which one is the more subtle? Does a joke depend upon subtlety, anyway?

"What is humor—or its sense? I have known laughter to be hysterical, and I have seen a weeping woman laugh, and a Chinese smile. Always I did not know why.

"Just where does a joke begin, and just where does it end? 'Ain't it funny?' I have heard a silly girl whimper. I am sure an Indian would grunt and look serious at what amused her; or look hungry, for it might excite his gastronomical sense instead of his sense of humor.

"So just what is humor, after all? Or what is a joke? A joke upon the Boston Common might not be a joke upon Mars."

Fremstad Here Sunday.

The concert which Mme. Olive Fremstad and Mr. Ricardo Martin, both of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, are to give in Symphony Hall next Sunday afternoon, December 29, promises to be another in the series of very successful events of this kind that Manager Mudgett has arranged. Both of the artists are of very first rank and both have a numerous following in this city

FAVERSHAM GOES TO PROVIDENCE

Opens with His Production of "Julius Caesar" There Tomorrow.

Following his successful engagement at the Majestic Theatre in this city William Faversham moved his production of "Julius Caesar" to Providence after the Saturday evening performance, and will remain at the Providence Opera House for the present week. No Shakespearean production of recent years has attracted more attention than this offering by Mr. Faversham, the acting force of which is probably the most distinguished of any classic revival of a generation Besides Mr Faversham, who plays Antony, the company includes Tyrone Power, as Brutus; Hadley Mollan, as Julius Caesar; Frank Keenan, as Cassius, and Julie Opp, as Portia.

Mr. Faversham has proved beyond question that his interest in the classical drama is entirely keen and far reaching, and that "Julius Caesar," when properly presented, has a strong popular appeal.

Coming Events.

Raymond Hitchcock in "The Red Widow" will move into the Tremont Theatre next Monday for a brief stay.

"The Woman," which will come to the Park on December 30, will be the first of David Belasco's productions to be seen in that house

Ziegfeld's newest series of "Follies" will come to the Colonial Theatre on January 6.

John Drew, in "The Perplexed Husband," is announced as the attraction at the Hollis, beginning January 6.

Next week's attraction at the Shubert Theatre, for one week only, but playing a matinee every day as well as the usual evening performances, will be Harry Lauder

"Milestones," a comedy by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, will come to the Tremont Theatre, January 13

"The Isle of Spice" will be followed at the St. James by "The Greenhood."

Joe Welch, the Hebrew character comedian, will be an early attraction at B. F. Keith's Theatre

Amusements.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
3:15 to 4:45. 25c to $1. Box Seats $1.50
TODAY Russian Music. Marcoux and Proctor, soloists.
MON. 7:45 to 11:30. LOUISE. Edvina, Gay, Clement, Marcoux, Gall. Vieux-Caplet.
WED. 8 to 11:30. LA TRAVIATA. Tetrazzini, De Cisneros, Gauthier, Bassi, Cook, Marcoux
THU. 8 to 11:30. AIDA. Melis, Gay, Zenatello, Mardo es, Cook, Marcoux.
FRI. 8 to 11:45. HARVEST MOON. Farrell, Gaby, Fisher, Hoshaw, Dawson, Lloyd, Arthur Cunningham, Presided by Arthur J. of Cliffe Hall. Crouch, Downey, Peterel Coral Sisters
SAT. 2 to 10:45. LA BOHEME. Dalmores, Barrera, Berkman, Portart, Cook, Marcoux, Pozzolo Peters
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NORWORTH CHOIR BOY AND SAILOR

Church Singer as a Boy and Was Sent to Sea by His Father.

It is somewhat difficult to identify the operatic looking choir boy with the dapper and decidedly "wise" Jack Norworth, writer and singer of songs and inventor of slang, who comes to the Majestic Theatre this week with his wife, Nora Bayes, in "The Sun Dodgers," yet they are one and the same. In fact, Mr. Norworth is rather proud of his choir boy apprenticeship and doesn't blush at all when some of his friends attempt to "guy" him about it.

"That's when I learned music," he said recently, "and it must be admitted that music has helped me along quite some considerably. If I hadn't had that training in the choir I would never have written songs and then I would never have gone on the stage and then I would never have met Mrs. Norworth. That church choir is responsible for a whole lot."

In the Reyes Norworth trunk, another boyhood photograph of the male member of the firm is also carried. This depicts a slightly older and more debonair looking chap, dressed in sailor togs and gazing fondly at a back drop representing the raging sea. This was taken when Mr. Norworth was a member of the hale and hearty crew of the Pennsylvania nautical schoolship Saratoga, on which he served for two years

"Father sent me to sea," he said, "just because I inwardly thought of going on the stage. The picture was taken before I started on my maiden voyage

Tours and Travels.

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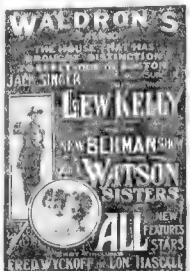

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AT THE THEATRE

From the Metropolis Where Plays Are Born and Often Die —Comes Reports That Theatrical Managers Do Not See Signs of Improvement in Conditions, and the Season Has Been of the Kind That Doesn't Pad the Bank Accounts

By NICHOLAS YOUNG.

WITH the present holiday week we arrive at theatrical mid-season—that point where managers begin to take account of stock of their wares and try to determine whether the year is as promising as it looked on September 1. If the truth were to be told a large majority of the men interested in the drama would say that the promise of September degenerated into a forlorn hope long before December arrived. On the whole, the season has been far from good, and the prospect for brighter days is not particularly hopeful. Word comes from New York, where productions are born—and also buried—that the first of the new year will see many of the plays now on tour closed and the effects sent to the storehouse. Which also means that hundreds of actors will either loiter on Broadway and hope for the best, or save their expenses by slipping quietly into moving pictures. Each season finds an increased number of well-known players-folk lured into picture plays, and, while many actors said scornful things about moving pictures, it is to be observed that when once they drift into that branch of the drama they seldom return to the more doubtful productions that spring up on Broadway. There have been so many evidences that the present theatrical season is not even passably prosperous that one wonders at the temerity of some of the managers in building new theatres, which can only add to the hard times. Already in Boston one theatre, the Boston, has been closed for two weeks because there was no suitable attraction to occupy its stage, and at several other theatres engagements have been prolonged far beyond the limit of good business—probably because there was nothing attractive to send here. The situation is exactly the same in New York and Chicago. However there is always hope of better things in the future, and while the signs are not over promising, the new year may bring its own solution of a difficult problem.

* * * * *

It is getting to be almost a habit with the producing managers to give increased measure when they send their goods to Boston. We have had it in the Gaby Deslys show at the Shubert, where two road companies were rolled into one before coming to this city, and now "The Sun Dodgers," which will arrive at the Majestic on Christmas day, is to be further strengthened by the addition of Jack Norworth and Nora Bayes to the cast. "The Sun Dodgers" is a typical Lew Fields production, stuffed to the edges with spice and action—it is no play for a serious-minded man, unless he wants to forget his troubles; assuming, of course, that he has them. Boston playgoers have always been rather partial to Miss Bayes and it is expected that her stay at the Majestic will bring its own reward in the shape of merry moments for eager audiences. Miss Bayes and Mr. Norworth have been rated as the highest salaried pair of entertainers in vaudeville, and their accession to "The Sun Dodgers" will doubtless have an agreeable effect upon the business of that engagement. It will be noticed that Mr. Norworth has added to his personal beauty—perhaps—by accumulating a nice brown mustache—a genuine, grown-on-the-spot adornment. While it would not be fair to say that this new feature of Mr. Norworth's make-up adds to the human figures that you sometimes see in clothing store windows, I am sure his admirers among the matinee contingent would much prefer the boyish face he formerly wore.

* * * * *

Lee Harrison, who was rescued from the tortures of managerial duties for actors as an actor with "The Whirl of Society," says that he will stick to the stage and pray that none but his enemies will hold jobs as managers. Two seasons at the "front of the house" with Valeska Surrat has convinced Mr. Harrison that theatrical happiness is found only on the bright side of the footlights. "I once had a great ambition to be a manager," said Harrison the other day, "but after a season as business manager of a musical comedy star I had a new ambition to get back to the stage. Actors have a way of looking upon the manager with suspicion—not exactly distrust, but with a feeling that he has a soft job and could be easily removed from the drama. Let me tell you that being the manager of some of the lady stars I know is no job at all—it is simply serving time at hard labor. No, siree, I'll let the other fellow run the front of the house in the future, and I'll do my little song and dance turn on the stage, and consider myself fortunate."

* * * * *

The information of Blanche Bates from the management of David Belasco gives rise that manager with hit two stars, Daniel Warfield and Frances Starr. It is not believed that Mr. Belasco will add to this list in the future. Possibly Mr. Belasco has come to a realization that a star is not a particularly sound business investment unless a play suitable to the star's peculiar talents can be obtained, and the big producers know how difficult it is to find that kind of a play. As a matter of fact, Mr. Belasco's most profitable plays the last few years have been those in which no featured players have appeared, one of which, "The Woman," will follow Rose Stahl at the Park Theatre. There is no keener man in the business than David Belasco, and his apparent determination to carry as few stars on his pay roll as possible may be taken as a sign of the times.

* * * * *

Plans for the annual Christmas tree for poor children at the Castle Square Theatre on Tuesday morning have been so faithfully carried out by Mary Young and her band of willing workers that the event is assured a splendid success. A few years ago Miss Young inaugurated the idea of having a Christmas tree at the Castle Square Theatre, and, having enlisted the services of her friends, the plan was carried through with a rush that astonished everybody concerned. Hundreds of children have been made happy each Christmas by Miss Young's kindness, the celebration growing in size every season. The Christmas tree next Tuesday will be the biggest and most heavily stocked with gifts of any Miss Young has directed, and there will be a theatre full of smiling, happy youngsters to enjoy the proceedings.

* * * * *

Richard Carle is very short sighted and even with his glasses it is difficult for him to distinguish more than the outlines of people across the footlights. While he was playing in Chicago recently he noticed three men, who, night after night, occupied the same three seats in the front row. They seemed to be very attentive whenever he was on the stage, and so, naturally, he assumed that they must be admirers of himself. Finally, bursting with pride, he pointed them out to Hattie Williams. "Friends of mine," he remarked. "They are here at every performance." Miss Williams looked at him to see if he was joking and then, noticing that he was absolutely serious, began to laugh. "Why," she said, "of course they're here at every performance. They are paid to be. They're the extra musicians there wasn't room for in the orchestra pit."

THEATRE BILLS

Majestic Theatre.

Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth, comprising one of the most popular duos on the American stage, comes to the Majestic Theatre on Christmas Day for an engagement which is strictly limited to two weeks. They will be seen in Lew Fields' latest spectacular musical play, "The Sun Dodgers," which probably bears a closer resemblance in its general scheme to "The Midnight Sons" than any of the other big productions made by Mr. Fields. Incidentally the two principal comedians of "The Midnight Sons"—George W. Monroe and Harry Fisher, past masters of grotesquerie—are included in the big cast now in rehearsal preparatory to all progress and he himself never loses an opportunity to declare that he owes his reward [illegible] speaking stars, to his earliest success in the Bowery as a [illegible] burlesque [illegible] years in the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] directed, he returns here in a play by Henry [illegible], "The Attack," which enjoyed a three-months' prosperous run in New York—as [illegible] the original run of the play at La Gymnase in Paris.

Colonial Theatre.

Richard [illegible] and Hattie Williams' fans are coming to the Colonial tomorrow night to begin an engagement that will last [illegible] Miss Williams [illegible] from Montmartre," one of the most amusing musical plays that Charles Frohman has presented to patrons of the theatre. In the entertainment there is an added feature of a distinctly novel kind—a skit by J. M. Barrie, entitled "A Slice of Life."

As an original funmaker "Dick" Carle—no one ever thinks of calling him "Richard," especially here in Boston, where he is at home—has few equals and no superiors on the American stage. Boston has already seen Hattie Williams as the unconventional young woman from the gay part of Paris, and liked her immensely. For the present visit she has some new songs that are said to be catchy as anything that has come out of New York in a year.

Castle Square Theatre.

"The Gingerbread Man," which receives its first performance at the Castle Square—and in Boston—on Monday, is John Craig's fifth annual holiday play. They have all met with an extraordinary success. The public, ever since the triumph of "The Circus Girl," has taken to them mightily, and there is every prospect that this latest one will follow its predecessors in popularity. It is designed especially to appeal to all ages of theatre-goers, and to the younger section of the community its familiar characters from the pages of Mother Goose and fairy land will be certain to give delight.

Added to the cast "The Gingerbread Man" will again prove the versatility and resources of Mr. Craig's company. Mary Young will have a boy's role again, that of Little Jack Horner, which she will assume with the same lithesomeness as she gave to Jack Hubbard two years ago, and Florence Shirley will make a fascinating Mary Ann. Mr. Craig will be seen as Wooden Head Wise, Walter Walker as Santa Claus and Wilson Melrose as Mackerellus Pollock.

St. James Theatre.

[illegible] will open at the St. James Theatre Tuesday evening, where it will be presented with all the members of the St. James company, assisted by an unusually [illegible] chorus of [illegible] and forty [illegible] chorus girls. The will be the first musical comedy production ever made by the [illegible] theatre, and it comes to us [illegible] years in the [illegible] of an extraordinary success. It is [illegible] a comedy in [illegible] acts, founding "The Little Maid of Utopia," "You and I," "Peggy Brady" and "The Goo Goo Man," and its humor is unsurpassed. There is always something to laugh at or to keep the feet tapping in "The Isle of Spice." The production is made under the direction of William C. Walsh, with ensembles and dancing numbers by Henry Lee. Enid Grey Terry, Beth Franklyn, Theodore Friebus, Dudley Hawley, Charles Abbe, William C. Walsh and Harry Fearing will be in the company.

B. F. Keith's Theatre.

One of the most interesting features of this week's bill at B. F. Keith's will be Mlle. Minni Amato and her company of French artists in the wordless playlet, "The Apple of Paris." This is a thrilling and intensely interesting story of life on the boulevards, told in the most realistic fashion. The comedy feature of the week will be George Holland and company in Hillis Burke's farce comedy, "Fixing the Furnace." Two features for the children will be Gaston Antinea, including the Monkey Bowling Alley, and Adam and Eve, the 14 cockatoos and Adonis and his wonderful dog, who present an astonishing series of equilibristic and contortion feats.

Gaiety Theatre.

Manager Weisberg of the "Great Star and Garter" show is a firm believer in novelties. During the Summer months he has secured many novel features which are involved in the show which opens a week's engagement at the Gaiety Theatre, commencing tomorrow. While the title of the show is well known to the patrons of this theatre, the production itself is entirely new. The piece is a musical satire entitled "The Flirting Widow," based on amusing incidents of the day. In one of the opera scenes in a laughable travesty called "The King in the Bathtub," the work of Frederic Chopin, the famous composer. This amusing little travesty is one of the best things seen in a long time.

Park Theatre.

Rose Stahl will conclude her engagement in "Maggie Pepper" at the Park Theatre on next Saturday night. The popularity of the star in her new play has enabled Miss Stahl to enjoy the long [illegible] with the exception of [illegible] first at the Park. The piece is [illegible] engagement at Wallack's and is now in [illegible] of one week in Providence. Miss Stahl will play in no other city in New England this season.

National Theatre.

The National Theatre this week will offer its patrons a program made up for [illegible] and interest to children. Arthur Dunn the diminutive comedian will be one of the attractions in the sketch, "The New Messenger Boy." For the children there will be Laughlin's Dogs, one of the greatest canine acts in the world. No comedy juggler in years has attracted more attention than Charles H. Weber. He has just finished an engagement at the Bronx Theatre and the New York Telegraph hailed him as the greatest combination of comedian and artist ever seen in America. Direct from Oshkosh will come the Creighton Brothers, the lagweel comedians who will offer their new act "The Cut-up Selectman."

Shubert Theatre.

Gaby Deslys, who has triumphed in Boston beyond all expectations at the Shubert Theatre, will start on her third and last week tomorrow evening. With such a setting as the Whirler Garden Company in "The Whirl of Society," with Al Jolson as the principal fun-maker, and such others as Ada Lewis, Harry Pilcer, Melville Ellis, Florence Duncan, Lee Harrison and Harrison the spirited [illegible] sunlight.

Gaby's Doll Matinee.

In the midst of her her arduous work of giving ten performances weekly, Gaby Deslys has had not only time to think of Christmas presents for the poor children of Boston, but has sacrificed her customary hours of rest in order to carry through to success her plans to this direction. It was her own idea that at the Tuesday matinee, the day before Christmas at the Shubert, some forty Gaby dolls should be offered at auction, the proceeds to be devoted to purchasing Christmas presents for poor children of Boston, preferably those in the hospitals. She made the selection of dolls herself, bought them, and is dressing them. Al Jolson, the comedian of "The Whirl of Society," will auction them off during next Tuesday afternoon's performance.

Tremont Theatre.

Henry Miller is at the end of his stay at the Tremont Theatre. For the past seven weeks he has held the stage there with his presentation of "The Rainbow," and this new American drama by A. E. Thomas has won the honor of the longest engagement at this house in a long time. The piece has caught the fancy of all classes of playgoers, and Mr. Miller has won new honors for himself during the engagement.

Plymouth Theatre.

In the Plymouth Theatre where Mr. Arliss is playing "Disraeli" there will be a special Christmas matinee, besides the regular Thursday matinee. Mr. Arliss begins the eleventh week of his engagement in the Plymouth Theatre tomorrow. "Disraeli" has proved to be one of the most popular entertainments of the season, many people actually going a score of times to see Mr. [illegible].

Boston Theatre.

New jokes and laughing catchphrases have eaten into everyday conversation since Eddie Foy began his engagement at the Boston Theatre, and Memory seeming in "Over the River." The spirit of medical frolic blows over the production, and its uncontentionality is of a nature that makes a strong appeal to any audience.

Globe Theatre.

The holiday program for the week beginning tomorrow at the Globe Theatre will be headed by the Weiss troupe of acrobats. Among the other features will be De Shano Brothers, Gladstone and Talmadge, Farley and Morrison, Aff Ripon, the ventriloquist, Bennington Brothers, Brown and Lawson, Henry Fern Dalton, The Three Emerys, The Four Cobalts and several novelties. The long picture program will be headed by the Pathe Weekly. Amateurs will be the attraction on Tuesday evening, and on Thursday the program will be changed as usual.

Waldron's Casino.

The "Behman Show," with Lew Kelly and the Watson Sisters, comes to the Casino this week. With a chorus of twenty fine lively girls, the show should make good. Fred Wyckoff, "The Mayor of Tokio," and Lee Harrold, the Cazenave, Fredi Florence, Ameta Pynes and Georgo Douglas will be in the cast.

New Palace Theatre.

There should be more than ordinary interest in the new bill at the Palace Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday, for the feature picture on these days will be "The Dare Devil Criminal" and "Love Sublime." Both are sensational pictures. "The Dare Devil Criminal" is not a grim record of crime but a story of criminal daring with a thrill in every scene. "Love Sublime" is a two-reel film that has attracted attention everywhere it has been exhibited.

Orpheum Theatre.

Plenty of amusement is announced at the Orpheum Theatre this week with William S. Gill and company in "Bill Jenks Crook"; Ralph Connors, ventriloquist; Strolling Players, refined musical artists, and Harry Eaglen and company in a comedy sketch, "What's in a Name."

Loew's South End.

The picture and vaudeville program at Loew's South End Theatre this week will be the several novelties, three plays [illegible] Boston. For the first three days of the week three new pictures will be featured. They are "The Fortune Teller's Daughter," "The Daughter of the Desert" and a series of Italian war pictures. The regular programs at the South End Theatre show only excellent performances, and the patronage is increasing daily through the attractive nature of the offerings. A feature on Tuesday will be a [illegible] which is not [illegible] and is said to be realistic.

Hub Theatre.

Tonight the usual two-hour concert will be offered at the Hub Theatre. The program will contain a selected list of pictures, vaudeville and songs.

Scenic Temple.

Christmas week will be appropriately observed at the Scenic Temple. A special bill of holiday attractions has been arranged, including several star features.

Premier Theatre

The feature picture at the Premier for the first three days of this week will be "Xelli, the Lion Tamer," a thrilling story of love and jealousy, with the addition of several frolicsome lions to give the story zest. It is a clean drama, with more than the usual amount of life and action. Several other new picture plays and a new list of illustrated songs will be included in the bill.

Grand Opera House

Weber's Dear Tutt, one of the smartest burlesque shows on the road, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House for one week beginning tomorrow.

Bowdoin Square Theatre

A new vaudeville and moving picture program will be given at the Bowdoin Square Theatre tomorrow.

Howard Athenaeum

"The Yankee Doodle Girls" will be the burlesque offering at the Old Howard this week. There will be a vaudeville bill in addition to the regular show.

Year of Remarkable Growth in New England's Rail and Water Transportation

By PHILIP J. HALVOSA.

SIX HUNDRED MILLION passengers were cared for in Boston alone by the transportation companies centering in this city during the last twelve months.

Forty million of this number passed through the South Station, on their way to or from the city.

Twenty-five million were handled by the railroad officials at the North Station throughout the year.

The big transatlantic steamship companies cared for almost one hundred thousand long distance travelers.

Nearly five hundred million others rode on the cars of the Elevated company.

Those transported in and out of the city by the Revere Beach & Lynn, the Bay State, the coastwise steamship and other passenger companies, brought the grand total up to six hundred million people.

GREAT TRANSPORTATION CENTRE.

Boston is the great transportation centre of the New England district, both in passengers and freight.

These transportation lines primarily are the arteries through which flow the industrial life-blood of New England's body politic.

Within a fifty-mile radius of Boston there is a greater network of these arteries (railroad mileage), figured either on the square mile or the per capita basis, than in any other fifty-mile radius the world over.

Dotting the entire New England section, and made up of almost every conceivable form of human activity, are thousands upon thousands of manufacturing establishments.

Endowed by nature with abundant water powers and a fertile soil, in addition to the mechanical skill of her inhabitants, New England also has immense farming interests to care for.

To handle the ever-growing volume of goods produced by these manufacturing establishments, in common with the farm products raised in the district, is a gigantic task.

In Massachusetts alone, during the last twelve months reported on by the Railroad Commissioners, this railroad-hauled freight totaled to the almost unbelievable sum of 56,857,644 tons.

Add to this staggering total the 4,790,575 tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Boston during the same period, and you get some conception of what an enormous business is done in the entire district.

From the day when the steamship Arcadia of the Cunard Line first ploughed her way up the harbor, away back in 1840, Boston and New England have profited greatly by this increase in sea-tonnage of freight carried to and from the port.

Out-bound and in the holds of the fleet today sailing from this port, with 4,770,575 tonnage, there now is carried an almost endless variety of New England-grown or New England-made articles.

Butter, cheese, apples, poultry, hay, grain, eggs and other farm produce from New England by ocean freight is transshipped from here the world over.

Gathered from the innumerable manufacturing establishments of the district, these products of the farm are accompanied by our shoes, mill products, machinery and other things fashioned by our skilled mechanics.

Liverpool, Glasgow, Copenhagen, Manchester, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Havana, the Mediterranean ports, British North America, South and Central America, all purchase their share of our products through the medium of this fleet.

Loaded deep with things that we do not produce in New England, these vessels return with hemp, flax, jute, tin-plate, glass, bleaching powder, soda-ash, cement, coal, cotton and other commodities that help make existence in this climate more bearable.

With the entrance of the Hamburg-American line to Boston assured in a few months, giving the people of New England direct service to Hamburg by the greatest steamship company in the world, this immense volume of ocean-carried freight is bound to increase to a still larger extent.

Boston harbor is free from ice the year-round. It is in the very heart of the New England States. It is the safest and most commodious harbor along the Atlantic coast. There is every reason to believe that, within a decade, it also will be the largest.

The Warren, Cunard, Leyland, White Star, Wilson and Furness-Leyland, Nevigazione Generale Italiana, Allen, Scandinavian American, Hamburg-American, Red Star, Holland-American, Wilson, Havana and numerous coastwise lines sailing out of Boston today are sufficient guarantee of this.

Then, there are the great railroad arteries through which the industrial life of the district flows so swiftly, all leading to the further upbuild of the district.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad proper operates more than four thousand miles of track. When one considers the density of the population served, the intensity of the traffic and other factors to be dealt with, this is equivalent to a sixteen-thousand-mile system in the Western States.

The railroad practically controls the trolley systems of Rhode Island and Connecticut. It also supplies electricity and gas for light, heat and power in a large number of places.

Of the roads running South of Boston, the New Haven has the greatest concentration of passenger traffic of any railroad in the country.

It covers a section admirably adapted to manufacturing interests.

Nearly every product that can be mentioned is manufactured within its limits.

The system of railroads running North from Boston also reaches directly to the West.

The trunk line of the Boston & Maine, stretching along the coast of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, joins the Maine Central at Portland.

Another trunk line extends inland, and furnishes an avenue for numerous manufacturing towns.

A third trunk line along the Merrimac valley, serves several cities and large towns, famous for their textile and other manufacturing industries.

Running North and South, through the entire length of Vermont, are two trunk lines of railroad. They furnish channels for marketing its large output of granite, marble, slate and lime stone.

All of which puts us in direct connection with the largest cities of the West, through Boston and its transportation lines.

Eleven trunk and branch lines of the Boston & Maine enter New Hampshire from the South, with several transfer branch-lines in the central and the Eastern sections of the State.

Pouring through Boston, during the Summer season, a multitude of Summer visitors are transported to the White Mountains, and to the Green Mountain State of Vermont.

Two decades of New England, as a whole, tribute to the district an immense business of this character, a business that is being added to with the passing of each year as the advantages of the district become better known.

Through the central portions of Maine, and far up into the lumber regions, is the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

Some of the largest lumber mills in the entire world are located in this territory.

These mills make a great amount of bulky freight.

A single such mill, in nine months, shipped 26,000,000 feet of long lumber alone, in addition to vast shipments of [illegible] pounds and pulp wood.

Potato raising also is an important industry through this region.

More than 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes were shipped from there in a single season.

Barely touched by the hand of industry this whole region today abounds in natural resources, awaiting the development of man to transform what now is a vast wilderness into a land of plenty.

But it is not in steamship or railroad lines alone that Boston excels in transportation facilities.

To do business under modern conditions, the population of the city itself of a necessity must be cared for equally as well as those residing outside the city proper.

Now [illegible] of the immense amount of [illegible] required for this task is the labor required to handle traffic at the South Station.

With forty million passengers using this station each year, 125,000 must be cared for every working day.

This in turn takes 700 daily trains, 251 by the Boston & Albany and 541 by the New Haven road.

The immensity of the task will be understand still more clearly by a still further comparison.

Counting both the inbound and outbound trains, the total number daily amounts to 1,449, with 4,500 switching movements required every twenty-four hours.

Then, there is the Boston Elevated Company's business, with a yearly total of 395,096,805 revenue passengers, in addition to the millions of free transfers issued.

This company alone operates 487 miles of track, surface, underground and overhead.

During the last twelve years the "L's" investment has grown from $26,000,000 to more than $81,000,000, with still other heavy expenditures provided for.

Almost 6,000,000 round-trip operations of the "L" cars are required each year to accommodate its passengers.

And all this without making any allowance for the immense business done by the Boston & Northern Street Railway line, the Revere Beach & Lynn, and other smaller transportation companies.

With the coming of the Hamburg-American line to Boston, two steamers a month will be added to the fleet of vessels already sailing from this port.

These steamers will be about the same size as the biggest Cunarder and White Star boats now sailing from here.

Their will carry freight as well as [illegible] making a subsidiary addition to the line's freight accommodations here.

The Hamburg-American freight service has been in force here for about five years. It started with one sailing a month and now has three.

The freighters at present come here direct from Hamburg. From here they go to Baltimore, and from that point back to their home port.

With the [illegible] of the new boats in May, Boston will have a direct line both ways for passengers and freight.

This line in one year, 1910, handled over 250,000 passengers on its steamers. And this was a very poor year's business.

Given even a portion of that great volume of traffic diverted to this port, and it is easy to see what a magnificent additional benefit would ensue.

With the completion of the Cape Cod Canal [illegible] Boston in particular and New England as a whole will no doubt experience a still greater development of coast wise [illegible].

The building of this canal will give a new impetus to that class of traffic.

It also is sure to prevent any great congestion of ocean-carried freight traffic in this city, by shortening the distance [illegible] a vessel will at all times permit boats to pass the stormy Cape without the dangers attendant to an outside passage.

The Eastern Steamship Company operates lines between Boston and Portland, Bath and Bangor, its interests [illegible] into New Brunswick and Maine ports and harbors.

From Bangor [illegible] canal of railroads [illegible] to the Great Lakes and [illegible] connections [illegible] to the Great Lakes and [illegible] Northern Maine.

[illegible] fast [illegible] streets in Boston [illegible] of all freight [illegible] coming into this city [illegible] a short trip with the country.

In the days of [illegible] the stage coach and the river boat were the most convenient means of travel and freighting.

There were only 426 miles of railroad in New England in the year 1840.

In ten years from that time they had been increased to nearly 2,000 miles.

New lines and consolidations, from that date rapidly have followed.

Practically speaking, the New York, New Haven & Hartford is [illegible] to control the [illegible] situation.

What [illegible] has come a most [illegible] purpose.

Whether it is [illegible] unity of purpose [illegible] has proved to be better than wild [illegible] competition is yet to be determined.

The fact remains that New England today really is [illegible] one [illegible].

That the outlook for still greater developments in the future is exceedingly bright cannot be denied.

Equally undeniable is the additional fact that Boston is the natural transportation centre of the district.

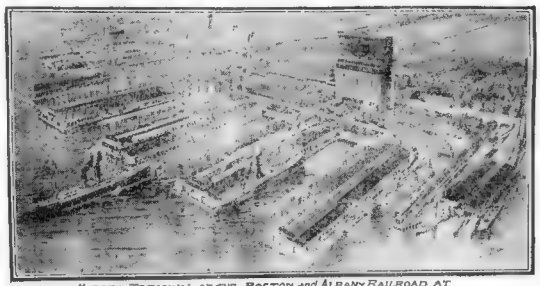
Expansion and New Lines Have Added to Service

Some Impressive Figures of Boston's Transportation

600,000,000 people entered Boston in the last twelve months.
40,000,000 of these passed through the South Station.
25,000,000 passed through the North Station.
100,000 were cared for by the trans-Atlantic steamers.
500,000,000 rode on the cars of the Elevated company

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE

Boston & Albany Railroad



MODERN TERMINAL OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD AT EAST BOSTON MASS.

THE Boston & Albany Railroad is the elder brother among the railroads of New England. It goes back to the very beginnings of railroading in this territory and started as the Boston & Worcester Railroad Corporation, which was chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts in June of 1831 for the purpose of constructing a line from Boston to Worcester.

From that time on it has been a great factor in the commercial development of Boston and New England and today, with its great tidewater terminal at East Boston, it forms the chief connecting link with the West through the great New York Central Lines system, of which it is a part.

Since 1900 the Boston & Albany Railroad has been leased and operated by the New York Central Railroad, which has spent about $20,000,000 to bring the property up to modern standards.

Of this amount about $4,000,000 was spent on the magnificent modern tidewater terminal of the Boston & Albany at East Boston. On July 8th of 1908 this terminal was swept by fire and the grain elevator and all the piers but one were destroyed. In its place has been constructed the present terminal which has no counterpart in this territory and which has piers and docks capable of handling the largest steamships afloat. This terminal is one of the sights of Boston and has been visited in the last three years by every delegation from a commercial body which has visited Boston to inspect its port facilities, and was one of the chief points of interest visited by the members of the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations on their tour of inspection of Boston Harbor on September 28, 1912.

At this terminal is the largest grain elevator in New England with a capacity of one million bushels. It cost $1,500,000, and it has with it a modern grain dryer and an entirely new heating and pumping plant. From this terminal these steamship lines have regular sailings: Cunard Line to Liverpool, Leyland Line to Liverpool, Leyland Line to London, Leyland Line to Manchester, and various other cargo steamships from all parts of the world berth here.

Since 1908 the Boston & Albany Railroad has built two great freight classification yards, one at West Springfield and the other at Allston, each of which can handle 4,000 cars in a day. It has built a new railroad station at Worcester, the constructions of which and the grade crossing eliminations cost about $3,500,000. It is equipped with the most modern type of signals all the way between Boston & Albany, and all trains are now dispatched by telephone with the telegraph service retained as an auxiliary. Within two years the road has reconstructed over twenty bridges on its lines between Boston and Albany and will rebuild forty more. It is equipped its whole distance on the main line with standard steel rails weighing 100 pounds to the yard. The Boston & Albany Railroad operates seven fast trains daily between Boston and Chicago, one of which is the fastest long distance train in the world, The Twentieth Century Limited. It also operates four express trains daily between Boston and New York via Springfield and maintains a fast freight service for New York City and for all western points.

The most recent large investment of the Boston & Albany Railroad is its purchase of $6,000,000 worth of new equipment consisting of 5,200 freight, coal and flat cars; 20 new steel passenger coaches; 21 new locomotives of all classes; 3 new steel dining cars; all of which equipment will soon be in service on the Boston & Albany as deliveries of this new equipment have already begun.

So that today the Boston & Albany Railroad is equipped as never before in its history to carry on its business and to do its share in the great work of the development of the business of Boston and New England.

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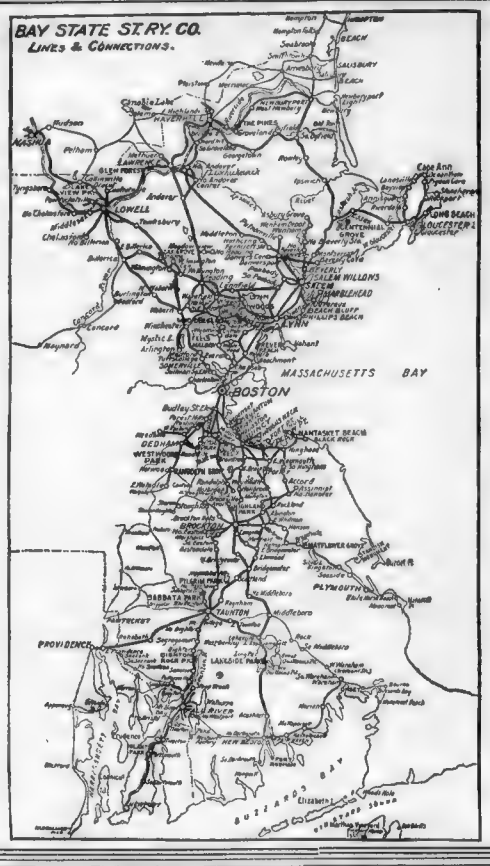

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Anything for the upbuilding of New England—that is the policy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads—the New England Lines.

To promote the prosperity of her cities, her villages, her farms, her summer resorts, is a matter of intimate concern to these great railroad systems.

They are striving constantly to provide better transportation for growing New England.

These are *YOUR* railroads.

They are striving to serve *YOU.*

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Millions upon millions have been expended by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Boston & Maine Railroad in the past few years to provide better transportation for growing New England.

To keep well ahead of rapidly increasing demands is the steadfast purpose of the New England Lines.

Formidable hills tunnel-pierced, others cast into valleys; costly bridges built; grades reduced; stronger motive-power installed—all to save time and increase efficiency.

Betterments In Service

The New England Lines are constantly bettering their instruments of service. The New Haven was the first great railroad system to undertake electrification; it has kept well in advance with its long stretches of electrified four-track and six-track lines.

Luxurious limited trains put on; the dining-car service increased and extended; stateroom cars with home comforts added to night trains; attentive courtesy to patrons made a duty for employes.

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Withal, for this ever-better service the lowest possible rates are charged; the New Haven was the first and only great road that voluntarily reduced its fares in radical fashion.

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The upbuilding of New England—the prosperity of her cities, her villages, her farms, her summer resorts, is of intimate concern to this great system. It well appreciates its identity of interest with the territory it serves; its intimate connection with the current of trade and the common welfare.

The New England Lines

Boston's Rapid Transit System Best in the United States

STADIUM STATION—MAIN ENTRANCE AND FENCE

HARVARD SQ—SHELTER AND SUBWAY ENTRANCE

Eighty Million Dollars Invested During Last Fifteen Years

If the space occupied by the 500 miles of track operated by the Boston Elevated Railway Company should be completely covered with dollar bills, the amount of money required would fall many millions of dollars short of the sum that has been invested in order to create the vast system that provides Boston and its suburbs with street car service.

What has been accomplished since the Elevated Railway Company acquired and began to operate the street railway lines in and near Boston, nearly fifteen years ago, is a matter of general information. The original elevated line was built from Sullivan square to Dudley street; a tunnel was constructed under the harbor to East Boston and another under Washington street, said to be the most expensive railway structure in the world in proportion to its length; the original elevated line was extended to Forest Hills square; a great subway was burrowed from Park street to Harvard square and an elevated road was built from the North Station across the Charles River to East Cambridge. Besides these rapid transit lines, 186 miles of surface track have been added to the surface system. These additions, involving an investment of about $80,000,000, added to the cost of the property that the Elevated Railway Company leased in the closing days of 1897, make a total present investment of about $105,000,000.

Boston is said to have the best street railway service of any large city in the United States. It has an ever growing system of high speed trunk lines, extending above and beneath the surface from the entire business centre, in every feasible direction toward the surrounding residential communities.

The work of providing the metropolitan district with modern rapid transit facilities has not halted, but is still going forward. Deep under the surface of Winter and Summer streets a small army of men are burrowing from Park street station toward the South Station, where they will turn a sharp and shortened square in Dorchester.

This subway will be built as a continuation of the Cambridge subway. It will provide train service from Harvard square and Cambridgeport throughout the shopping district of the South Station and South Boston and Dorchester. Stations are to be built at the corner of Washington street and Summer street, at the South Station, at the junction of Broadway and Dorchester street in South Boston and at Andrew square. There will be passageway connections with the Tremont street subway, the Washington street tunnel and the South Station.

The connection between Park street and the South Station will meet a persistent public demand. The Broadway and Dorchester avenue station will give South Boston rapid transit connection with the heart of the city and with other rapid transit lines, while the Andrew square station will supply the same facilities to Dorchester.

In a report rendered January 4, 1911, the Railroad Commissioners and the Transit Commissioners estimated that the cost of a subway from Park street to the South Station would be $2,000,000, and that the cost of extending this subway from the South Station to Andrew square would be $3,500,000; this estimate does not include land damages or the cost of equipment.

Another subway is being built in the Back Bay under Boylston street that will extend from the junction of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street, under Commonwealth avenue, Charlesgate West, the Fenway, Charlesgate East, Newbury street, thence to Boylston street, near Arlington street and, following the line of Boylston street to Tremont and finally to the Park street subway station. This subway will serve not only the Back Bay territory, but also large portions of Brookline, Brighton and Newton. In this subway stations are to be located at Massachusetts avenue, Copley square, the corner of Berkeley and Tremont streets and at Park street.

Preliminary work is now going on in preparation for the construction of an elevated line from Sullivan square across the Mystic River to Forest Hills. This line will be about three miles in length, and is expected to cost about $3,500,000, besides the cost of equipment. It will serve not only Everett and Malden, but also a large area of territory lying beyond. It is expected that the running time between Malden square and Sullivan square will be reduced from sixteen minutes to six.

In addition to these undertakings, the Transit Commission was authorized by the Legislature last year to extend the East Boston tunnel from Bexley square under Tremont row, Court street, Bowdoin square and Cambridge street, to a point near Lynde or North Russell street. This will provide a station at Bowdoin square and will give to that section the rapid transit facilities for which it has so long been asking.

The structures recently built by the Elevated Railway Company are of conspicuous artistic merit. The Forest Hills Elevated station has been called the most beautiful street railway terminal in the world. The money expended in making this station an architectural triumph amounted to a substantial fortune.

The magnificent stations of the Cambridge subway have called forth unstinted praise from both architects and the general public. The successful combination of utilitarian fitness with artistic excellence has been accomplished by the engineers and architects employed by the company. The structures above the surface in the vicinity of Harvard square are notable not only for their own charm of outline and satisfactory combination of various architectural materials, but for their harmony with the colonial architecture that characterizes the Harvard College buildings and the famous gates and fences about the college yard.

The structure in the centre of Harvard square, the entrances from the sidewalks, the wall that encloses the subway incline in the "little common" and the entrances to the new stadium station on Boylston street, all designed to be in accord with the classic simplicity and dignity of the characteristic Harvard architecture.

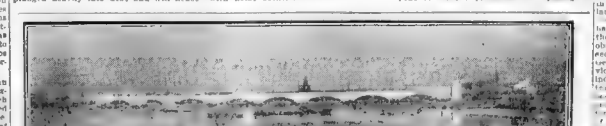
The new Cambridge viaduct, that forms the imposing background for the beautiful Charles River basin, is a wonderful and admirable example of bridge construction and design. Its imposing, graceful arches are not surpassed by any of the famous bridges of the Old World. It is undoubtedly true that the Elevated Company has contributed more important adornment to the beautifying of Boston and its suburbs during the past decade than any other organization, either public or private.

How the Boston Elevated Company can afford to engage in its enormously expensive undertakings is a question which men of practical affairs who have looked into the subject of transportation sometimes ask of each other. The matter, of course, is not at all strange to less well informed people, who merely know that the company receives from its passengers the immense hoards of nickels—nearly three hundred million of them a year. "The company has so much money that it doesn't know what to do with it," observed a plainly dressed little citizen as he surveyed the beautiful new arched viaduct at East Cambridge. "So it builds these big bridges." This man would not have thought of asking the question which some business men are asking.

Yet it is a question worth asking, of course, but not to imply that the Boston Elevated Company does not know what it is about. The company, as most people have heard, is operated to earn as many dollars as it can, but not much harder to earn those expenses and charges and to pay its reasonable dividends which set a good example to investors, mostly Massachusetts people, are entitled to expect.

HARVARD POWER STATION

The other side of the story is seen in the fact that the Cambridge subway service has, in some respects, reduced the cost of transporting a passenger from Harvard square to Park street. The reduction of the running time means that the same cars going back and forth many more times a day do a larger business and hence earn more toward their board and keep. Above all the size of the cars themselves—of the unit of carrying capacity—is a technical charge good—greatly helps in cutting down certain expenses. In place of the rather small street cars that used to do all the business—the condition of Harvard Bridge and of certain streets in the city of Boston not permitting the use of the largest types of surface cars over the lines running through Cambridge—the Elevated Company was able to place into commission in the new subway its 70-foot cars, closely resembling steam railway coaches, all comfortably seating seventy-two passengers. The economy of this kind of rapid transit will somewhat offset the greater costliness of the equipment and the longer ride per passenger which may be expected as the western suburbs fill up with home seekers.



Rapid Transit Lines Build Up Suburbs

What the Boston Elevated Company is doing toward the solving of the serious housing problems of the city is in itself worthy of extended comment and of comparison with the way such things are not done abroad.

European traction managers prefer to retard, rather than assist the development of suburban real estate. Even if they should extend their lines to any distance into the country the effect of the zone system of charging, under which the passenger pays according to distance traveled, would prevent the average poor man from going to a country home, especially in communities where wages are much lower than in the United States.

Boston, like most other cities of any antiquity, has its troubles due to urban congestion. Investigation in certain quarters of the city has shown that no American municipality, not even New York, has worse overcrowding. It has also been well established that, through lack of property planning in the past, much land which from its nearness to the business centre ought to be utilized for commercial purposes is still used for the residences of newcomers from Europe. The people of the smallest means in the community, recently arrived and struggling to establish themselves, are living on some of the city's most expensive land.

A considerable correction of the congestion, however, is being accomplished by rapid transit. A visit to almost any of the outlying districts within the five-cent fare limit shows to what an extent the electric car service is causing a beneficial diffusion of the population. Without any of the wholesale rebuilding of districts attempted by some municipalities, Boston is seeing a similar result accomplished by its traction company.

The tendency of the car lines to build up the distant parts of the community is not without its problems for the street railway corporation. A careful analysis of expenses has shown that on the basis of present costs the Boston Elevated Railway Company loses money on each passenger whom it transports more than four and a half miles.

Those people, that is to say, who ride daily back and forth between downtown Boston and such suburbs as West Medford, Arlington, Belmont, West Roxbury, Roslindale, Mattapan and Ashmont, get considerably more than their money's worth. Part of their riding has to be paid for by the passengers who travel only a few blocks.

These distances even themselves up so that the company is able to pay its operating expenses and fixed charges, including a moderate dividend to the stockholders. It is a fact, nevertheless, which the traction managers have to consider, that the growth of transportation is greatest in the outlying suburbs. That means that the Elevated Company, by its own progressiveness in providing quick and comfortable service for commuters eight and ten miles from the State House is increasing its long haul business faster than its short haul business. The far flung lines, to be sure, develop some local riding. Beg[illegible] the Cambridge subway [illegible] not so much harder to move those expenses and charges and to pay its reasonable dividends which set a good example to investors, mostly Massachusetts people, are entitled to expect.

The other side of the story is seen in the fact that the Cambridge subway service has, in some respects, reduced the cost of transporting a passenger from Harvard square to Park street. The reduction of the running time means that the same cars going back and forth many more times a day do a larger business and hence earn more toward their board and keep. Above all the size of the cars themselves—of the unit of carrying capacity—is a technical charge good—greatly helps in cutting down certain expenses. In place of the rather small street cars that used to do all the business—the condition of Harvard Bridge and of certain streets in the city of Boston not permitting the use of the largest types of surface cars over the lines running through Cambridge—the Elevated Company was able to place into commission in the new subway its 70-foot cars, closely resembling steam railway coaches, all comfortably seating seventy-two passengers. The economy of this kind of rapid transit will somewhat offset the greater costliness of the equipment and the longer ride per passenger which may be expected as the western suburbs fill up with home seekers.

If [illegible] as to the benefit [illegible] upon a community of a five-cent fare with frequent and speedy service be need only go into such a district as those parts of West Roxbury, which, up to a few years ago, were less efficiently served. The picturesque region in the neighborhood of Jamaica Pond is now filling in with hundreds of comfortable and attractive [illegible] who until the extension of rapid transit to Forest Hills would not have considered [illegible] for.

A similar result has followed the construction of the Elevated Company's popular line into the Middlesex Fells. Intended primarily to serve the needs of a great outdoor pleasure resort, heretofore inaccessible, and, by connection with the Boston & Northern system, the requirements of the suburban communities north of the Fells, the Spot Pond line has shown a remarkable by-product in the dotting of fields and hillsides of the northern Medford with homes which in the possession of plenty of fresh air, sunlight and little garden plots, are greatly superior to [illegible] the crowded city. [illegible] opening of the Fells line several hundred acres of land bordering upon the reservation have for the first time been made available to the person of small income who must buy his little piece, if at all, on easy pay[illegible] plan.

This effect of new facilities is observable in every part of eastern Massachusetts. Whenever a new rapid transit line is opened the immediate result is to bring within the range of residential possibility districts which, from the point of view of the average wage earner, were heretofore impossibly distant from the commercial establishments of downtown Boston.

A particularly notable example of this widely radiating influence of rapid transit is seen in the inauguration of service in the Cambridge subway. The effect will be to give the western suburbs something of a boom which is has long been foreseen. The [illegible] of rapid transit for very good reasons was the earliest to be put into operation. Consequently the communities to the south and north of Boston have grown faster than those to the west. Now the real estate [illegible] beyond Fresh Pond and Spy [illegible] will have their turn. The Cambridge subway has reduced the running time between the shopping and theatrical districts and Harvard square from 25 minutes to 8 minutes.

That very considerable reduction means that a home in Arlington or Belmont or Waverley is as much nearer Boston that the loss of time going to and from is of far less moment than it was a few months ago to the residents of those towns. Particularly for the salaried person or wage earner who must report at business early and work long hours, these [illegible] suburbs have generally seemed impossible. Now their delights of shaded streets and pretty, hilly country have become accessible to colonies of home seekers who have grown tired of the wear and tear of the crowded city. Already, because of the opening of the rapid transit line to Cambridge, preparations are known to have been made for occupation of large districts which have heretofore been held by a few large estates of a type inherited from colonial times.

In just the same way the Malden and Everett elevated extension, whose preliminary construction is now beginning at [illegible] will bring within easy reach of [illegible] Boston not only [illegible] heights of Malden and [illegible] which tier of [illegible] of the plains [illegible]

[illegible] thinking of the attractive [illegible] some of the lands beyond the Aberjona River and particularly that bordering on the southern [illegible] Boston [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New England Famous For Pure Food Products

By JOHN P. WHITMAN.

FOR years, almost for centuries the scientific world has devoted much of its energy to the raising of perfect cattle, horses and animals of food value to man.

Time, thought and money have been expended in discovering the food best adapted to develop these creatures to the point desired.

As has often been the case, the creature, the being, to whom all these animals are subservient was the last to receive attention. Either it was not felt to be important or a mistaken notion about the sacredness of human beings prevented scientists from entering the field of man's physical development.

Though at the present time we are far from having reached a perfect standard for food a glance at some of the food tests in England about the middle of the last century makes us out great strides have been made.

About 1850 Dr. Richard Hassell became interested in analyzing common foods that were at that time exposed for general sale to the public in the English markets.

Out of thirty-four samples of coffee, thirty-one were adulterated with chicory and other extraneous matter. The green color in pickles was found usually due to a copper solution; thirty-six tests of as many samples of sugar revealed the fact that thirty-three were infected by sour, a disgusting bug, and also with a kind of fungi. Half the tests of pepper showed such foreign matter, and but eight pure samples of cocoa were found out of fifty-six tests. Out of sixteen samples of oatmeal thirteen were found doctored, in some ten that was tested the doctor inserted a magnet and drew it out with iron filings attached.

In the early days of America when but 3 per cent. of the inhabitants lived in the cities and when cooking and the preparation of food was entirely a home industry there was little need for a pure food campaign. Physical exercise and plenty of fresh air made it possible for the most indigestible food to assimilate. At that time water had not been contaminated and sick diseases were rare. The germ was an unknown creature except to the medical profession and even the doctors had but a primitive notion of the uses and abuses of bacilli.

Gradually the inhabitants moved into the cities and urban life took the place of the country. Today about 70 per cent. of the people of the United States live in cities and in New England the proportion is much larger.

As cities grew in size and became larger in congestion new problems came bearing down upon our civilization. It was soon found that the city born and bred boy was not equal in the commercial struggle to the boy who was brought up on the farm.

A small per cent. caused successful competition as found in a dozen or more. Also as cities crowded the fact that 90 per cent. of these men had grown up in the country.

When the medical profession, the boards of health, and the social economists awoke to this fact, that the city with its germ strain, its food pale, and contaminated food, was an inferior place in which to produce the strongest and most enduring minds and bodies, there was an awakening all over the land.

No much ridiculed microbe became a reality not to be overlooked. He was found in the water of streams near which were barnyards and house refuse; he was discovered in the milk and on the bottles that had been laughed by slovenly farm hands in unsanitary stab-es; he was known to be in the dust of the street, to lurk on the edge of the common drinking cup and to be hiding in the dark corners of tenements.

But even more to be feared was the diseased meat, partly rotten vegetables, and bread stuffs made under unsanitary conditions, that were put upon the market as fit food for citizens.

The germ quest even went farther and searched in the canned goods, the prepared foods and in the bakeries, from which came bread, cakes and pastry.

And once this health campaign was well under way there was no stopping the march of science. Food must be purified, not only of germ infection, but it must be without adulteration and without deception. If there happened to be members of the community who demanded impure, adulterated food they should at least know what it was they were buying.

Parallel with this struggle for health giving food came the minute study of the human body. Experts learned the nature of catabolism and meta wilsm of living cells. It was soon known exactly what properties and elements go to make up a healthy being. It was discovered what food may be classed as nutritious, and what as mere waste. The effect that many chemicals have upon the body was revealed and the needs of physical man set down in definite form.

Protein, carbo-hydrates, fats and oils and mineral substances were found to be the requirements of the body. Medical experts and physiologists finally put the average daily diet for man about as follows

One hundred grams of nitrogenous elements; 300 grams of starch, sugar and oils, and 2 to 5 grams of mineral water, salt, iron, etc.

With such knowledge of the physical needs the pure food campaign began, and steadily has it waged until the whole country is aroused and growing more intelligent every day.

Then came the demand for experienced chemists who were able to analyze all food sold on the market and every drug advertised to cure the ills of man

Tests were made of candies and what had been advertised as vegetable dyes were found to be from the products of coal tar and capable of dying cloth, as was done at the food fair held in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, several years ago.

Dangerous quantities of benzoate of soda were found in canned goods, lamp black gave a shine to candy, paraffine often made up the bulk of what children were eating at confectionery; talc was in bread stuffs and red lead colored catsup. Drugs and drinks contained morphine and cocain, and dope of various kinds was given to children to quiet them.

Massachusetts has again shown itself a pioneer as the possessor of the first pure food town Westfield has started a movement which is fast spreading to New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. The young women of the town have banded together with Louis B. Allyn, theatre of the Massachusetts State Normal School, and have established a manufacturer's pure food white list. All concerns and all commodities found on this list have the mark of absolute purity. The number of foods and drugs in this list is steadily growing, and the demand for articles with the Westfield approval is growing rapidly.

The agitation for pure food is giving the State boards of health much to do. Three-fifths of the appropriation for the Massachusetts Board of Health now goes toward the inspection of milk. This necessary food product is scrutinized as never before. Barns are watched and the milk condemned when conditions are not sanitary. Cows are inspected and killed if found with tubercular germs. Farmers and others who water milk are almost certain to be found out and prosecuted. The dangers of handling milk cans and bottles with dirty hands is impressed upon the producers, and the consumer is given careful instruction as to how refrigerators should be kept and how dangerous to health are the flies that approach the milk at any stage.

The whole subject of cleanliness is receiving attention at the hands of boards of health and the teachers in public schools. In Boston and other large New England cities meat is no longer found displayed uncovered, and more and more fruit stands and grocery stores are partially screened. Factories where candy is manufactured and where food stuff is canned or preserved make an asset of cleanliness and advertise sanitary conditions. In one instance at least young women employees are given a half hour off each week in which to attend a domestic science school, where extreme cleanliness is taught.

The rising standard of efficiency in Massachusetts has increased in the last five years 63 8-10 per cent. The canning industry has increased 14 per cent while the consumption of bread stuffs has increased 40 per cent. Manufacturing and packing has increased 18 per cent. The manufacture of medicine has decreased 7½ per cent.

The clothing industries in Boston, Massachusetts represent millions of dollars in investment and the value of the canning product for the year 1,000 was $14,720,000.

In the year 1909 the manufactured goods in the slaughtering and packing houses amounted to $44,000,000 in Massachusetts alone.

The output from the confectioners' factories in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1909 was worth $16,400,000, representing an increase in business of more than 10 per cent over that of 1904.

Vermont produced in that year $8,112,000 worth of dairy products.

Such figures as the above are sufficient to give the public some idea of what it means to have the food sent out from New England pure and unadulterated

Dr. Mark W. Richardson has stated that Massachusetts leads all other States in the purity of its foods. He thought this may be so there is yet much to be desired. Many physicians think that it is not enough to merely label drugs and food products, thus giving the consumer knowledge of what he is buying, but they believe much that is sold today should be absolutely prohibited. In other words they believe that the public should be protected against itself and harmful drugs and food done way with entirely. Then the most important is far from satisfactory and the inspectors vary greatly in what they condemn and what they allow. Often an inspector will allow the meat from a tubercular animal to be sold if the infected portion is cut out

New England, while ranking as one one of the foremost manufacturing districts in the United States is not a great food producing region It does not supply more than 25 per cent of what it consumes. Nevertheless millions of pounds of new food materials are brought into the various states and manufactured into products that can be eaten or canned for shipping and preserving. Massachusetts gilds leads in the fishing industry and furnishes two-thirds of all the codfish and a third of the haddock. The Maine canning factories are known the world over and other States rank high for excellent confectionery manufactured. Immense quantities of fruit and preserves are put up and shipped to all parts of the world, candy and chocolate in finished form may be found everywhere throughout the country Besides New England is home of many of the manufacturers of soaps and are daily packing and shipping their products into new fields Millions of pounds of toothpaste, New England commodities that cannot well stand the wear and tear of the market.

The institution for pure food has done much in the advertising line and is heard from until every business man has been illuminated and every household supplied with the facts of canning and not his adulterations and evils. Many of the states pride themselves on the purity of their products, but the quality as well as the chemicals, who will dispute not only as to the purity of the product, but the quality as well Above all, older, vinegar and many other commodities vary greatly with the kind of material used though they may be marked pure.

The result upon mankind of the campaign for pure food and drugs is the Why predicts, in prolonged life. "Why," says the doctor, "should the average of man be but forty-four years Give him the best of food and plenty of exercise and he should live to be one hundred, as I expect to do."

New England's Importance in the Manufacture of Foods

Massachusetts' greatest branch of the food industry is slaughtering and meat packing, a business of $40,000,000 annually being transacted. A single house in Somerville turns out a product of $15,000,000.

Gloucester's and Boston's fish industries turn out 18 per cent. of the fish products of the United States.

Maine's sardine industry brings out the total amount of the fish packing in New England up to 43 per cent. of the nation's total.

New England's grist milling products amount to $20,000,000 yearly.

New England produces one-seventh of the bakery foods of the country, large institutions at Marblehead, Worcester, Cambridge, Springfield, Milford and Milton being famous for their product.

Boston's baked bean industry brings in something like $10,000,000.

Boston is sixth in the country in the production of jams, fruit juices, soda fountain supplies, apple butter and soups.

One Massachusetts mill turns out more cocoa products than the rest of the United States.

Extracts and essences net these States a million and a half.

The roasting of coffee and the grinding of spice bring Boston about $5,000,000 a year.

In the preserving of fruits and vegetables Maine leads the country with over $1,000,000 corn product.

Buying Poultry Alive Is Most Hygienic Way

"Back Bay" Is Rapidly Realizing That Immigrants Knew Most About Poultry.

Only recently have those upon whom Dame Fortune has smiled most favorably begun to realize that the only way to buy poultry and game in direct from live poultry dealers who kill and dress the bird selected while the purchaser is waiting. Though there are many small places around the market district where foreigners have carried out this practice for years, the increasing demand from Back Bay homes has developed to such an extent that some of the larger dealers have found it necessary to devote a separate part of their establishment to this class of trade

Amongst the pioneers in this special branch of the poultry business was Mr. E. E. Wentworth, who established and runs the Boston Live Poultry Company, at 17 Fidelo street. What gave Mr. Wentworth the idea of developing this new industry, was the agitation caused by the exposure of food storage conditions, and the example set by foreigners, who always buy their birds alive. By this method, practically new to our people, he saw a means of putting into practice a great deal of what has been said and done about "back to nature." As Mr. Wentworth is a hearty co-operator with the Boston Board of Health, whose surveillance and restrictions are most rigid, anyone who buys poultry or game from the Boston Live Poultry Company is sure of obtaining nothing but what is hygienic and nutritious

Birds Fast for 24 Hours.

One of the closest watched rulings of this establishment is that birds must not be fed for twenty-four hours before killing. This not only gives time for poisoning from food to develop, but also assures the purchaser full weight for that which he is paying. Another great advantage in buying poultry from a dealer at the live poultry line is that one is always assured of having their birds killed immediately before purchase. Assuring the tenderness of a bird's flesh is easily accomplished as it incurs but comparatively small expense, when the superior quality of the meat is considered.

Business Rapidly Increasing.

Buying of live poultry has become so popular that, whereas ten years ago Boston received only one and one-half cars of live poultry a week, now it receives an average of ten cars a week and this increase represents mostly all consumption by Americans.

As most of the poultry consumed comes from west of the Mississippi River, it is readily seen how the increasing demand for live poultry should also benefit the New England farmer By paying more attention to the demand for poultry right here in our own States, the New England farmer could keep right here in New England all the money which is sent West every year and, besides, save the cost of long transportation

From November to July, practically all our poultry comes from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. From Nebraska and Oklahoma shipments take from seven to eight days, and this also is quite an item as freight and expenses each car has to have a man in it to feed, water and clean the cars, also the man's return fare and maintenance must be provided. There is the loss during transportation by death Mr. Wentworth has figures to show how much the live growing of poultry in New England could be made

But even with all this expense, poultry is cheaper than other meats, and the market is governed wholly by supply and demand and has no trust in the live poultry business

Most Hygienic Handling.

The most interesting feature of the Boston Live Poultry Company's plant is the manner of killing the birds. This is done by men who have been carefully examined and known to be in good health The actual killing is done most mercifully, and the operation simple. While the bird is still warm, it is plucked, for in this way the skin is kept in perfect condition. After that it is washed in tepid water and then in four or more vats until it gradually reaches a water from where it is put in a refrigerator so that no bacilli can remain under the most-severe contend that this also tends to soften the meat

Through assiduous attention to the most minute detail regarding hygiene, Mr. Wentworth has developed the business of the Boston Live Poultry Company until it is the largest establishment of its kind in New England An average week's business represents the dressing of nearly one hundred thousand pounds of poultry and fowl

Advertisement

Factories Here Send Their Output All Over the World

Fish Market Buildings Models of Sanitation

Material Highly Non-Absorbent There Will Be No Square Corners at Base of Rooms.

In the construction of the new buildings on Pier No. 6 at South Boston, for the Boston Fish Market Corporation, particular stress will be laid upon the sanitary handling of the fish The architects have so designed the shipping rooms of these buildings that there will be a great improvement over the conditions that at present exist at T Wharf, and so that there will be the least possible odor from the fish

Material Non-Absorbent.

The shipping rooms of the stores are to be built with smooth asphalt floors and white walls of Pennsylvania tile, furnished by the Pennsylvania Tile & Construction Co., materials which are to a high degree non-absorbent There will be no square corners at the base of the rooms, the asphalt being drawn up to form a smooth cove.

In the centre of each of the shipping rooms will be equipped with a floor drain and trap to catch all refuse, and it is planned to have these traps emptied and thoroughly cleaned daily. Also at the close of each day's business the shipping rooms will be thoroughly flushed out from hose outlets to be installed for this purpose. In connection with the traps above mentioned, a special method of collecting any refuse which may come from the fish has been devised. At present on T Wharf, the building being of the old type of wooden construction, with wooden floors and walls, the natural refuse and slime from the fish is absorbed, and therefore the conditions at present are not as sanitary as might be desired.

Very Little Handling.

Also under the present conditions the fish are handled several times before reaching their final destination for shipment. Under the proposed method of handling at the new buildings on Pier No. 6, the fish will be hoisted direct from the holds of the incoming fishing vessels in the most modern type of trucks or conveyors and delivered direct to the wholesale dealer for whose store they are designated, thus reducing the amount of handling

The pier itself is to be paved by the Commonwealth with a smooth pavement so that it can be thoroughly washed as well as the shipping rooms.

The buildings themselves will be equipped on the second floor with toilet rooms for the employes and for the dealers. These toilet rooms are designed in accordance with the most modern and improved equipment

Traffic Reduced.

It is at present intended to deliver ice from a main ice crusher or plant by means of conveyors on the roofs of the buildings to the various stores This method will do away with the necessity of considerable of the traffic on the dock side of the buildings, thus further improving the sanitary conditions

The contract for the above mentioned buildings on Pier No. 6 at South Boston was awarded to Messrs. Tyson, Weare & Marshall on November 4th, and the architects report that up to November 30th over one thousand piles have been driven, and that the contractors are already commencing the work of concrete construction.

—Advertisement.

Boston's New Fish Market In Most Competent Hands

Messrs. Tyson, Weare & Marshall Have an Enviable Reputation as Building Constructors.

Boston's new fish market is to be the most modern and up-to-date market in the world, and the most minute detail has received the same consideration as the most important factor

In construction it is to be par excellence and every device known to science has been carefully studied, and the best methods for obtaining perfect sanitation applied. Though great credit should be given the architects and engineers who designed the new pier, the fact must not be lost sight of, that from the time the plans are turned over to the contractors a great responsibility is put upon them.

Confidence in Contractors.

With all the pride of true New Englanders, Boston has placed its confidence in the well known and reputable firm of Tyson, Weare & Marshall Co. for the construction of the new buildings. As this new market is the fruit of long and assiduous efforts to bring about a mart worthy of the second largest fish centre in the world, and one that may be pointed out as a show place, it is assured that the firm in whose custody the execution of these buildings has been entrusted will carry out their duty faithfully to the most minute detail.

Past records of the members of this firm are in themselves a confirmation of their ability to do all that is expected of them. They have attained an enviable reputation for speed, quality of workmanship and fair dealing with all who have done business with them.

A Wonderful Personnel.

The president of the company is Harry C. Weare, formerly Boston manager of the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York and Chicago; the vice-president and general manager is L. Winfield Marshall, formerly with the George A. Fuller Construction Company; the treasurer is T. Calvin Tyson, formerly with both the Thompson-Starrett Company and the George A. Fuller Construction Company. The experience which these men have had enables them to carry on building enterprises, however large, with the least waste of time and material, which naturally is money.

Many Commendable Works.

During the past few years this company has carried to satisfactory completion some of the largest projects in New England. A partial list of their work is interesting; School building at Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Talbot Block at Norwood, Mass.; mercantile building on Friend street, Boston, for the Beal estate; factory building at Worcester, Mass., for the Whitney Manufacturing Company; department store building on Congress street, Portland, Me., for Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; group of buildings for the Eastern Stamps Company at Portland, Me.; new gymnasium for Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me., one of the largest gymnasiums in the United States; and two large dormitory buildings at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.—Advertisement.

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Belmont Club Ginger Ale
(A Drink of Purity)
MADE FROM
Belmont Spring Water
Vichy, Seltzer, Soda
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141 Hampshire Street, Cambridge
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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
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A SPECIALTY
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Frankfurters, Bologna, Smoked and Corned Meats
TELEPHONE CONNECTION
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DELICATESSEN AND PROVISION STORES

Throughout the world, for over half a century, many prominent clergymen, speakers and singers have found
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
to be invaluable for clearing the voice. A single cough, remedy, unequaled for allaying hoarseness and sore throat.
Give Relief to Long Troubles, Bronchitis and Asthma.
In boxes, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00. (Trial size, free.)
For sale by druggists or sent on receipt of price. Sample sent on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, BOSTON, MASS.

To prevent accumulation of tartar on the teeth, keep the gums hard and firm and purify the breath,
BROWN'S EMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
is an article of superior merit. Used daily, will keep the teeth sound. It leaves a particularly clean and pleasant feeling in the mouth. For sale by druggists, and dealers in toilet articles or sent by mail, on receipt of price, 25 cents. Sample, 10 cts. per parcel.
Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.
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Fred W. Baldau & Co.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
SAUSAGES
Factory, 5 and 6 FULTON PLACE
Branch, Eighth St., South Boston
BOSTON
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS
ASK FOR BAY VIEW BRAND SAUSAGE

New Fish Market Will Be Most Hygienic in the World

"T WHARF"
THE PRESENT FISH WHARF
900 feet long, 90 feet wide

THE NEW FISH WHARF—AS IT WILL APPEAR—WHEN COMPLETED

THE NEW FISH WHARF—AS IT APPEARS TODAY
1,200 feet long, 400 feet wide.

South Boston Wharf Will Be Twelve Times Larger Than T Wharf

Boston stands in a strategic position as the fish market of America, and its pre-eminence in the slaughtering of salmon. Every one in this part of the world knows in a general way that T wharf is a great fish mart, but its picturesque qualities are apt to appeal more strongly to the popular mind than the magnitude of the business that is carried on there. The wharf and its environs, by reason of the many engaged in business on the wharf, have become a picturesque feature, and there has come to be a sentiment for a removal of the business to some place in the harbor where the confusion and congestion that now exists on the wharf on a busy day could be eliminated, the dock's work be expedited and the increasing expansion of the trade be taken care of.

To this end, after many years of agitation, the New England Fish Exchange was formed, membership in which contains practically the entire wholesale fish industries in this part of the State, to obtain concerted action on all matters for the betterment of the industry as well as the new location.

Previous to the forming of this exchange all members paid directly to the boats by both cash and checks for their entire trips of fish, sometimes amounting to as high as five thousand dollars per trip. Buyers and captains were obliged to go down to the dock and spend hours, and in the case of the latter sometimes days, waiting for their money. This was not only a waste of time, but added to the cost of the fish.

At the present time the exchange pays all bills and collects from the buyers, thus relieving the captains of all such details from the memorial. These bills are consolidated, all the fish for the entire trip shown on one sheet, and cash given to the captain in such denominations that he can easily divide with his crew, making it unnecessary for the man after he receives his cash to leave the wharf in order to settle among the crew [illegible] ratio of that trip.

The Fish Exchange [illegible] connected with the business [illegible] of the Faneuil Hall Market Corporation, known as the Boston Fish Market Corporation, on the 22d of June, 1910, and it is this corporation that has assumed the lease of the Commonwealth's fish pier, which has cost the State [illegible] neighborhood of one million dollars and on which the Boston Fish Market Corporation will erect buildings, costing in the neighborhood of a million. These buildings are now in course of construction and it is hoped that by next Fall they will have been completed and the fish business which has existed on T wharf and Atlantic avenue will be housed in the new quarters and the old quarters will be only a memory.

Boston's Natural Advantages

It is within the memory of men still in the prime of life that Gloucester was the greatest fresh fish market in New England, as it still is the greatest market for salt and cured fish. Portsmouth, N. H., Newburyport, Newport, Plymouth and Provincetown were also commercial centers, but of these places all but [illegible] fish, and [illegible] fish, now [illegible] fish, [illegible] fish, [illegible] fish,

Boston Hotel Men Seek Next National Convention

Well Equipped to Entertain Vast Throngs Here Without Confusion

IN keeping with the tremendous development of New England during the last decade, has been the steady upbuild of her hotels.

Boston alone has seventy-six really good hotels, among them some of the very finest in the country.

The newest of these cost $6,000,000 to build.

So pronounced are the excellence of the local hotels, in fact, that the long talked of plan to have one of the big political parties hold its next national convention in this city today is being pushed to the front with renewed vigor.

The proprietors of the hotels themselves, as well as the officers of the Boston Hotel Association, say that they could accommodate such a convention without the slightest difficulty.

What is true of Boston to a large extent applies with equal force to New England as a whole, for scattered throughout the entire district are positively the highest-grade hotels in the country.

New England Famed for Hospitality.

The hospitality of the New England hotel keeper, while in a sense different from that found in the more sunny South, gives to the very word hospitality a deeper meaning. Travelers whose experience has been world-wide, speak of it with such lasting praise that the import of their words are its greatest advertisement.

Not that mine host in New England, or the Boston hotel proprietor in particular, is of the effusive, four-handed type so common in the country districts of the old-world civilizations.

Even as the house of steel and marble here has supplanted the low, rambling, bridge-end structure of the early host of across seas in olden time, so does the hotel proprietor of Boston differ from the kind of man that usually presided over the destinies of those houses.

This was so marked, and the traditional cheeriness of Boston hoteldom so highly maintained during the international congress of the World's Chambers of Commerce here recently, that scarcely a man among the business princes from far-off lands in attendance at that gathering but made special mention of it.

Reasonable Prices for Entertainment.

Another surprising feature of the hotels in this city, and one not common with such high-class places elsewhere, is the reasonableness of their charges.

New England as a whole has long been noted for its high-grade hotels with low-grade rates.

Away back in 1634, a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," writing to his relatives, boasted that "At the tap houses of Boston I have had an ale, quart of cider, spiced and sweetened with sugar, for a groat."

This reasonableness of price evidently made a deep impression upon the mind of the old-time traveler, but not more so than does the equally reasonable charges of the more ostentatious hotels make upon the mind of the ordinary traveler today.

At the best hotels in town one can secure accommodations for the, to-other-cities, unheard of low price of $4 a day upward, on the European plan.

Other leading hotels run on the same plan, have excellent rooms from $1.50 a day up.

After Theatre Parties in Vogue.

To the stranger visiting Boston for the first time, this low scale of prices usually is taken to forecast extortionate rates for his meals.

But such is not the case, for, compared with the prices charged in New York and other large centres of population for food of equal quality, the hotel prices charged locally for any kind of food is fully as reasonable as their room rates.

That the hotel proprietors profit in the volume of business done by this policy is apparent by the large number of after-theatre parties entertained by them throughout the season.

The numerous high-class cafes, restaurants, rathskellers, and hotel dining rooms proper, do a thriving business with this class of patrons.

Excellent Taxicab Service Rendered.

An excellent adjunct to the hotels for this purpose is the highly efficient and reasonably priced taxicab service enjoyed by the residents of the city, and its thousands of transient visitors.

Continued on Next Page.

Duties of the Hotel Man as Seen by Secretary J. Linfield Damon

IN an informal statement given the Sunday AMERICAN by J. Linfield Damon, secretary of the Boston Hotel Association, defining the first duty of a hotel proprietor to any given community, he said:

"The hotel man who contributes most wisely of his energy and experience toward the upbuild of the city he lives in is the most efficient hotel proprietor.

"Not only must such a man maintain a first-class hotel in the full sense of the term, but also must he do all that lays in his power to help develop still other hotels, no matter by whom owned.

"He must, in addition to this, co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the merchants and other business men in bringing to the city new enterprises.

"There must be no project too large, and none too small for him to help further along the right lines.

"His reward? Well, in common with every other man living in the city he does business in, he will reap the benefits that naturally accompany a cleaner, healthier, busier city.

"That's all the reward any man should ask. And what's more, it's the kind of reward that pays in the end.

"Some men think that a prosperous city is impossible without well kept, prosperous hotels.

"The efficient hotelkeeper, however, realizes that the old saying of a poor rule that doesn't work both ways is literally true when applied to his business.

"To have prosperous hotels you also need a clean, well kept, prosperous city.

"That's why I say that to be efficient the hotel proprietor of today must contribute wisely of his energy and experience toward the upbuild of the city he does business in."

HOTEL LENOX

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

IN the most fashionable part of aristocratic old Boston is located exclusive Hotel Lenox the rendezvous of leading society folk of all New England.

The rates per day are:

$1.50 to $2.50 for single room with running water.
$2.50 to $4.00 for single room with bath.
$2.50 to $4.00 for double room with running water.
$3.50 to $5.00 for double room with bath.
$8.00 to $12.00 for parlor, bedroom and bath.

LENOX HOTEL CO.
AINSLIE & TOPPIN

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square Boston

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Hotel Touraine

Boylston and Tremont Streets

Parker House

School and Tremont Streets

Young's Hotel

Court Street

J. R. WHIPPLE COMPANY

ATTRACTIVE LOMBARDY INN

Renowned for Quaintness and Famous Italian Dishes and Wines.

To visitors, as well as true New Englanders, who appreciate the quaintness of a historic landmark when accompanied by modern appointments, but still retaining the attractiveness of reminiscences, few places in the United States offer more attention than the Lombardy Inn on Boylston place, opposite Boston Common.

Every lover of good things to eat knows this place and with each day its fame becomes more widely known. All habitues enthusiastically praise the menu offered, and mostly so the Italian dishes, of which a specialty is made.

The dining rooms are handsomely furnished and equipped with the most thoroughly modern accessories, while the atmosphere of hospitality is most appealing to lovers of ease and comfort, and good things to eat and drink. It is acclaimed by all that the Italian dishes are unsurpassed, even by the best hostelries in Italy. Everything that is obtainable in the new and old world may be had at the Lombardy, and to serve it management takes pleasure in going a road each year and drawing the viands and wines to serve.

Every bit and all necessary necessaries to the comfort of guests are provided. Taxicabs are at the service of guests who wish to go anywhere in town. Telephone connection is had with all parts of the city, and guests are invited to make free use of the telephone. Rates are reasonable and all information will be cheerfully given.

The restaurant location has made it a favorite resort with both theatregoers and shoppers, and it is open from 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight. The cafe is open from 8 to 8:30 o'clock each evening.

Castle Sq. Hotel

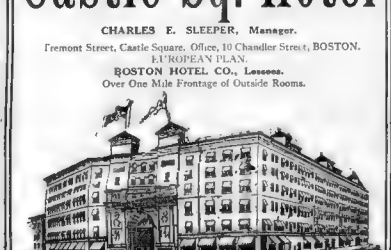
CHARLES E. SLEEPER, Manager.

Tremont Street, Castle Square. Office, 10 Chandler Street, BOSTON.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

BOSTON HOTEL CO., Lessees.

Over One Mile Frontage of Outside Rooms.



PRIVATE BATH WITH EVERY ROOM.
Long Distance Telephone in each room.
FIRST CLASS CUISINE AND SERVICE.

The original and only "no tip" hotel dining room in the United States.
50 Single Suites with private bathrooms, $1.50 per day for one person only.
100 Double Suites with private bathroom, for two persons, $2.00 per day.
350 Double Suites (for two) Alcove Chamber, private bathrooms, $2.50 and $3.00 per day. Nothing Higher. Baggage Transferred Free.
Please send postal for booklet.

Special Dinner . . . 75c

INCLUDING WINE
SERVED FOR ONE PERSON ONLY FROM 12 NOON TO 10 P. M.
Half Dozen Cotuits or Blue-points on Half Shell or Half Dozen Little Neck Clams.
Beef Bouillon in Cup
CHOICE
Roast Stuffed Young Chicken, Giblet Sauce
Roast Sirloin or Prime Ribs of Beef, Dish Gravy
Filet Mignon, Mushroom Sauce or
Roast Saddle of Spring Lamb
Mint Sauce or Brown Gravy
Fried Hominy with Vermont Maple Syrup
Boiled or Mashed Potatoes or Sweet Potatoes
Green Peas Stewed Tomatoes
Lettuce Salad
Vanilla Ice Cream, Chocolate Sauce or Roman Punch
Pot of Tea or Pot of Coffee or
Bottle of Milk
Including Choice of Bottle Imported Spanish Sherry or Port or Bottle of Brotherhood or Sunkist Claret or Sauterne or Rhine Burgundy or Blue-ribbon Beer.

You Can Rent Auto Service Cheaper Than Owning It

Exclusive Use of Best Cars with Assurance of Always Having a Car Ready to Use.

When considering either the buying or hiring of an automobile, few people reflect sufficiently to realize, how much safer and more economical it would be to secure what service they desire or need from a reliable company, which, through years of experience and study by experts has reduced even the most infinitesimal cost to a minimum.

The most salient factor in enjoying the pleasures of and necessities for an automobile is the ease with which you get the most service for the least money? This is the eternal question put to every salesman who ever approached a prospective purchaser. The Taxi Service Company of Boston has done more in solving this question than has anyone else. Simply say to any telephone central: "Give me Back Bay Five Five Hundred," and your wants are over with.

Hired Service is Cheaper.

It is cheaper to rent your service from the Taxi Service than to own it.

[illegible] will furnish touring car and [illegible] service by the day week or month [illegible] rate, with special privileges, at rates that will convince the most incredulous that it is far cheaper to hire the service desired than it would be to own and operate a car.

It is the desire of this company to furnish [illegible] with the most satisfactory [illegible] and for management [illegible] have been obliged to refuse [illegible] We have now installed at the [illegible] of up-keep will not fail [illegible] the enormous attention paid [illegible] important branch of service [illegible] Taxi Service Company's [illegible] modern, prompt, and advanced [illegible] for comfort, and have spared [illegible] or expense to bring it to the highest [illegible] possible.

Most Up-to-Date Automobiles.

The touring and limousine cars offered are the most up-to-date type of Alco, Packard and S. G. V. models of the latest [illegible] models, equipped beautifully [illegible] and top-heavy appointed to the most minute detail. A new and modern feature, which has met with the hearty approval of all, is that the cars are kept scrupulously clean and disinfected in the most hygienic manner.

But, of all the factors which enter into what might be called a perfect service, none is more important than that of the whose hands and [illegible] the safety of my life and mine? This point is especially well provided for by this company. Not only because any injury to a passenger is a most unfortunate loss of patronage [illegible] of the whole Taxi Service, but also because the Taxi Service Company has to maintain its reputation for always satisfying any claims against it. Their chauffeurs are careful, reliable and courteous and are subject to the strictest supervision under a system that insures the best results obtainable.

Protected in Many Ways.

When hiring an automobile from this company you are protected, not only by the company itself, but also by the different insurance companies with which the Taxi Service carries policies. All of this tends to emphasize more fully the old adage that "two heads are better than one." Should any of the lesser details happen to escape one of the representatives of the Taxi Service Company, it is sure to be noticed and corrected by one of the representatives of the insurance companies.

Another great feature in getting your service from the Taxi-Service Company is that your car is never out of commission and you are always sure of being able to enjoy a ride or attend to your business when it is desired or important that the business should be done. Omitting all other considerations aside, this one feature is in itself, enough to convince anyone of the fallacy of owning his own car. While your own car is in the repair shop you are paying extra for the hire of another car and, if you make the sacrifice of being patient and using the trolley or train, your chauffeur's salary is going on just the same.

Car Is There When Wanted.

In the question of repairs, it is obvious to car owners how much more cheaply a large company can repair a car than the owner would be able to do for it at a small shop, or even large garage where many [illegible] must get a profit, and [illegible] be done by a "Jack of all Jobs" [illegible] by a specialist in one particular branch of the business. This is but one of the many citations, which go to show why it is cheaper to rent your service from the Taxi Service than to own it."

When you rent your services, you are sure to always have service. Should a car which you have rented from the Taxi Service become disabled through any cause [illegible] you a new car within an hour's time. So besides the comfort of having a handsome car at your beck and call continually, for your exclusive use, there is the satisfaction of knowing that you never be "hung-up."

Think of the advantage of always being able to go shopping, calling or to the theatre in any kind of weather, in a closed car, convertible and at the very moment when Mandy says "I just want to go."

Get a Reliable Taxi.

The average person hiring a taxi as a touring car for only a short run or a short while seldom thinks of the risk they run by taking the first thing that comes to hand. The reliability of the chauffeur is never considered, much less the ability of the owner of the car to make compensation for any damage done. The old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," is here most applicable, for by taking a minute to see [illegible] Taxi Service Company, 50 Back Bay 5500 [illegible] you not only much duty but also yourself.

The most important feature for the public to consider in hiring a taxicab or car is reliability and service, and nowhere are these obtained better than from the Taxi-Service Company. This company has never failed to pay and satisfy any person who has had a claim against it, and proudly says to the public: How about riding with responsible parties? Think it over the next time you are stepping into a public service taxicab or touring car.

Most Fashionable Cars.

The important features which we wish to impress on the public is that you have the highest class motor car and service at your disposal continually, and that while you have one of the most up-to-date and fashionable cars obtainable for your exclusive use, you do not have the worry and inconvenience attending the maintenance of private service; not taking into consideration the much higher cost of repairs, [illegible] garage, insurance and so forth that is incurred by the keeping of one car. It is exactly the same as the difference between wholesale and retail. You will be surprised at the worry and expense we can save you.

Your patronage and inquiries are respectfully solicited.

Full information and rates can be obtained by simply saying to "Central," "Give me Back Bay 5500."

—Advertisement

"OXFORD 3600"

The Home of the "Oxford Gray" Cars

The Taxi Motor Cab Company of Boston

ANNOUNCES

The installation of entirely new equipment of Thomas taxicabs and limousine cars. The color of the new cars is Oxford gray, which was suggested by the Company's telephone number, which is Oxford 3600.

These new cabs are in every way superior to any pub ic service automobile to be ound in any city in the country. As a matter of fact, the Taxi Motor Cab Company is the only large Company now in existence in this country that can boast of all new equipment. The old cars of the Company have been disposed of so that any customer calling Oxford 3600 is assured of the service of a brand new taxicab or limousine car.

It is the earnest aim of this Company to give the public the most efficient service possible. It was with this object in view that the equipment was install d.

Any person desiring a charge account with the Taxi Motor Cab Company can open same by applying at the head office, Nos. 537-541 Tremont Street, or by telephoning Oxford 3600.

REAL GERMAN RESTAURANT,

Where Refinement, Cuisine and Service Are Paramount.

A rare combination of [illegible] excellent cuisine, prompt [illegible] service, all given with the [illegible] of all while in the company of real [illegible] and respectable [illegible] ladies, have been the purpose of [illegible] business aims and worry, is [illegible] Hoffman, at the famous "Charlie Wirth's," at 23-25-27 [illegible] Essex street and 9 Harrison avenue.

Mr. Wirth has a right to be [illegible] in the old adage. With [illegible] company all dishes have that [illegible] polish and become like polished [illegible], to be seen, and tasted." It is for this reason that all guests leave this place with a smile and a desire within [illegible] to make the next day.

This, Boston's only real "German Restaurant," owes its success to the following: First a convenient location with attractive rooms. Second, good and wholesome food, well cooked and served. The best imported and domestic beers and wines served at the temperature they require, in proper glasses or steins. And last, but not least, a genial and thoughtful host, who has studied human nature and learned the greatest of all secrets, how to make every guest feel that he or she is being specially catered to.

The fittings and decorations in the "Rhine Room," "Swiss Room," Ladies' Cafe' and Gentlemen's Cafe' are in appropriate. While the same general idea is carried out in all three rooms, the effect in each is entirely different. Surrounding the rooms there is a broad frieze on which are painted representations of the five senses, many German scenes and songs known to every German or German student, these all leading to give the place a thoroughly German atmosphere, wherein one may eat and drink what, served as only Germans [illegible] know.

—Advertisement

BOSTON'S FAMOUS HOTEL

Has Been Entirely Renovated by Lannin Harrison.

The reopening of the Revere House on July 1 1912, was but another chapter in the history of one of the oldest and best known hotels in Boston.

In 1846 Robert H. Revere became the [illegible] and immediately started the [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] season by giving [illegible] and [illegible] service. Finally [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Boston Hotels Famed for Their Reasonable Prices

Continued from Preceding Page

For the first half-mile of this service, in Boston the legal rate is only forty cents, with an additional ten cents for each quarter-mile thereafter.

The charge for each passenger in excess of one is only half the initial rate, with a ten-cent allowance for each six minutes of waiting and a twenty-cent charge for each mile, or fraction, when sending a cab to some distant point.

Boston is the gateway of New England, and already enjoys an abnormally large tourist trade as a result of the countless thousands of tourists who pass through the city while on their way to the many vacation centres located in the district.

Rich in historical spots, and possessed of one of the greatest natural harbors along the Atlantic Coast, the city proper entertains a vast army of travelers each year.

That the hotels of the city proper play an important part in bringing here many of these visitors today is conceded by all who are conversant with the situation.

The city and the hotel proprietors both prosper as a result of existing conditions.

Boston Hotels Truly American.

If either of the great political parties finally decides to hold its next national convention here, Boston can care for all who attend.

What is equally important, no delegate need fear becoming bankrupt to meet his hotel bills while here.

The hotel proprietors of Boston, if the necessity arises, are prepared to entertain anything from a King or belted Earl down to the humblest of their peasant tenants.

But best of all they also are ready at all times to care for the needs of their fellow American citizens, the every-day type of a man.

For primarily, the hotels of Boston are American institutions, run to accommodate the great American traveling public.

Officers of Hotel Association.

The following are the officers of the Boston Hotel Association: President, Claude M. Hart; vice-president, Amos H. Whipple; secretary, J. Linfield Damon, Jr.; directors, Herbert H. Barnes, Allen Ainslie, Frank C. Hall, William H. Sellers, Allen C. Jones, James G. Hickey, Edmund W. Knight, Fred M. Parmort, Michael J. Murray, Francis Howe, John B. Quinn, J. Fred Harvey.

Model Restaurant and Cafe.

Delectable Menu and Inviting Environments Most Alluring.

One of the most accessible and well-managed cafes and restaurants for those who have occasion to travel on the "Narrow Gauge" is that of W. H. Lynch & Co., located at No. 301 Atlantic avenue, directly opposite Rowe's wharf.

To those desiring a delectable dinner, no place offers a better menu, at a cost which is more than commensurate with the expenditure.

Music of the better class is rendered by an orchestra of unusual merit, and the classic selections rendered, intermingled with the latest catchy selections of the most successful comic operas, make the whole environment one to be enjoyed and remembered as an epoch in our harassing chase for pleasure.

In the men's cafe on the ground floor may be seen at any time during the day many of Boston's business men, who drop in to either refresh their faces after a bus or enjoy the exhilaration of a "companionable cup" with an associate or friend.

The standard of cuisine and social intercourse which the proprietors insist upon maintaining is a revelation to those who have had the misfortune of seeing the many abuses permitted by those who prefer the almighty dollar to the honor of integrity and justice to all.

To the Summer colony which use the Nantasket boat during the Summer transits, or haven of rest, has been a most inviting retreat while they are waiting for their boat during the sultry days.—Advertisement.

HOUSMAN'S RESTAURANT.

Famous With Lovers of Good Food Since 1868.

Since 1868 the Housmans have been famous for their successful efforts in catering to the public taste for what is best to eat and drink. Their present restaurant and cafe at No. 24 Avery street and No. 2 Hayward place, has become one of Boston's favorite resorts for the most discriminating.

Because of its nearness to the theatres, here may be found any evening many who come from near and far to enjoy a delectable dinner before going to pass the evening at one of the playhouses.

During the year, and in the proper season, such specialties are offered, and none has appealed more to popular favor than the Coot Stew served during October, November and December. They also feature and were the pioneers in putting on a menu within the reach of all, Baked and Broiled Live Lobster, regularly served on Friday of each week. Also Planked Steak, Chicken and Fish at all times served in style and quality second to none.

The atmosphere is appealing, homelike and Bohemian, and with an orchestra of unusual merit an evening can be spent nowhere with greater comfort, profit and pleasure.—Advertisement

THE GROTTO.

The Grotto, famed for years for its good things to eat and drink, has been forced through increasing business to make extensive alterations. The renovations of this well-known hostelry, at No. 195 Hanover street, are marvelous. Not only have the artistic decorations been elaborated on, but special effort has been made to put everything up to the acme of modern sanitation and hygiene through a new system of ventilating.

One of the most attractive new features is a stein-rail, decorated with steins and placques imported directly by the management.

In the new atmosphere the menu seems better—if such a thing were possible. All the viands and choice wines offered at the Grotto still maintain the old standard of its famous cuisine and wine cellar, and are served by none but skilled waiters.

Under the courteous and gracious management of Messrs. Piacopo and Frederick it is predicted that the well-known French and Italian dishes served here will become even better known.—Advertisement

Famous Faneuil Hall Cafe.

While visiting in Boston everybody goes to see Faneuil Hall and Paul Revere's home on North street, and the historic sights of the North End. In getting into your place should not be missed that is Faneuil Hall Cafe, at 2 and 4 Faneuil square, which was once owned by John L. Stevenson.

Under the present management of Messrs. Desmiers and Benapia this famous hostelry has continued to be a favorite resort for ladies and gentlemen who appreciate the excellent quality of the viands and wines served with assiduous attention to the most minute detail.

To the courteous and gracious proprietors of this well-known cafe old-time patrons and tourists who happen to visit it feel most grateful for the efforts of the management in preserving Boston's historic sites, and at the same time helping to make Boston one of the world's leading cities, by keeping well abreast of the times and having every modern convenience.—Advertisement.

NATIONAL HOTEL
30 Chelsea Street
CHARLESTOWN
American and European Plan
H. M. LEWIS, Prop.

European Plan. C. W. Parker & Co., Prop.
New England House
Cor. Blackstone & Clinton Sts., Boston.
Rooms 75c and $1.00
C. W. PARKER L. A. SMITH

The Traveling Public Approves the G. W. Armstrong Dining Room & News Co.

A traveling public is the most discriminating, not only because they are more inclined to be peevish because of fatigue from traveling, but also because of their wider experience with the world. In the matter of eddies they are certain to be most particular, and to say that these same people have set the seal of approval on the food served by the G. W. Armstrong Dining Rooms, throughout New England is certainly a great compliment to the efficient management of these restaurants.

No familiar to, and popular with the traveling public are the Armstrong Dining Rooms that it is difficult for anyone to find a person that has not enjoyed a hearty meal or light lunch at some of the many restaurants operated by this thriving company.

In Many Large Cities.

The name of Armstrong is especially familiar throughout New England, because it has established its restaurants in nearly every city of importance, and besides maintains news stands in all cities where it operates dining rooms.

The present G. W. Armstrong Dining Room and News Company succeeded to the business of the late George W. Armstrong, which was established by him in 1901.

More Efficient Management.

In May, 1903, the business was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, and under the present efficient management has developed until today it employs more by four hundred persons.

The main offices are in a building devoted exclusively to the company's business at No. 78 Chauncy street, Boston, and the storehouses are at No 31 Lincoln street, all of which tends to bring the most important factors for good service and success under the direct supervision of the executive.

The officers of the company are: A. G. Pierce, president; Edward E. Shultz, treasurer and general manager; Fred R. Eldridge, superintendent of dining rooms; Frank M. Shattuck, superintendent of news stands.

The directors are George F. Smith, Charles W. Sherbourne, A. C. Ritchessey and Edward E. Smith.—Advertisement.

CHIANTI CAFE IS FAMOUS.

Habitues Declare the Menu Is Unsurpassed.

One of the best equipped and most popular cafes in Boston, known to every lover of good things to eat, is the Cafe Chianti, at numbers 198 and 200 Hanover street. The menu offered patrons of this famous resort is declared by its habitues to be second to none in the city, and it is an easy matter to select from such an array as is presented every day, unless one is troubled by the embarrassment of riches.

All the viands and delicacies of the season are served the patrons of this resort, which is strictly as a la carte cafe for ladies and gentlemen, and is patronized by the best people. Private parties are given special attention, and in this particular, the cafe has won a most enviable reputation.

From noon until 11 p. m. one may be served with the best, seasoned by delightful music, at the Chianti Cafe.

The gracious proprietors, Carrado Bonuzzi, S. Foglino, G. L. Casale, are worthy hosts and are aided in their efforts to please their patrons by expert chefs and well-trained assistants in all departments. So successful have they proved in their efforts to please that the fame of the Chianti Cafe has been extended to many cities.

Those desiring to make reservation by telephone can do so by calling Richmond 22136.—Advertisement

A FAMOUS RESTAURANT.

One of Boston's fastest growing stores used the expression when it started business, "A Little Out of the Way, But It Pays to Walk." This same idea has again been put into practice by Mr. V. Tassinari, who has renovated his famous restaurant at No. 100 Cross street, one block from Hanover street. Though it is a short walk from the main thoroughfare, those who have enjoyed the delectable viands and wines and liquors served at this hostelry all feel well recompensed for their trouble. Although one of the newer places of entertainment in Boston, it has already become one of the most popular in the city.

The viands served at this restaurant have won for the place a high reputation, while the Italian dishes, of which a specialty is made, are never to be forgotten by those who have partaken of them.—Adv.

A SUCCESSFUL RESTAURANT.

In solving the high cost of living, no company has been more in the foreground than Abbiati Brothers, who in but three years have met with such public approval that they have been obliged to open four restaurants in the following order: 131 Hanover street, 108 Summer street, 17 Federal street and 147 Federal street.

That most people eat with their eyes more than the palates is most emphatically shown by this success. It is here where dishes are not only palatable, but also attractive and tempting. This success is the fruits of the proprietors' close watch over their cafes and bakery, who make everything served, under the supervision of the owners, in their own bakery.

However, the main secret of this success has been that the business is operated on the most approved economic principles, those of buying in quantities and giving the public a most generous share of the savings by offering exceptional values and delectable food.—Advertisement.

A NEW 'THEATRICAL HOME.'

Conveniently Located to Boston's Big Burlesque Houses.

Of Boston's hotels, probably the one least heard of is the St. James, in Bowdoin square, which has but recently become the "theatrical home" of the Hub, where the entertainers of many theatres have at last found a clean, quiet and reasonably-priced hostelry, with the added attraction of all the comforts of their own home.

The hotel is situated within easy walking distance of two of our largest burlesque houses, and every theatre in the city may be reached by short rides on the many lines of electric cars which pass the door regularly. Both the North and South stations can be easily reached either by a walk of moderate distance, or by electric, which makes the situation of this hotel one of accommodation as well as proximity to the theatrical profession, as well as the traveling public in general.

Transient rates at this modest hostelry are from 75 cents to $2.50 per day, while the rates for permanent guests, with special rates for the profession, are from $3 to $7 per week.

There is an excellent dining cafe in palm garden connected, and guests can be accommodated with meals and refreshments in their rooms at all times. Those who contemplate a visit to Boston on business or pleasure, will not be amiss in inquiring of this hotel the accommodations that may be furnished them at a reasonable figure. Committees of prospective parties, meetings or socials, should personally inspect the unsurpassed facilities of this hotel for conducting same before deciding on places elsewhere.—Advertisement

FLORENCE HOTEL.

A Pleasantly Located Hotel, Famed For Its Cuisine.

The Florence Hotel at 32 Fleet street, of which Mr. Benjamin Piacopo is the proprietor, has won an enviable reputation among Boston's diners. For the enjoyments and attractive features provided for its guests.

The hotel is handsomely furnished and is equipped with the most thoroughly modern accessories. Everything is strictly up-to-date, hospitable and appealing to the lover of ease and comfort and all the cubinas to eat and drink, while the kitchen the heart of the hotel, is in charge of a chef famous for his creations and a knowledge of his art.

While the location and equipment of the hotel have had much to do with its success, in the food prepared here which has made the hotel famous far and near. High praise has been lavished upon the creations of the chef, upon the Italian dinners served, and upon the whole management of the proprietor. The service is unexcelled, the waiters are skilled, and the cuisine is the delight of the epicure. The Crystal Palace is so come to for its share of praise.

Mr. Piacopo himself the most genial of hosts, has surrounded himself by a corps of experienced and skilful personal assistants and an army of well-trained hotel and cafe employes, all of which contributes much for the comforts of his guests.—Advertisement

A POPULAR HOTEL.

Visitors to Boston who desire the comforts and safety of a first-class hotel at moderate prices can do no better than by going to the Hotel Rexford, on Bowdoin and Bulfinch streets and Bulfinch place.

Its nearness to the theatres, the Union Station, State House, Court House and theatres has made the Rexford one of the most popular medium-priced hotels in Boston. Another attractive feature is that it contains all modern appointments—steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light and a telephone in every room. There are six bathrooms on each floor, free to guests.

Not only is the hotel elegantly furnished but the structure itself is massive and impressive in appearance. Rates for rooms is 75 cents a day, while parlor and bedrooms may be engaged at from $3.00 to $6.00 a week.—Advertisement.

After the Theatre One Goes to the Cafes

AFTER the theatre—what?

There is a certain psychological condition which just seems to make one turn to the restaurants, cafes, rathskellars and the like after one has seen a "rattling good play," and during the past few years a most attractive number of such places have blossomed forth in Boston.

While Boston has long been widely and favorably known for the high character of its restaurants, there have never been such popular after the theatre resorts as now. Superior in service to New York's famous resort palaces, they have won a reputation of much more sizable and desirable character for a gift worth.

In the old colonial days those who sought refreshment for the inner man were, of course, wont to repair to a tavern or inn. The taverns were the original restaurants of the day. In many a story of bohemian life their fame has come down to us and the customers of the chronicles may be here dressed set forth cheer of a character rivaling that of the present day even if less elaborate.

The taverns were succeeded by the coffee houses, and they in turn by the modern hotel, and it was in the days of the second named that there began the line of contrast between the restaurant pure and simple, which confined its activities to the purveying of the good things of the table for the wayfarer, and what is now known as the hotel, which provides bed as well as board. It is probable that these restaurants or eating houses as they were then called were located in the neighborhood of the markets, serving those who came into town with their loads of produce, and other chance wayfarers as well who had no occasion for lodging over night.

There is no doubt but that Boston has had a reputation for the excellence of its cuisine for many decades, for in the early days of the nineteenth century it was famed for its taverns, and some of the more pretentious of these were conducted on a scale of magnificence for the entertainment of the guest who wishes merely to eat and go away.

Boston has restaurants of every kind from those which serve only the most elemental plain dishes, to those which make a specialty of the most delicate creations of which a French chef is capable. There are restaurants which keep open only a few hours a day and others which do not close at all during the entire twenty-four hours. The great majority compare favorably with those of any city in the country and many of the more pretentious of them are as fine as any distinguished for that one feature, have established for themselves a national reputation.

HISTORIC CHARLESTOWN.

Bunker Hill Hotel Offers Best of Appointments.

When visiting Boston all patriotic people wish to spend at least a few days in historic Charlestown and Bunker Hill, where the Spirit of '76 and the United States was born.

Those having friends or relatives at the Charlestown Navy Yard also prefer spending their time in that city.

The historic city offers no better appointed or centrally located hostelry than the Bunker Hill Hotel at No. 153 Chelsea street, Charlestown.

Here, under the efficient management of the genial and courteous Messrs. Doherty & Lacey, are served the most delectable viands and choicest wines. The proprietors' aim has always been to spread not only to those who sojourn the best of food and wine, but also to create an atmosphere which will be special to him and interest in the enjoyment of all good things of life.

The cuisine is of the highest excellence, because of the artistic and well planned arrangement of the culinary department. Another feature which is against the appetite comfort of all those who enjoy its hospitality is the order to the strictest rules of hygiene.

Those going to spend a few days in the historic city would be well repaid for their outing if they combined same with the pleasure to visit or by telephoning Charlestown 21042 and making sure of their accommodation over night so as to enjoy all day with a fresh start.—Advertisement.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Room and Bath $2.00
PALM GARDEN
Music Afternoon and Evening
New Tremont House
JAMES H. DOYLE, Prop.
329-331 Tremont Street and 8 Jefferson Street
BOSTON, MASS.

For Discriminating Diners
Hotel Napoli
"The Cafe that's the talk of the town"
HIGHEST CLASS ITALIAN RESTAURANT IN NEW ENGLAND
Endorsed by all who have patronized it
FAMOUS FOR ITS TABLE D'HOTE LUNCH AND DINNER
Midnight Privilege
Operated under same management
VILLA NAPOLI
MOTOR INN, NANTASKET
"A Breeze of Sunny Italy"
Open from May 1 to Nov. 1

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122 Canal St. Near North Station
547 Columbus Ave., Near Mass. Av.
The Only Place of Its Kind in the Low Cost Restaurant Field
Nothing But Sea Food
FOR LADIES OR LADIES AND THEIR ESCORTS
MUSIC Ladies Orchestra, 5 to 9 P. M.
Fish Dinner, $1.00
Served from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
SPECIALTIES
Broiled Live Chicken Lobster 50c
Famous for Our Fried Clams 25c
Automobile and Tourist Parties Given Special Attention
BE SURE IT'S CANN'S

If You Like BREAD, EAT the BEST.
Macfadden's Physical Culture Whole Wheat Bread
Should be on every table. Nothing is like Whole Wheat as a regular diet. Macfadden's Physical Culture Loaves are

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TRY A LOAF TODAY
Absolutely Pure Delicious Nutritious
Sold by Macfadden's Physical Culture Restaurants and Stores
Order Now Management. Bakes Like a Dry Oven
HOTEL BENEDICT
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Convenient to all theatres and shopping district
All modern improvements
Hygiene paramount

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Open from May 1 to Nov. 1

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Convenient to all Theatres
A Moderate Priced Up-to-Date Hotel
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LADIES' CAFE
Connected

Turkey! As mother roasted it.
Plum Pudding! Steaming, piping hot.
And Fixin's! From a delicious appetizer straight through the menu to a dainty demi-tasse—
THAT'S
Christmas
AT THE
HEIDELBERGER RATHSKELLER PLAZA HOTEL
COLUMBUS AVENUE
Why bother making a big dinner at home, or why go to some cheerless place for your Christmas feast, when in our cosy Rathskeller, with its booths and tables, you can enjoy the dinner of a master chef. The price will be $1.00 per plate and there will be a souvenir and music. So make a reservation.
Be sure and make reservations for New Year's Eve, so you may happily see the Old Year out and the New Year in, while enjoying a New York Cabaret.
Telephone Tremont 21985, for a booth or table

Blatz Palm Garden
116-120 Sudbury St., Boston

German Restaurant MUSIC Afternoons and Evenings

Success is shown by the to lowing developments and methods
WALTON'S LUNCH Business Men's
44 Summer Street
30 Haymarket Square
7 School Street
Nos. 627 and 629 Washington Street, Opposite Siegel's
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LUNCH
424 Tremont Street
Opposite Castle Square Theatre
A PARAGON of EXCELLENCE for Quick Lunch Service
Special Dishes served daily at all our places.
Our guarantee of purity and wholesomeness is that we use absolutely no substitutes. We do all our own baking and cooking and make all our pastry fillings under the supervision of expert pastry and meat cooks,
WALTON'S LUNCH Ladies' and Gentlemen's

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS
ESTABLISHED 1864
HOTEL STAG
CAFE AND RATHSKELLER
56-58-60-62 ELIOT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

New England's Natural Ice Is Important as Food Supply and Preservative

Product Most Carefully Guarded From Contamination

H[illegible]

Without ice [illegible] keep [illegible] Summer [illegible] could not [illegible] [illegible] when the [illegible] which is [illegible] to the [illegible] performed in the [illegible] would [illegible] Without ice the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] severe [illegible]

It [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] pride of [illegible] which [illegible] known [illegible] is not [illegible] costs a pound [illegible] per [illegible] the price [illegible] [illegible] realized.

New [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] as a matter of [illegible]

New Englanders [illegible] always had ice at prices which compare favorably with those of other places and New England has not only had ice but it has always had [illegible] ice.

Purified by Nature.

While N[illegible] many ways of improving the purity of [illegible] products one of the most [illegible] methods is crystallization. Whether carbon is crystallized into the diamond, rock into quartz, or the juice of the cane into sugar, the product is infinitely cleaner and purer than the substance which was crystallized. In whatever [illegible]

[illegible] refrigerator [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New England Brews Have Become Famous

Beers and Ales of Boston and Other New England Places Most Carefully Prepared—Care and Skill in Manufacture Have Won for Them a High Reputation—Beer and Ale Among Oldest of Beverages; Art of Brewing Known to Ancients and Perfected by the Germans

That the consumption of ale and beer in proportion to that of liquor has increased immensely in Boston and New England within recent years is a fact which is fast becoming recognized. This condition has been largely brought about as a result of the quality of the products of the breweries of this city, Eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Skill and care in making and honesty in marketing have given them a reputation which has gone far beyond local confines and has spread all over the country.

In years gone by all the ale and beer was brewed at home or by innkeepers, or, at most, by small brewers, who supplied a limited number of hostelries. The product of such brewing was as individual skill made it, and varied as widely as did the degree of skill possessed by its makers. It was far from being comparable with any of the well-known brews of New England today and would have given little satisfaction to a connoisseur accustomed to the best and ale now obtainable almost anywhere in Boston.

Before brewing became an art and a great business, you could, for home consumption, make your own ale, or buy a cask from a small dealer or send around with a pitcher to an alehouse. In either case, or if you sat down at a table in an inn and called for a measure of beer or a tankard of ale, and the quality of the liquid which would be served you would be largely a matter of luck.

Excel Imported Brews.

It was customary to talk of "nut brown ale" and "brown October ale," and slang of them, too, and probably most people in those days were tolerably well satisfied with what they got, for they did not know any better.

But if beer were no better now than it was then, the demand which has made big breweries possible would not exist.

The breweries have created their own market by the purity of their products, together with the low cost at which they have supplied their goods for the consumer.

In the beginning the big breweries were all abroad, and ale was imported from Burton and beer from Germany, but the wide use of these light beverages today is due to the products of our own breweries, which rival and in many cases surpass in quality the imported article, and withal, cost the consumer much less.

The brewers of New England have achieved a reputation by the high quality of their ales and beers, and their consistent aim is to live up to and to add to that reputation by making their products even better than in the past. It is not enough with them to stand still, and still less do they regard it as compatible with either honesty or good business policy to permit any deterioration in quality, trading or reputation alone. No expense is considered too great in the introduction of any new methods which will improve the quality of their brews, and the most expert workers are constantly engaged in seeking out improvements in processes which will enhance their purity and whole-

Brewing Ancient Art.

Brewing was known and practiced by the Egyptians, many hundreds of years before the Christian Era, and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans and ancient Gauls. Herodotus, the father of history, writing about 450 B. C., tells that the Egyptians made wine from corn. The Greeks, who derived the greater part of their civilization from the Egyptians, obtained from them the knowledge of brewing at a very early period. In fact, it is mentioned in the writings of Archilochus, who flourished about 700 B. C., that the Greeks of his day were already acquainted with the art. Aeschylus, Sophocles and Theophrastus of the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ, tell that the Greeks employed barley wine or beer in their daily life as well as in their festive meetings. In fact, there is little doubt that the discovery of beer and its use as a beverage were nearly as early as those of the wine of the grape itself. Tacitus, writing in the first century of the Christian Era on the manners and customs of the Germans, says that beer was their usual beverage, and from his description, imperfect as it is, there can be no doubt that they understood the method of converting barley into malt.

A knowledge of malting and its [illegible] beer are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans. Beer [illegible] no addition to the climate, and an early made by an agricultural people with plenty of grain, it was gladly welcomed and soon became a national beverage. Previous to this the principal drink of the Britains had been mead, an intoxicating beverage made from honey. After the expulsion of the Romans from Britain the Saxons subdued the nations and obtained from them the knowledge of brewing.

Care in Manufacture.

According to William of Malmesbury, the monasteries in the reign of Henry II. were remarkable for the strength and purity of their ales, brewed from malt prepared by the monks with great care and skill. In 1393 Stow relates that there were twenty-six brewers in the city of London, the suburbs and Westminster, thirteen being English and thirteen foreigners, who brewed 648,000 barrels of beer, of which they exported 26,400 barrels to Emblem, the Low Countries and Dieppe.

One of the most important requirements in brewing a good ale or beer is a plentiful supply of pure water. In this respect the brewers of Boston and New England have been particularly favored, the natural supply not being so much affected by minerals and other impurities as in some other parts of the country. Another important factor in the success of the local breweries has been and still is the high grade of workers obtainable. Carefulness is such an essential at almost every stage of the process of brewing that intelligent [illegible] would not only indicate against the quality of the product but would [illegible] result in an incomplete loss of [illegible] many thousands of gallons.

The use of the best materials, skilful supervision and efficient help [illegible] with having been responsible, [illegible] the ales and beers of New England [illegible] front rank.

First German Brewery in Boston.

The first German brewery established in Boston is believed to have been that of Michael Ludwig, who began to brew small or table beer in a little wooden building at the junction of Washington and what is now Hanneman street in the Roxbury district, in 1840. He ran his brewery for only about a year, when he was bought out by Matthew Krimer and Charles Roessle. The new firm soon moved, finding a new location on what is now Tyler street, fitting up an old building on a island in what was known as Stony Pond, a small body of water which was fed by and really formed a widening of Stony Brook. The old pond was formerly a source of much power and furnished power for an old fashioned sawmill, to which lumber was drawn from the surrounding towns.

Kramer and Roessle continued making small beer on the island until January, 1848, when they shut down their brewery until the middle of April. On reopening they hired a young but experienced brewer named Gottlieb F. Burkhardt and continued to brew table beer until the Fall, when Burkhardt made the first lager beer ever brewed in this vicinity, bringing the yeast from Philadelphia. In December, 1849, Roessle bought out Kramer, the latter going into other business, and in place of Roessle's name Burkhardt's appeared as partner with Kramer, and the business was [illegible] under the firm name of Kramer & Burkhardt, a [illegible] organized for the purpose of [illegible] ales in Roxbury until 1857 [illegible]

On leaving Roessle Burkhardt formed a partnership with a man who had been [illegible] cooper in Kramer's employ. Burkhardt putting in as capital $250 which he had saved, and the other man agreeing to put in some 500 florins which he expected to get from Germany, but which proved to be the remittance which never came. An old brick building on Northampton street, near Harrison avenue, was hired and a copper kettle ordered and delivered. As a remittance from Germany failed to arrive the kettle could not be paid for, and the coppersmith had to take his choice of removing his property or trusting Burkhardt. A [illegible] organized his partnership with the [illegible] was passing the [illegible] fame in Roxbury until 1857 [illegible]

Customers Get Advantage Of Strictly Cash Bargains

To all Bostonians who have pride in pointing to the long records of continuous success one can shown by many establishments in this historic city none give more satisfaction than the old established house of WARD & COMPANY, with its two stores on Washington street at Nos. 1828-30-32 and 1834.

It was back in the year 1868 that this house was established, and commenced its business with only one store of modest size

What is Really Cheap.

In the most important question of quality as well as price this firm defies competition. For while many might sell at a certainly cheaper prices the quality is never as good and therefore the price is not cheap. Small cost does not mean that an article is cheap.

One of the reasons why this house can sell goods cheaper than any other is that all of its goods are bought for cash, and in that way advantage is taken of every discount for cash which in the liquor business is a great factor. An independent buyer can go where he can [illegible] the best bargains and consequently [illegible] much profit for himself by retailing goods at less than one who is owned by the manufacturer or wholesaler.

One trial will convince the most incredulous of those who have not had the pleasure of knowing what can be obtained at this store, for less money than at any other store in New England.

That people all over New England are today taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity is nowhere better shown than in the amount of mail order business carried on from this one spot.

Really Complete Line.

Another most advantageous feature is that the stock of wines and liquors is complete—and this means that EVERY THING in the wine and liquor line is carried, thereby eliminating the trouble of having to send to two or more firms so as to get the highest quality goods at the cheapest prices.

Express charges are paid to all points in New England on all orders amounting to $5 or over, excepting on alcohol, champagne, ales, beers and porter. There is no charge for preparing goods for shipment, and all goods are shipped in plain boxes.

One feature that stands out most forcibly in our trade is that we will ship anywhere in New England express prepaid four full quarts of any goods we list for $3. Open a bottle, take a sample, and if not perfectly satisfied return at our expense and we will refund the money.

Advertisement

The "Distillery Store" Offers the Best Prices Obtainable

When John S. Doane returned from the Civil War he, like all those who served their country for four years, looked around for some branch of commerce which would be justly remunerative and also an economic force in the community. The apparent demand for a person who would be a regenerating factor in the dispensing of wines and liquors appealed to him so forcibly that he decided to open a family wine and liquor store in a section of Boston which was most centrally located and thereby give to the public of Boston and adjacent towns what was badly needed, namely, a store where one was sure of obtaining what he wanted, and also what was represented to the customer.

A Modern Boon.

Though this was as far back as 1866, the business then founded by him still remains and continues to be in the foreground of what is modern, and a boon to Boston. At No. 145 Blackstone street may be found all that is pure and wholesome in the wine and liquor line and at prices which those who know what values really are will most certainly acclaim is cheap.

To what extent the discriminating public of New England appreciate the values offered at this establishment is nowhere better shown than in the extent of the mail order business carried on. In number of sales and amount of money transactions no other Boston store can approach the volume of business that is carried on at the office of the John S. Doane Company.

Buy Advantageously.

Anyone desiring to replenish his buffet can do no better than to send to this company for a price list and then judge for himself as to whether there is any place where he can spend his money more advantageously. Not only does he obtain the best prices, but also the highest quality obtainable for the money.

No matter what may be desired in the wine or liquor line it is obtainable at John S. Doane's, at 145 Blackstone street. Purchases amounting to $5 or more will be shipped express paid to any part of New England. And if one desires to enjoy the delights of what is really good, he may have it in the Special Doane's XXXX Rye, which will be shipped to any part of New England at the unbelievable price of four full quarts for $3

The Distillery Store.

One of the salient features of the Doane Company is that it is known as the "Distillery Store," because all of its goods are bottled exactly as they are received from the distillery. This is a feature which has caused many to become most ardent advocates of the Doane system. In this way it is always assured that the consumer is receiving the best that can be produced by experts who are considered the best in their line. It is quite obvious that a distillery can afford to pay a better chemist than a retail store could afford to pay.—Advertisement.

SHORTELL & TIMMINS.

Boston's Handsomest Wholesale and Bottle Goods Store.

One of the handsomest wholesale and bottle goods stores in Boston was opened two years ago by Shortell & Timmins at No. 738 Washington street, and has met with success beyond expectation.

Situated in the heart of the city and with a reputation for fair dealing and the handling of only the best grade of goods, this firm is prepared to furnish the most critical.

Money has not been spared to make this new place of business one of the best appointed and best stocked shops in Great Boston, and care has been taken that every popular brand of imported and domestic wines, beers, whiskies, etc., are [illegible] including the well known Pol Roux Rye, Van Ramen Bourbon and Monogram specialties of the famous C. & I. Monogram whiskey.

The new store has held the old patronage enjoyed at the State street place and also added a new line of customers, resulting in daily trade that has become a satisfactory feature. The fittings, prices and prompt service satisfy all.

Shortell & Timmins are special distributors of standard lines of goods and extend to all the readers of this paper a request for a trial order of any kind.—Advertisement.

W. BIXBY & CO.

Importers

A Choice Assortment of the highest grade Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, Clarets and Champagnes for the Holidays.

153 Hanover, 118 Blackstone and 9 Marshall St.

BOSTON

Telephone Richmond 784

REMEMBER

There are all kinds of Glens and all kinds of Brooks, but only one

Glenbrook Whiskey

AUGUST THIEL & CO.

545 Atlantic Avenue

BOSTON, MASS.

NOTHING but the soundest of business principles—pure and wholesome family Wines and Liquors of highest quality—Prices that are a little lower than other stores due to our all-important distillery connections—could have placed our house in the foreground where it stands today a credit to New England.

TREMONT WINE CO.

420 TREMONT STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK JONES HOMESTEAD ALE

Just the Brewery Bottled Ale for Your Homestead

ALWAYS quality, ALWAYS uniform, because ALWAYS brewed by experts using ONLY the choicest materials under perfect sanitary conditions.

It's Just Right—Right Now Ideal for the Holidays

Order a case of the Brewery Bottled, or get it on tap at cafes, restaurants, hotels or leading fancy grocers or direct from us.

FRANK JONES BREWING COMPANY

Boston Office: 21 Lewis Wharf

Telephones, Richmond 1119 and 1363

The Ideal Beverage for the Holidays

The Ideal Beverage for the Holidays

The Season of Good Cheer

when hospitality reigns supreme at every fireside is here again. A pure malt beverage is a necessity now---to serve at table, to greet the guest and to encourage good fellowship on all occasions.

Of course you prefer---

ALE

HANLEY'S PALE

The Standard of Excellence.

BREWED BY THE JAMES HANLEY BREWING CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

BREWERS OF ALE AND PORTER EXCLUSIVELY

MAYFAIR Whiskey

P. DEMPSEY & CO.

TEL. HAYMARKET 1293 — 117 MERRIMAC ST. BOSTON

T. F. & W. W. Taff.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DIRECT RECEIVERS OF KENTUCKY, RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Gins Brandies AND Wines

Cordials & Cigars

157-159 Blackstone St. Boston, Mass.

TELEPHONE RICHMOND 1016

CUSHING PROCESS

ESTABLISHED 1880

Largest, Oldest and Most Reliable

Family Liquor Business in New England

WHITHER	Qt.	Gal.	WINES	Qt.	Gal.
Standard Rye	$1.00	$4.00	Oporto Port	$1.00	$4.00
Home Brand	.90	3.50	Cal. Port 1 grape	.25	1.00
Star Rye	.75	3.00	Cal. Port 3 grape	.50	2.00
Essex Rye	.70	2.75	Cal. Sherry 1 grape	.25	1.00
Boston Light	.65	2.50	Cal. Sherry 3 grape	.50	2.00
Express Prepaid on 4 Quarts or more			Express Prepaid on $3.00 and Over		

Special Christmas Combination No. 18

4 Quarts Essex Rye. Price	$2.75
4 Quarts Gin or Rum. Price	3.00
	5.75
Less Special Discount	.75
Price Delivered by Express	5.00

CUSHING PROCESS

160-162-164-166 Canal St.

580 Washington St., cor. Hayward Place

BOSTON

New England Horses in Greater Demand Than for Years

Automobile Fails to Displace Native Breeds—Great Opportunity for Raising Draft Horses in These States—Dealers Report High Prices for the Right Kind of Animals.

Boston is not a one-horse town, nor New England a one-horse country.

So say the men who know most about it and are watching the markets closely. A decade ago, when automobiles began to displace other kinds of locomotion, there was instant acceptance as to how long it would be before the horse would become a thing of the past.

Succeeding years, however, have not fulfilled the predictions, and, although the number of automobiles has increased every season, the horse is still here in large numbers, both in the city and in the country.

Dealers are saying that this is the best year in the horse markets since 1907. The demand is greater, almost double what it was, and the prices keep pace with the demand.

The, too, the standard for horses, both driving and riding, has steadily risen. There was a time when almost any kind of a horse would do, but for some reason only the best now find purchasers.

Among those who are watching this particular phase of the market the theory has been evolved that although the love of horses does not diminish with the coming of machine travel, nevertheless speedier animals are wanted to comply with the steadily growing speed habit.

Opportunity for Raising.

There is another theory which these horse dealers propound which should be of interest to New England boosters, the men who call for home industries and home investments.

It is said that never before was there such a splendid opportunity for horse raising in the East as at the present.

For many years riding and driving horses have been shipped into the East and especially into New England from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. These animals are bought up in large quantities and sold here for about double the original price. The expense of bringing a horse here from the Middle West ranges all the way from $75 to $100.

Why, comes the question, should Massachusetts or any other Eastern State pay exorbitant prices for horses that might be raised in the home market?

One reason, a leading horse dealer states, may be believes a man who thoroughly understands the business could double his money by raising horses within easy distance of the city.

High Prices Offered.

There is no apparent reason why horses should not flourish in this climate, and, in fact, it has long been proven that they are as well off among the New England hills as in the Kentucky blue grass regions.

There is of course some difference in the cost of grain, a rough average of 12 cents a bushel, but with good grazing this difference should not stand in the way of a handsome profit to the horse breeders.

One reason given why New England native horses do not equal those of the West is because of a tendency on the part of some raisers to underfeed the colts when very young and thus stunt the growth that is never made up in later years.

The scarcity of good native stock has resulted in almost fabulous prices for fine grade animals. Coach horses now sell for $1,000 or $1,200 a pair when ten or even five years ago $400 and $500 would have been considered a handsome sum.

The man who turns from his machine after a spin through the country at thirty-five to forty miles an hour to his mount, is no longer content with a slow trot or a canter. The unstrom who goes into the city to shop a distance of fifteen miles in less than half an hour wants rapid motion when she takes her morning drive through the parks with her high stepping beauties.

Trucking Horses in Demand.

Because of this demand New England is filling her stables with the best, and the average horse seen driven or ridden today is far superior to what was commonly found before the automobiles were thought of.

The carriage factories, which are a fairly good indication of the demand for horses, are doing good business in comparison to what they did five years ago. Some of those institutions which went out of business on account of the rival auto are about to start up again.

There is much conjecture as to the cause of the persistency of the horse, but the answer is not far to seek. The horse to the kindly master or mistress becomes a companion, a friend that thinks, and returns affection. A man may pat the top of his cylinder box that covers his gasoline engine, and he may be proud of possession, but there is no response on the part of the machine, no arching of neck nor rubbing of shoulder. It is this intelligent element which the autoist misses and which he finds in his horses.

For long distances and rapid motion the automobile will have no rival, but for real enjoyment and for thorough appreciation of hill, rivers and woods as they are passed, the coach and four, or the dappled pair in front of a run-about will be in requisition for years to come.

With the trucking horses the proposition is different, but even with them the machine cannot often successfully compete. The streets of large cities are still filled with splendid great horses pulling loads of merchandise and using intelligence where the thoroughfares are congested such as no machine is capable of.

Then, too, the farmers must for many scores of years to come depend upon the horse for the work of the road and field. Machines are at a disadvantage where earth is soft and roads are deep with mire.

The trucking business in the larger New England cities must depend upon trucks and horses. A view of Commerce street or Atlantic avenue in Boston on a busy week day, with their hundreds and thousands of loaded wagons drawn by horses that think nothing of two or three tons is enough to convince anyone that the day for the "passing of the horse" has not yet arrived unless it be at the street corner where a heavily freighted machine has blown out a tire or snapped a chain and is stalled while a second-rate mechanic attempts it.

More Horses in Country Than Ever Before

In 1870, in the United States, there were 8,249,000 horses, and the value of these horses on the farm was estimated at an average of about $67.43 each.

In 1890 they had increased to 14,214,000, and the farm value had decreased to $64.84. In 1900 they had fallen from the previous figures to 13,538,000 and a farm value of about $44.61.

In 1905 they increased to 17,058,000, with a farm value of about $70.

There has been a steady increase in the value from 1905 to 1912, which shows that we have now in the United States 21,500,000 horses, with a farm value of $111 each.

Loan Agencies in Massachusetts Under Supervision and Control of the State

Many Rules for Guidance of Licensed Lenders Laid Down by E. Gerry Brown, State Supervisor for Conduct of Business.

For one year the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has held the unique position of being the only State in the Union to have over the money lending business, complete supervision and control.

The supervisor under now holds a license from the State and reports weekly and monthly to the supervisor of loan agencies.

Great power has been put into the hands of the agent of the Commonwealth, E. Gerry Brown, to investigate, make rules and to exercise the police power of the State.

The offices of Mr. Brown at No. 6 Park street have been the busiest apartments given to the uses of any of the State's transactions during the last twelve months.

Hundreds of money lenders have come to discuss their problems, and a much larger number of borrowers have made frequent visits to lay their cases before the supervisor for his opinion.

Not infrequently meetings have been arranged between lenders and borrowers and a form of trial given in which witnesses were heard and testimony recorded. Many of these proceedings have led to no finding by the supervisors, but through the knowledge of the general situation gained by revelations brought out at such times he has been able to formulate rules and regulations that are just to both lender and borrower.

Liberal Rules for Both

It has been Mr. Brown's determined policy to allow the brokers such rates and charges as to keep their business profitable. He expressly states:

"If the business is to be under supervision by authority of the law, the rules must be sufficiently liberal to make the business more profitable under the law than outside; and if the rates are reasonably profitable they will attract customers away from the unlicensed dealers who seek to get a much greater rate than the law allows. Even then, our conditions are made so plain that the borrower is able to understand what he is paying for any way he pays it."

There are at the present time about one hundred of these licenses loan agencies in the State, each paying $100 for a license to the Commonwealth. No license has been revoked, and the lenders almost without exception are coming into line and conforming to the new regulations without serious injury to their business. There have been, says Mr. Brown, certain offices doing what is called a note buying business which have found my regulations so severe that they have been forced out and into something legitimate.

The most effective changes that have been brought about since the State office of supervisor was installed, and which have resulted in the greatest relief to the borrowers are threefold.

1. The splitting of loans in order to gain a larger amount of interest has been abolished and a uniform rate substituted.

Formerly through the manipulation of some lenders a loan of $20, upon which the law allowed a charge of $3, was borrowed in one sum and split up into four $5 loans, with a legal rate of 40 per cent. a month or 480 per cent. a year. The rate is uniform now and does not exceed 15 per cent. a month. This is, however, regulated by the supervisor, who is continually studying the cost of making loans, with the view of establishing a just rate for all.

2. Through new statutes passed by the State Legislature and supplementary rules made by the supervisor the whole matter of the trusteeing of wages has been hedged about in such a way that a minimum amount of harm can be done by the procedure.

Wages may not be trusteed without the consent of the wife or one dependent upon the man's earnings. They may not be trusteed without the knowledge and consent of the employer, and the documents of any such procedure must be placed in the hands of the clerk of the town where the wage-earner lives.

3. A record of all loans made, all closures and copies of all papers drawn up in connection with a loan transaction must be sent to the supervisor to be filed for reference. The borrower must also be given a duplicate of the papers he has signed, and no borrower may sign his name more than three times in any one transaction.

Safeguards for Borrowers.

With these safeguards thrown about him the borrower must use his own intelligence to protect himself against such contingencies and complications as the law cannot regulate. The new office does not guarantee to protect the spendthrift and woefully ignorant against themselves but it goes as far as possible toward providing a square deal, and as Mr. Brown states, this applies to both sides.

On behalf of the money lenders who come under the State's supervision it is but just to say that they really do not get more than 6 per cent. on their loans, and these loans are made usually without security. The pawnbroker who is able to charge from 90 per cent. to 200 per cent. and with a security to insure him against loss would seem to have an advantage over the regular lender.

While the supervisor has no wish to take upon himself any more work than he at present has he does believe that if the whole subject of small loans is to be regulated with justice and without discrimination certain phases of the pawnshops should come under his department. This of course does not affect the police regulations which, he says should always be with the police, but it would deal with the amount of interest to be charged, the expenses of the business and the whole subject of investment and returns upon the same.

A visit to the offices at 6 Beacon street will convince any investigator of the thoroughness with which the present supervisor is going into the subject of small loans. Gerry Brown has been a newspaper man and has learned how to get at the facts and how to act upon them. Few ever visit his office without leaving with the supervisor the information he desired. If the integrity of any lender or borrower is doubted there are ways and means to quickly ascertain the true facts. About the rooms which constitute the offices are numerous cabinets and safes containing a complete set of catalogues, records and reports, all so well indexed that at a moment's notice the affairs of any one of the 100 money lenders who have licenses from the State may be consulted for the minutest detail. Each loan broker or firm has a number and all information from a particular agency is listed under the proper figure.

Added to this there are in the office files of legal briefs with decisions of various judges upon points arising out of the loan business. A turn of a page and Brown has the information before him

Continued on Page 23, Column 4.

Loans on Notes Pioneers Never Had a Complaint

One of the oldest established and practically the pioneers in the loans on note business is the Alden A. Hooker Company with offices at No. 60 Devonshire street, Boston.

This business was originally started by Mr John F Morris in the year 1874, when the practice of loaning money on notes, to borrowers of small amounts, was practically unknown as a public institution. There was a need of ready money, for a short period to tide him over, could obtain it.

By putting into practice the theory of many, that a poor man has as much integrity as a wealthy man, Mr. Morris opened up a new field of finance and likewise became a benefactor to the many who has not accumulated as much of the world's goods as his more fortunate brother.

The growth of this small banking business was so rapid that today lenders of small amounts of money can be found all over the country. Simply on their note a person who can show that his record is beyond reproach, and that he is industrious, can receive proportionately the same financial accommodation as the man who has millions to his credit in the banks.

Business Has Expanded.

In every city in the country can be seen those who are emulating the example set by Mr. Morris and accommodating those who have become temporarily embarrassed.

As in the case with all new enterprises, this business was not without its parasites, who were willing to take advantage of their weaker brothers, and the same practice is still carried on in many parts of the country. But in Boston, however, these undesirables have been driven from business and today in Massachusetts may be found many of the companies which are proud of the assistance they lend their fellow men while making for themselves more than a just amount of remuneration for the work done and the ordinary hazards they take.

In 1894 Mr. Morris was obliged to retire because of ill health, and Mr. Alden A. Hooker, who was at that time his manager, took over the business and from then on the name of Alden A. Hooker has successfully under its present title, with himself as trustee.

Never Had a Complaint.

It is with pride that those connected with the concern will tell anyone inquiring that during all the years that the business was conducted under a public charter there never was a complaint against the firm or any of its officials.

Under the present mode of operation, which is under State supervision, the business has thrived, more than ever, and today is one of the largest in the city. The elimination of the undesirables has only tended to prove the old adage, "of the survival of the fittest."

Under the present efficient management of Mr. Harry W. Marden the old policy established by Mr. Morris and continued by Mr. Hooker is being most religiously carried on: That is the policy of equity and justice to all; tempered by consideration and mercy.—Advertisement.

William E. Fay & Co.

Established 21 Years

Financial Accommodations

A High Grade Service For Business Men, Merchants and Others

For the past 21 years William E. Fay & Co. have catered to the financial wants of merchants, business men and others receiving regular incomes, their specific custom, comprising over 714 to 717 at 60 State St., being fitted to the purpose and offering every privacy to the customer. A corps of courteous clerks serve everything desirable in prompt, satisfactory treatment without embarrassment of any kind. The reputation of the house for reliability is unsurpassed, and the large volume of business credited to them is the result of constant personal attention to the details necessary in maintaining their standard throughout New England. Their easy payment system of loans to merchants, business men and others makes a desirable accomodation to the borrower, liberal terms being afforded, thus placing it within the scope of all. Courteous treatment to all applications is assured, whether they be in writing or in person.

Write or Call, 9 to 5, Sat. 9 to 1

60 State St., Boston

Rooms 714, 715, 716, 717

Strong & Co., Inc.

Room 64 Journal Bldg., 262 Washington Street

Established 8 Years

LOANS

on personal property, insurance policies and notes of responsible salaried persons without security, solicited.

Bonded and Licensed (32)

Hub Loan Company

A corporation organized to loan money, having been in active business fourteen years, licensed under the City of Boston under the old laws and now licensed by the new Supervisor of Loans.

Money advanced to merchants, professional and business men. Also high salaried people without security. Borrow from us and you would from your bank. Loans on furniture, pianos, stocks of goods, automobiles and personal property of all kinds.

Refer to banks, trust companies, and thousands of satisfied customers all over Massachusetts. Loans made without publicity or unfavorable inquiries.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. HUB LOAN COMPANY.

43 Tremont St., Room 1101-2 BOSTON, MASS.

Charles S. Beatty

Commercial Paper

Miscellaneous Loans

Journal Bldg., Boston

O'Neil & Murphy

Scientific Horseshoers

We guarantee to keep your horses' feet in good condition.

200 A Street BOSTON

JAMES MAHONEY

Harness Maker

Successor to MICHAEL LEVINE

120 Dorchester Avenue SOUTH BOSTON

Harness repairing of all kinds neatly done.

Sale and exchange of new and second-hand harnesses of every description.

Full line of whips and all accessories.

Telephone South Boston 935-M

CROWLEY BROTHERS

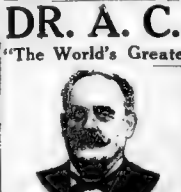
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOERS

Particular attention paid to Lame, Interfering and Over-reaching Horses. Work guaranteed satisfactory. Horses called for and returned at owner's risk.

46 DORCHESTER AVE.

DR. A. C. DANIELS

"The World's Greatest Animal Life Saver."



Dr. A. C. Daniels

An old Boston industry is prominently marked in the growth of the Dr. A. C. Daniels Veterinary Medicine Company from an individual, Dr. Daniels making and selling veterinary medicines for home treatment of dumb animals in the early eighties. This business has grown to a corporation, occupying an entire five-story building and basement on Milk street, employing twenty salesmen in the United States and during the last two years have extended the business to foreign countries extensively, having established distributing agencies in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, England, Australia, Shanghai and Hongkong, China; Calcutta and Bombay, India; Yokohama, Japan; Manila, Honolulu, Alexandria, Egypt; British Honduras, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and have organized a Canadian company and are fitting up a plant in Montreal for the better handling of the business for growing Canada. This year they are sending a man through South America looking after business in that section.

The company manufactures a very extensive line of horse medicines, including Dr. Daniels's famous Colic Drops for horse colic; Renovator Powders, which are said to be almost wonderful in their conditioning run-down horses; a Spavin Remedy or bunch remover; a Hoof Salve, which is said to grow a new hoof in three months, thus overcoming contractors with other foot ills, and many other Specific Horse Remedies. These Horse Medicines are and have been used for years by many city fire departments, all the circus and road show companies, the big lumber and mining camps from Maine to California, livery stables, express and teaming companies and farmers everywhere.

While for cows they have Dr. Daniels's Cow Invigorator which is used by thousands of dairymen and farmers with universal satisfaction, and here is perhaps a secret of the success of the company. Every package of Dr. Daniels's remedies carries a warrant to refund the money if it should not prove entirely satisfactory.

For dogs the company manufactures twenty-five or thirty specific medicines for their ills. A Worm Powder which they put up in said to expel any sort of worms found in the dog with absolutely no injury to the animal, and the Manger Remedy for skin troubles is being used with great success by thousands of dog owners. Dog distemper is generally considered a serious dog ill, but Dan el's Distemper Remedy and treatment prove very satisfactory and is highly recommended by users. Dr. Daniels's Medicated Dog Biscuit for dogs in poor condition is said to be the best, but for saving of outsiders, dog's it is incomparable.

The cat is not neglected, for here, too, the company prepares fifteen or twenty specialties for their ills, and Dr. Daniels, by this continued interest in the welfare and health conditions of dumb beasts has acquired the name of "The World a Greatest Animal Life Saver."

Dr. Daniels's books on dumb animals are published in English, French, German and Spanish. They are instructive and interesting and give a great amount of valuable information on the care, feeding, treatment and nursing of any sick or lame animal and they can be got from any druggist or dealer in medicines. The Daniels Company furnish them free. You only have to write and ask for them.

It has become a pleasant fact to remember these famous goods are "Made in Boston," and are to their popularity and wide distribution one of the best advertising mediums for "Boston, Mass., U. S. A." is printed on every one of its millions of packages which are sold every year.

—Advertisement.

Established 1855. Incorporated 1907.

WHIPPLE & CO., Inc.

Truckmen, Forwarders and Contractors

Main Office, 311 South St., Boston

TEL., 2146 Oxford—Connecting All Offices. Stables and Stands—Cor. Lincoln and Tufts Sts., 69 Cluney St., Milton Place.

Telephone Oxford 2146.

ESSEX STABLES

MOST SANITARY STABLE IN BOSTON.

BOARDING & BAITING

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"We approve of the new regulations under which business is now being conducted by the State supervisor of loans and believe much credit is due first to the ANNUAL for bringing the new order into force by its persistent agitation of legal abuses, and second to Mr. Brown's efficient administration of the license system.

"Prior to the time that the present business, as we call it, was in such most favorable condition that of course it could not be the best, but for saving of outsiders, dogs it is incomparable.

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Dr. Daniels's books on dumb animals are published in English, French, German and Spanish. They are instructive and interesting and give a great amount of valuable information on the care, feeding, treatment and nursing of any sick or lame animal and they can be got from any druggist or dealer in medicines. The Daniels Company furnish them free. You only have to write and ask for them.

It has become a pleasant fact to remember these famous goods are "Made in Boston," and are to their popularity and wide distribution one of the best advertising mediums for "Boston, Mass., U. S. A." is printed on every one of its millions of packages which are sold every year.

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Cash ..... $12,073.45 Capital stock .. $100,000.00
Notes receivable 16,745.00 Surplus .. 12,640.32
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Pawnbrokers Often Instrumental in Restoring Stolen Property

Boston Brokers Are Licensed and Under Close Supervision—Give Complete Record of All Articles They Receive to Police.

The pawn shop or pawn broker has long been to the thrifty and well-to-do portion of society a term for ridicule and contempt. Dickens by his unequaled descriptions brought upon the trade in England at his time the condemnation of most of the reading public.

But in spite of attacks by novelists, and in spite of occasional past crusades of fairly aroused reformers, the pawn broker is still among us and may still be seen lending money on the look of an unfortunate workingman or the violin of a starving musician.

He persists because there is as yet no substitute that will take his place and because the remedies that trade advocates were most prominent, are now almost eliminated.

The thief today who would sell stolen jewelry, who would find a willing accomplice in his crime, has become most cautious of the pawn broker.

Licensed By Police.

Pawn shops are under the strictest kind of regulation and in some of the great European cities have become a national institution. Paris has The Mont de Piete, organized and controlled by the French government (German pawnbroking while not a government institution is strictly under the control of the chief of police).

Here in New England laws and regulations have been passed until oversight of the strictest kind is maintained.

Every license for the business in Boston, and there are about 100 such grants, has to be obtained from the Police Commissioner and is not to be had unless the applicant is a man known to be reputable.

These licenses may be revoked at any time and the broker taken into custody for receiving stolen goods.

Such strict regulations as these tend to eliminate the objectionable features. It has become less and less a matter of money to find stolen goods in the pawnshops.

The broker is compelled by law to report to the police headquarters every day a full list of the articles he has received during the day. Not only must this be a list, but the articles must be described in detail. In the case of watches this must describe the kind of works, the number and the make of the case. Jewelry is described by their setting and the quality of the gold.

If by mistake the pawn broker receives and pays money upon a lost article that is discovered as such by the police the loss comes upon the broker.

Tragedies of City Life.

For such reasons the brokers are extremely cautious about what they receive and pay money on, and are often directly instrumental in detecting thieves and in recovering stolen property and restoring it to the rightful owner.

The strictness of the laws has caused the business of pawnbroking a legitimate business unfortunate those who perform it. But the institutions may be.

The pawnbrokers' places of business are among the poor and their customers are necessarily in the more congested parts of the great cities. The widow trying to tide over a crisis turns often to the pawnbroker with a shawl handed down to her from some ancestor or with some piece of furniture valuable for its age, the laborer out of work and looking for a job brings his tools, while the indigent exhibit parts for a time with books or musical instruments.

The values put upon these articles vary with the broker, the state of competition and the real auction value of the commodity. It is stated by some of the brokers in Boston that occasionally more is loaned on an article than it is worth, and that this is done because the competition is keen.

The so-called evils of the pawn shop would seem to be largely the evils of a society where it is necessary for any member of the community to pauperize them. Where all people are generous and thrifty and when the troubles of one member of the community become the trouble of the whole, then the pawn broker may no longer be needed, but until that time which yet seems a long way off the little shop with its money lender will undoubtedly be a necessary part of the community and continue to present to the public wares that interest the untold tragedies of the poor, the indigent, and the spendthrift.

Loan Agencies Under Control of the State

Continued from Page 22.

that will show him whether he is [illegible] ground in making a ruling.

It [illegible] is not arbitrary, and [illegible] report to [illegible] province comp[illegible]ainst that [illegible] of the office are based upon justice and a knowledge of the situation.

There is also in the office a [illegible] clippings containing matter relating to the question of money lending [illegible] a report. The headlines from many of these articles tell the tale the perpetual problem of money lending has in no State been solved and that many cities are looking to Massachusetts in the hope that the solution which this Commonwealth has evolved will serve as an example for [illegible] reforms, such as the Bay State has furnished examples in many other directions.

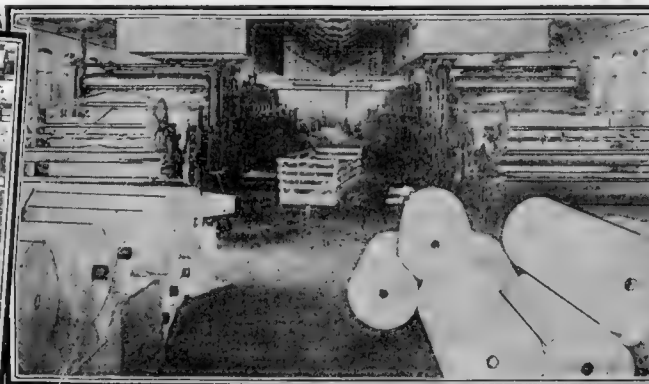
Supervisor's Report.

In his report Supervisor Brown says:

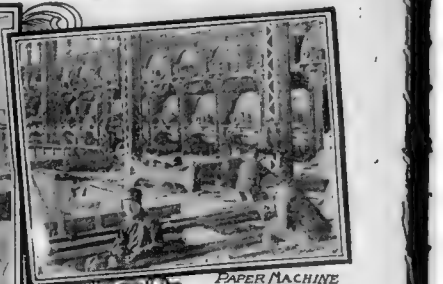
"Without hesitation I have included all the arbitrary fines and fees heretofore coming into existence by agreement between lender and borrower. Law agreements for fees and charges are [illegible] unlawful practice that of [illegible] for collateral is prohibited, and the charge for [illegible] is taxed off the interest. [illegible] to wear his own clothes, [illegible] of that loaned allowed by [illegible] of money, in one case by a [illegible] were found [illegible] that [illegible] rulings in such cases [illegible] the consent of the borrower, [illegible] privilege of getting [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Paper-Making a Great New England Industry

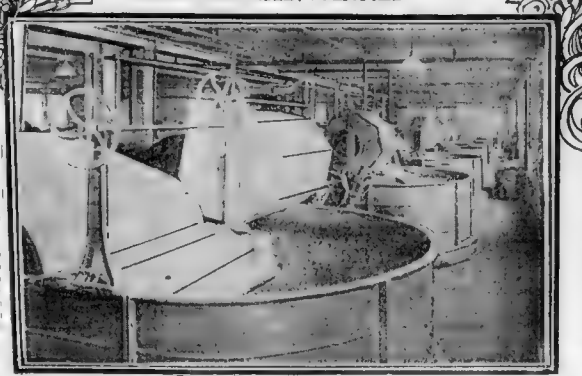
17th CENTURY PAPER MILL



MACHINE ROOM MODEL PAPER MILL



PAPER MACHINE ROOM



PULP BEATING ROOM

SAW CUTTING 30 LOGS AT ONCE

New England's Water Supply Facilitates Delivery of Logs to Mills

How many people are there who, when they purchase their daily newspaper realize that the material on which is printed the current events of the day was once living matter? How few are those who realize that the paper is made from living trees of which once were growing in the forests! Do any of those people ever stop to think of the many processes which those trees must through before the daily newspaper was made? There are not three out of every hundred people who realize it.

A large supply of water is the chief and most necessary asset for paper production. The manufacturer depends upon his water way for the delivery of the logs from the forest to the mill. In the majority of the towns where the paper mills are located all the power for rossing the plant is supplied by water, and water is a valuable asset in the manufacturing of the finished material. Another necessary element, in order that the paper might be of good quality, is the purity of the water. In order that the water might be free from all impurities it is passed through large sand filters, thus insuring absolute cleanliness.

Three Important Departments.

The manufacturing process is divided into three different classes, wood pulp making, rag pulp preparations, and the proper combination of the two products on the paper machines.

After the logs have been cut in the forest they are floated down the river to the mill, where they are stored in a "pond yard," until they are to be used. They are afterwards cut into two foot lengths by great circular saws on long swinging arms which drop the logs into long tanks, where the sawdust, earth and surface dirt are washed off. The bark is then removed and the logs are sorted according to size, some of them going to the grinding room and others to the sulphite chippers.

The grinding room is equipped with many machines. These grinders are operated by direct water power, three logs at a time being held in each machine by hydraulic pressure lengthwise against grindstones revolving at the rate of 250 revolutions a minute. The pulp, which results from this process, is mixed with water and by means of pipes is carried to a series of screens in which the coarser particles are removed. This pulp constitutes about 80 per cent. of the finished paper, but owing to its non-cohesive qualities, it is necessary to employ sulphite pulp, the preparation of which is very complicated and expensive. The first step is the chipping of logs into small pieces varying from one-half to three-quarters of an inch square and a quarter of an inch thick. An endless belt carries these chips into a great revolving screen, which permits chips of the proper size to fall through its meshes, while the large pieces are retained.

Body Given to the Pulp.

The useful chips are then carried by another endless belt to the sulphite mill, where they are dropped into hoppers leading to the mouth of the sulphite cookers, which are large iron tanks, sixty feet high and sixteen feet in diameter. About thirty cords of chips are entered into an empty tank and sulphurous acid poured in. The acid is especially prepared by burning sulphur in specially constructed ovens and pumping the fumes through water in which lime has been slaked, resulting in a milky colored liquid with a very pungent odor. The cover of the tank is firmly fastened down and steam at sixty pounds pressure is forced in for periods varying from twelve to fourteen hours. The acid and the steam destroy all resinous materials in the wood, thus disintegrating it into its fibres.

The contents of the tank are then emptied into a large concrete vault, where they are cleansed of the acid by means of water. By the use of a high pressure hose, it is washed into screens, where repeated washings are given, in order that those portions of wood, which have resisted the cooking process, might be eliminated. It is now ready to be mixed with the ground wood pulp.

Mixers, known as "beaters," are used for this purpose. They are large, oval tanks, partitioned in the centre, containing revolving arms, which incessantly churn the mass of pulp and keep it moving about the tank in one direction. The pulp in its natural state has a creamy color and would produce yellow paper, and to avoid which coloring matter, together with sizing, to furnish tenacity to the mixture and a very fine clay or talc, to give a smooth finish to the surface, are added. When the whole mass, which has the appearance of curdled milk and consists mainly of water, has been thoroughly mixed, it is transferred to the stock box of the paper-making machine. More filtered water is added, until its proportion is about ninety-five per cent. The whole mass is then flown through pipes and again pumped to the distributing sluices, in order that it might be thoroughly and homogeneously mixed. It is again screened and allowed to flow through a long horizontal slit to a continuous brass wire web having sixty-five strands to the inch.

Moulding Pulp to Paper.

Two thick, square belts run along the outer edge of this web, thus keeping the liquid from spilling over the sides. Sagging of the web is prevented by rollers, placed at small intervals apart. Constant vibration of the whole thing from side to side shakes out the water. Suction boxes at the lower end of the web take in more water, but before the incipient paper is led to the dry part of the machine, it passes under a roller, covered with wire of the same mesh of screen as that of the web on which it is formed. This process causes the paper to be as nearly alike on both sides as possible. It is passed under a few wooden cylinders to squeeze out more water and then the sheet for the first time runs unsupported for a few inches, before going to the continuous blanket, which carries it through the big dryer cylinders. These cylinders are heated by steam, and by their means the sheet, which contains about 60 per cent. of water, when it is placed on the blanket, is completely dried. From the drying cylinders, the paper goes to the calenders, which are large iron rolls heated by steam and perform a laundering process, by ironing the paper to a smooth and glossy finish.

After the paper has been calendered it is run on a winder and then rewound and simultaneously slit into required widths. A large quantity of both ground and sulphite pulp is always prepared in advance and stored away for use during the period when the streams are frozen, preventing the delivery of logs.

Manufacturing Developments Slow

The manufacture of paper has had a very slow development and it has taken years to perfect it. In the earliest days writing was done by engraving figures on stones or making impressions on clay, which was later dried. From the setting up of stones to commemorate their great deeds and solemn covenants, it was but a short step to the erecting of the obelisks, upon which the early races carved their hieroglyphics, rude pictures of birds and men, of beasts and plants. As the obelisk had taken the place of the rudely carved stones and unwieldy efforts to record great events, so in turn was it replaced. Temples were the sacred places considered especially fitted to become the repositories of the records that were to preserve the deeds of kings and priests. Accordingly the picture stories of great events were carved on stone panels in the walls of the temples. Another form of tablet, a somewhat singular variation, was in use among the Assyrians at a very early date.

This was the prism, and was used for many years by the inhabitants of Egypt serving them for records, newspapers and documents. In the early efforts of man to find a means of preserving lasting and convenient forms for recording their lives and achievements, many queer materials were used. Plates of metal and even precious gold and silver were pressed into service. Skins of animals tanned to a soft leather were favored, while the bones and even intestines were not disdained. The works of Homer, preserved in one of the great Egyptian libraries, in the days of the Ptolemies, were written in letters of gold on the skins of serpents. Ivory, wood and bark of trees were also approved. Some of the reports of the notable happenings of the early Roman days were engraved on wooden tablets and placed in public places. Later on, wax was used to form a surface upon the wood, thus enabling the writer to make corrections and erasures. This form also made it possible to use the same tablet indefinitely, by scraping off the coating and supplying new ones as they were needed. This material was very cumbersome and one which was less bulky and more convenient was sought.

First Paper Made 2000 B. C.

The first known paper was made in 2000 B. C. when the Egyptians derived a crude product from the smooth green stems of the papyrus tree. The old Romans decided to improve on this crude product, and they mixed with the pulp flour and vinegar. The next improvement was parchment, when one of the ancient kings desired to establish a library superior to that of the King of Egypt. He was unable to obtain any papyrus, owing to the monopoly which Egyptians had, so his subjects set about manufacturing a substitute, which they made from the skins of sheep and goats.

The Chinese were the first people to manufacture paper from wood pulp, when in 156 A. D. they discovered that the mulberry tree could be put to another use than the raising of silk cocoons.

The first paper mill in America was established by William Rittenhouse of Germantown, Pa., in 1690. The paper ported 106,032,200 pounds, valued at was made from linen rags, with an output of 500 pounds a day. The process was very crude. The rags were moistened and left to ferment because before the process of boiling rags in lime was introduced fermentation was relied upon to accomplish the same purpose. When the rags had become so warm with fermentation that they were uncomfortable to the hand, they were considered ready for beating and were transferred to the stamping machines. The stampers were the successors of hand mallets, and one stamper was capable of macerating about six pounds of pulp in twenty-four hours. These stampers were raised by cams on the shaft of the water wheel and as the cam passed by, the stampers fell back into a vat, and in this way the pulp was slowly beaten to a proper consistency. Each sheet was laid on a metal felt and covered by another such felt. When the pile was of sufficient size, it was transferred to a press where the water was squeezed out, after which the sheets were hung in the air to dry.

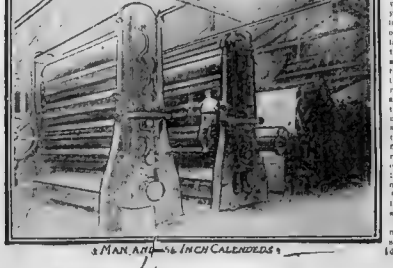
Machinery introduced in 1756.

However, it was not until 1756 that were molds came into use. Six years later, engines were introduced, facilitating the process of reducing rags to pulp. The march of progress has been steady and the paper output has increased a thousand-fold. Although the use of wood pulp has changed the conditions with regard to the cheaper grades of paper, nevertheless the rag item is an important asset to the manufacture of high grade papers. Pulp has not entirely replaced the old rags, and it seems as though the demand for rags is growing, because all high grade paper is made from them. The manufacturers of this country are continually calling on foreign sources of supply. During the past seven months they have imported 135,422,895 pounds of rags valued at $1,063,755, while in the corresponding period of a year ago we im-

• FEEDING-BARKING AND SPLITTING •

Photos from THE PAPER MILL

(Copyright by G. D. Post, 1912.)



• MAN AND 6-INCH CALENDERS •

• COOKER ROOM PULP PAPER MILL •

Newspapers' Greater Demand Causes Enlargement of Many Mills

$1,834,021, which shows a substantial basis so far as the Canadian product was increase in this department of the foreign [illegible] ...

The full effect on the market has not yet been felt. New plants are being erected in Canada as a direct effect of the American manufacturers will not be known until the latter come into operation.

When Canada was given free entry to the American market for part of her paper and pulp, the European nations, interested in the export of paper and pulp, at once filed demands asking that they be given the advantages under the treaty. Upon causes of their agreements. The President consider if these demands and the whole question was shifted to the United States Appraisers on protests of importers. It is now generally understood that their decision might be taken to the Customs Court of Appeals, and there finally settled. The procedure is still in progress.

Increased Demand for News-Print.

During 1911, in the news branch of the industry, there was produced at least 950,000 tons more than in 1910 and nearly 1,000,000 tons more than in 1909. This tonnage has been well taken up as regards stocks on hand at the end of the year being somewhat over 27,000 tons, the lowest stock of the year. The scarcity was mainly noted in the news trade, and it is reported that figures available show that about half of the quantity of news and about 8 per cent. of the ground wood imported from Canada, since the passing of the law on July 26, 1911, was free.

In wrapping papers, shipments have taken up production fairly well, and at the close the stocks on hand were not [illegible] A special feature of the market has been the making and marketing of [illegible] paper. The importation of this grade has been very heavy, but the American mills have entered the field and are producing tonnage of good quality. In manila papers the demand was exceeding good, and the reciprocity agitation which it was [illegible] The prices fell but were soon raised.

The reciprocity agitation likewise affected the tissue and toilet paper branch adversely, and while there was only a small overproduction, prices were forced down in some cases below the cost of production.

The importation of sulphite pulp increased largely during the Fall. Low water played a prominent part and under a lessening of production due to lack of power, grinders of pulp were forced to suspend operation during the Summer. There was, on the other hand, much trouble from high waters, and in Pennsylvania and the West, dams gave way, the heralding of one at Austin, Pa., causing the loss of many lives.—Advertisement.

How Peat is Obtained.

It is planned to direct a powerful stream on the peat as it lies in the bog. This will cut and disintegrate it, washing the valuable fibres from the roots and lumps and holding these fibres in suspension in the body of water used in the cutting. The bog will be drained off by a suitable channel and then the fibrous matter will be passed into tanks, where the surplus water is drained off and the product is then subjected to the action of a weak alkaline solution. It will then be washed with water, subjected to a weak acid solution and again washed, repeating not only the dirt and mud, but most of the gelatinous matter. The acid treatment obliterates the skin of the fibre, leaving it soft and pliable, thus rendering it suitable for production.

An ideal location for a mill is on the banks of a river. The location of the mill is a big governing factor as the cheapness of handling the wood.

Free Trade on Paper.

The year of 1911 was very successful to the majority of paper manufacturers, despite the fact that the industry was subject to attack and as a result a part of its home market was opened on a free trade basis by its Canadian competitors. It is thought that the contest over the so-called reciprocity bill was a leading feature of the twelve months. It became a law and while the greater part of it was inoperative because of the decided refusal of Canada to ratify it, covering the admission of paper and pulp went into effect at once, so that the paper industry was the only one placed on a free trade

American Magazine Section of the Boston Sunday American, Sunday, December 22, 1912=
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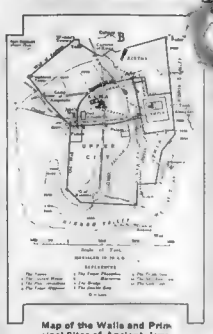
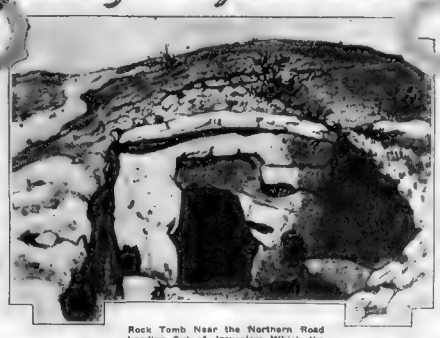
The True Site of the Holy Sepulchre?



Map of the Walls and Principal Sites of Ancient Jerusalem. A—Site of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. B—Newly Located Sites of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre.



Rock Tomb Near the Northern Road Leading Out of Jerusalem Which the Director of the Palestine Survey Believes May Have Been the Temporary Burial Place of the Saviour.

New Proof That It Was Far from the Famous Church in Jerusalem That Now Commemorates the Saviour's Burial Place.

A NEW theory has been advanced as to the actual site of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and fresh evidence in support of it is being discovered.

According to this theory the present Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is supposed to cover the tomb in which the Saviour was laid for a time and also the scene of His crucifixion, cannot be the true site. This site has been generally accepted by Christians for about sixteen hundred years, since the Emperor Constantine founded the first Church of the Holy Sepulchre here.

The new theory was recently stated by Colonel Conder, who had long been the director of the Palestine Exploration Fund. After summing up with much detail the evidence gathered by himself and others on this point Colonel Conder declares his belief that the site of Calvary is a knoll north of the present Damascus Gate of Jerusalem. It is a site suitable for a public execution, having around it a flat amphitheatre of sloping ground. It is visible "afar off" on either side, and is immediately east of the great north road.

It fulfils all the conditions mentioned in the Gospels. We know from these that the Saviour was crucified at a place outside the city wall and near a gate, and that it was visible "afar off."

It was evidently the customary place of public execution.

The Gospels also tell us that the Saviour's body was laid to rest in a garden tomb, close to the place of crucifixion, which belonged to Joseph of Arimathaea and had never been used. Colonel Conder is disposed to identify this with a rock tomb on the west side of the north road, near what the Jews call "the House of Stoning."

"It is cut in the east face of a rock," he says, "and has a chamber for six bodies. Outside to the north of its outer court there is another chamber with a single 'loculus,' which might conceivably represent the new tomb mentioned in the Gospels.'

New evidence against the traditional site of the Holy Sepulchre is given in the last report of the Palestine Exploration Fund by W. Crawley Boevey, M. A., who says that recent excavations indicate that the present Damascus Gate of Jerusalem stands on the site of the gate that existed here in Christ's time, and that it was part of the principal city wall of that time. It was called "the Gate of the Columns" then, and vestiges of the columns have been found.

The question is largely one of ancient walls. The present Church of the Holy Sepulchre lies far within the wall line marked by the Damascus Gate, and the Gospels tell us that the crucifixion took place without the wall.

Those who defend the Church of the Holy Sepulchre as the true site argue that it lies without the principal city wall of the Saviour's time, and that the wall now traced was an outer and later one built by Herod Agrippa II. for defensive purposes.

To this the defenders of the Conder theory answer that the wall by the Damascus Gate would have been too near the city for defensive purposes, and that Agrippa's wall stood much further out.

Mr. Crawley Boevey suggests that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by the early Christians as a memorial of the burial place of the Founder of their religion, and without any positive knowledge of the site.

The Roman Soldiers at the Empty Sepulchre.
"And for fear of Him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men."—St. Matthew, xxviii., 4. Painting by J. L. Gerome

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Making Our Underclothes And Bedclothes FIREPROOF

By RENE BACHE

TIN-PLATING children's dresses, undergarments, kimonos, bedclothes and such other things made of flannelette and other inflammable cotton goods has been successfully resorted to by science as a means of preventing so many tragic deaths by fire.

Flannelette is as warm as wool and extremely cheap. It is the "wool" of the poor, but so dangerous because it burns so readily that fire-proofing it became necessary. For this reason an oxide of tin was secured, so that such cloth is actually tin-plated.

Because so many people have been burned to death, especially children, through the accidental ignition of this form of cloth, a great agitation over it arose in England, and the Government was urged to put a stop to the manufacture of the material. As a result the Coroners' Committee of the Home Office was directed to inquire into the matter. But the committee, after a thorough investigation, declared that it was impossible to prohibit the making and sale of the fabric without causing great hardship, especially to the poor

One of the largest firms of flannelette manufacturers in the city of Manchester, alarmed lest the frequent occurrence of burning accidents might injure or destroy its business, asked Dr. William Henry Perkin, a famous chemist, to see if he could not discover a process whereby the goods might be made permanently fireproof. He undertook to tackle the problem, and eventually, after a long series of experiments, solved it.

It was a first-class puzzle to start with. The requirements were that whatever substance was used to render the flannelette fireproof (1) must not damage its ("feel" or durability; (2) must not make it dusty, (3) must not affect the colors or the design woven into the cloth or dyed or printed on it (4) must not be poisonous or injurious to the skin, (5) must not be removable by the washing of a garment fifty times or more, and (6) must not be expensive.

What was really aimed at, in a word, was to treat the flannelette in such a way that it should acquire practically the properties of wool—a typically safe and non-inflammable material.

When one considers the vigor with which the ordinary washerwoman scrubs garments with soap and scrubbing board, and takes into account the wonderful mechanical appliances now so largely used for washing clothes with least expenditure of time, it will be realized why the discovery of a process of fireproofing which could be guaranteed adequate and permanent seemed at first to Dr. Perkin to be well-nigh impossible.

The problem was to find a substance which not only would fireproof the flannelette, but which would become so firmly fixed in the material that it could not be washed out or rubbed out.

It has long been known that the inflammability of cotton fabrics can be greatly diminished by saturating them with certain mineral salts. If, for example, a garment of such material, after being washed in the ordinary way, be rinsed in a solution containing alum, and then dried, it is reluctant to ignite. But the fireproofing thus accomplished is merely temporary; it comes out in the wash. Obviously, to repeat the process every time the garment is washed is impracticable

If flannelette be soaked in sodium tungstate and afterwards in a solution of alum, it becomes almost as fire-resistant as asbestos. But the first washing with soap and water removes the greater part of the fireproofing, and after several washings the material is little better than the original flannelette.

In the course of his experiments, Dr. Perkin made more than 10,000 separate burning tests of flannelette treated with various chemical compounds. He started with that particular fabric not merely because his attention had been specially called to it, but for the reason that it was the most inflammable of all materials used for clothing. If for it the problem could be solved, there ought to be no further difficulty in fireproofing all kinds of cotton goods, as well as other fabrics.

Flannelette is used so widely, and especially by the poor, because it is warm and cheap. It is made wholly of cotton, and, in the process of manufacture, the surface of the fabric is torn into a fluff of minute fibers by passing it through revolving rollers carrying sharp steel-wire claws. This fluff, as everybody has noticed, has a warm, pleasant, "cosy" feel, due to a layer of air, imprisoned by the fibers, which acts as a non-conductor.

Little, if at all, inferior to flannel as a non-conductor (in other words, as a warmth-retainer), flannelette does not shrink in the wash. Thus, being so cheap, it has become very popular as a material for clothing, and is manufactured in enormous quantities. Its nap, however (resembling a thin layer of cotton-wool spread over the surface), is astonishingly inflammable. If it be ignited, flame will literally flash over it, travelling with extraordinary rapidity. Hence the many fatal burnings.

Happily, before very long the ordinary flannelette is likely to be replaced to a great extent by a fireproof fabric only slightly more expensive. The successful process finally evolved by Dr. Perkin consists in saturating the material with sodium stannate, drying it by passing it over heated copper drums, running it through a solution of ammonium sulphate, drying it again, and then washing it in water—finally subjecting it to the usual processes for finishing. By this means an oxide of tin (from the stannate) is deposited in the fabric, which is permanently fireproofed thereby.

How Flannelette Instantly Flashes Into Flame Upon Touching Fire. Tin-Plating It Prevents This and Saves Lives.

The tin oxide appears to enter into actual combination with the cotton fiber (not being merely present in the cloth), and affords an amalgamation which is not broken up by the action of the alkali in soap. No amount of washing with hot water and soap will remove it, and the property of resisting flame conferred by this means upon the fabric endures as long as the material itself lasts.

The treatment has no effect upon the delicate colors now so generally employed in the manufacture of flannelette and other cotton goods. Furthermore, careful experiments have proved that the insoluble tin compound does not act injuriously upon the skin. In fact, the presence of the compound gives the cloth a softer and fuller feel than that of the original flannelette, and, strangest of all, the fabric is considerably strengthened by the process.

A series of tests made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce proved that the tensile strength of flannelette is increased nearly 20 per cent as a result of the introduction of the tin oxide into the fiber. The augmentation of strength and durability thus obtained is approximately equivalent to the cost of the fireproofing treatment, so that garments made from permanently fireproofed flannelette are in reality no dearer than those made from ordinary flannelette, inasmuch as they wear longer.

Tin is expensive, the present price of it in the market being about $1,050 a ton; but the extra cost of the fireproof flannelette is not more than 3 cents a yard, or from 2 to 4 cents for a child's garment.

The process (says Dr. Perkin) can be applied to any cotton fabric, and is likely to prove especially valuable where muslin is concerned, because the latter is so commonly used for dresses which, on account of their flimsy nature are highly inflammable. Disasters of magnitude often result from the wearing of costumes of low or other readily ignitable material at charity entertainments or fancy dress balls. Prevention of accidents of this kind will henceforth be easy. It is further suggested that fireproofing is very desirable for lace curtains, ignition of which is a frequent cause of fires.

Why We Sometimes Feel PAIN WHERE THERE IS NONE

THAT it is possible to feel pain where there is none has only recently been recognized. It has long been believed that a person may imagine he feels pain where there is none, but to know that there is pain in our body yet we actually feel it in some other locality than where the trouble is located is one of the many interesting discoveries that are constantly being made in medicine and surgery.

Dr. W. L. Estes, of St. Luke's Hospital, in South Bethlehem, Pa., believes that many grevious mistakes have been made in medicine and surgery because the doctors have believed their patients knew exactly where their pains were located. Dr. Estes believes this apparent phenomenon should be given deep study.

It is by no means possible for a man to tell exactly where the trouble is. He can tell where he feels the pain, but the trouble may be elsewhere. A man may have a sharp pain in his knee when the trouble is really in his hip. This is an instance of where a person feels a pain where it is not.

This may sound remarkable, but the explanation is simple enough. Suppose a telegraph operator calls a city to inform the operator there that it is snowing in his town. He sends the message when something happens to the wires. The city operator asks: "Where is this?" This message goes to another town, the city operator in the city then makes the statement that it is snowing in a certain town, when, as a matter of fact, the snowstorm is in quite another town. In the parlance of telegraphy, he "got his wires crossed."

This sometimes happens in the human body. Every one knows that our nerves are a great telegraph system. That if we cut our thumb the nerves instantly notify the brain that our thumb is hurt; in that manner we know what has happened. Now, if we hurt our hip and our nerves are out of order, they are just as apt to notify us wrong. It is such instances as these that cause people to feel pain where it is not.

If it were not for our nerves we might freeze an ear and not know it, and this would entail the loss of the ear, whereas if the nerves were working properly we would feel the pain of the cold and prevent the ear from freezing if possible. As far as known, no great authorities have grouped the various instances of "referred pain," as getting our wires crossed is called.

Dr. Estes is of the opinion that a careful investigation and work written on the result of this would be of great value to the medical and surgical profession. There are four kinds of transferred or referred pain: Pain at the end of nerve branches, due to trouble to the nerve root; pain in continuations of a nerve; pain in communicating or assisting nerve groups; pain in a healthy organ of a pair where the other is injured.

One of the commonest examples is pain in the knee due to inflammation of the hip joint. The explanation of the pain felt in the knee is that the obturator nerve runs just over the capsule of the hip joint and sends some filaments to the hip joint itself, then runs down the thigh and is distributed to the soft tissues about the knee joint. The main trunk of the nerve may be irritated as it passes over the capsule, and this irritation is expressed by pain at the knee joint.

Other examples are pain in the abdominal walls due to the pleuro-pneumonia and pain in the hand from a badly set shoulder. In the second group is the rad ating pain above the navel, due to appendicitis, and pain over the stomach, due to disease of the gall-bladder. In the third group we have pains in the lower part of the back, due to intestinal ulcers, and in the fourth many instances of pain in perfectly sound lungs or kidneys, due to trouble in the twin organ. Many cases of these various kinds give us to understand that the phenomenon is widespread and frequent, although not generally enough acted upon by physicians, among whom ignorance of it sometimes results in wrong diagnosis and mistaken treatment.

How the American SHOE Increases HOOKWORM Danger

THE recent outbreak of hookworm in a section where comparatively few of the population go barefoot has awakened shoe manufacturers to a need of the reconstruction of footwear intended for the South, and the resources of chemistry and of machinery are being taxed to produce a shoe that shall be proof against the admission of the miscroscopic larva of the hookworm found in countless numbers in the soil of the South, and constantly reinfected by the negro hookworm "carrier."

As a resistant to the admission of dust, the American shoe is perhaps the worst in the world, as it is easily the best in shape, style, lightness and general comfort. But the desire on the part of the buyer to have shoes as light and easy as possible and the eagerness on the part of the manufacturer to turn into money as rapidly as possible his purchases in leather or in hides have caused the use of a porous instead of an impervious leather. The manufacturer accordingly tans his leather by the use of strong acids, which shorten the time required and reduce the labor that needs to be engaged. At the same time, the leather is made lighter and being more porous, is cooler upon the feet. Furthermore, its wearing qualities are lost, so that the shoes wear out more easily, the people must buy more shoes and the manufacturers secure more profits.

The easiest test for this is to walk for some minutes upon the dry sand of the seashore. Lace the shoes as tightly as you will it is impossible to return from a half-mile walk in soft sand and not find grains of sand inside the shoe. In the South the same would be true of a dusty road or a muddy yard. And surely, where particles as large as a grain of sand find ready entrance, what is to stop the hookworm larva from getting in?

Until the dust-proof shoe of honest leather—possibly treated with special chemics a to make it absolutely non-porous—is discovered and made, the manufacturer and the hookworm will prosper at the expense of the people of the Southern States.

Should Every WEDNESDAY Be Made A HOLIDAY?

ONLY a few months ago a movement was started to make every Wednesday a holiday. Not a "day of rest," but a day of sport and play, of fun and frolic, a day away from the routine cares of life; Sunday to be the day of actual quietness, rest and worship

This association has a very active secretary in M. E. Marsden-Dyson, of Glastonbury, Conn., who is making every effort to gain world-wide recognition of the plan. He has already communicated with President Taft and President-elect Wilson, who have promised to give the matter their attention. Employers and labor organizations, cabinet ministers in foreign countries and others have had the matter put before them and asked to work toward the adoption of the plan.

It is the claim of this association that the 48-hours-a-week law recently passed by Congress and enjoyed by Government and municipal employes and organized labor trades can be admirably divided to fit the schedule as planned by those who are clamoring for a mid-week holiday.

Seven arguments are put forward in a letter from the secretary of the association. He claims that a week of forty-eight working hours could be divided into ten and a half hours of work on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday and six hours on Saturday, giving the total of forty-eight hours and yet leaving all of Wednesday for a holiday. The promoters of this association are of the opinion that people would rather work these hours and have Wednesday off than work eight hours a day every day.

"A mid-week holiday," according to these seven arguments, "would give the worker opportunity for thought, study and recreation. As it is now the brain is too tired after a full day's work to tackle thought, study or physical exercise.

"It would tend to bring in a universal 48-hours-a-week law, making things easier for all and finding a little work for those who now have none.

"It would give the people an opportunity to enjoy life, to get out into the country and admire nature, drink in the pure air, take in fresh scenes and thus stimulate new thought, inventive power and renew the capacity of life's struggle.

"It would tend to fill the churches by providing nother day for such sports and recreations as now encroach upon the Sabbath.

"It would be a big saving to merchants, manufacturers and other employers by saving gas, power, light, heat and wear and tear

"It would give husbands and fath ers a little more time in which to become acquainted with their families, and help to train the youth of the country, the entire training having fallen too long upon the women alone.

"It would mean greater efficiency, greater power, better citizens, better health, better work, better ideas, better thoughts and better men and women all around."

Printed matter regarding this association is now being prepared, and will soon be scattered broadcast throughout the country. It will also be printed in other languages and distributed in foreign lands

Why the Steady DRINKER Is Said to Be NEVER SANE

THE steady drinker is never fully sane. There are thousands of steady drinkers who walk and work among us every day (for a while but seldom for many years), who will declare this is all nonsense, that they are quite as bright and intellectual as the man who is not a steady drinker.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of the Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Conn., with other authorities on alcoholic poisoning, declares that an alcoholic is never absolutely sane. By an alcoholic he means a man who is a steady drinker, a man who drinks constantly, every day, who never, or at least seldom, is intoxicated, and who makes his boast that it does not hurt him, and that he can do as good work as any man

Such a man is constantly gathering poisons that form from within and without. The constant drinking forms a steady degree of this poisoning and a derangement of the nerves which breaks out in some acute disease.

In addition to this, Dr. Crothers declares that the steady drinker is degenerate. Even the steady drinker does not always realize this, and the public is seldom aware of it, because it is something that is always hidden. The alcoholic deviates from the normal, he is abnormal in many ways, he lacks control of himself in many ways, and his organic vigor is enfeebled

The confirmed alcoholic or steady drinker, according to Dr. Crothers, may seem to have average capacity, yet in some things he has a weakness bordering almost on imbecility. A steady drinker may be performing professional work that seems of a high grade, but there is connected with it the moral palsy and sexual insanity of one plainly demented, yet he is known only by his professional work, and therefore the actual horrors of alcoholism are kept covered up.

There was, and among many there is to-day, a belief that alcohol is a stimulant and a tonic possessed of some power to give force to the cells and functional ability, but this is only a tradition. Studies of exact science in the laboratory show that alcohol is an anesthetic, a depressant and a narcotic, and that its first effects on the sensory centres are to diminish their acuteness and pervert their activity.

It is in this way that alcohol deludes its victims with a false consciousness of vigor and strength that may always be contradicted if properly tested with instruments. The first effect of sending the blood to the head and surging through the brain with increased velocity is not increased vigor, but increased irritation which comes just before anesthesia and diminution of power. The drinker is thus deceived.

Pneumonia, nephritis and cerebral hemorrhage are all common, and fatal, results of prolonged alcoholism or steady drinking. The drink impulse is like epilepsy in the sudden, conculsive, impetuous and overwhelming desire of the victim to secure the narcotic which the drink offers. As this is continued it becomes a disease, and is recognized as such among medical men today. The steady drinker is just as much a victim of a disease as is the inmate of an asylum.

Many of the extreme characters in history were alcoholics; anarchists, revolutionists and such people, and their extraordinary reasonings are held by the medical experts as proof that alcoholism is a form of insanity, that the steady drinker is never fully sane.

Just as certain diseases devour or destroy the cells, so alcohol poisoning produces a condition which calls for a return of the same toxin, or poison, and this is where the victim ceases to be normal. Heredity is a powerful factor. Just as insane parents, while not bending actual insanity down to their children, bequeath to them a body that is unprepared to resist insane tendencies, so do alcoholic parents leave to their children a weakened body that craves stimulant, and such children easily become alcoholics if they are allowed to use intoxicants.

Alcohol is one of the most far-reaching and subtle poisons known. Dr. Crothers declares that mere suspension of the craze for spirits is by no means a cure. Insane patients are frequently discharged from asylums because they appear to be quite normal, yet it is seemingly the rule instead of the exception that such people become insane again and have to be taken back. They are not actually cured; there is merely a period when they seem normal.

For forty years Dr. Crothers has studied alcoholism, and he declares that only by the greatest caution and care in living a clean life physically and mentally can victims of alcohol obtain a cure. In fact, he holds that it is quite as difficult to cure an alcoholic as it is to cure a person suffering from some other form of insanity.

With proper care and treatment and proper assistance on the part of the victims themselves, Dr. Crothers thinks that fully half of the steady drinkers might be cured. Considering the advances of medicine to-day, the ability to cure only 50 per cent is evidence of the grave nature of alcohol poisoning, and of the peculiar form of insanity it really brings on. He estimates that there are more than a quarter of a million alcoholics in what is known as the chronic class, that receive little or no treatment.

This is because they do not realise that they are really abnormal. But neither does the average insane man believe he is mentally deficient.

Here's a Newly Designed NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE

A NEW non-refillable bottle has been invented and patented by a New York man, John Wolfinger, which is unique in many ways, especially because of its ball valve and triple protected outlets.

In order to fill this bottle it is first necessary to cork it securely and turn it upside down. The filling is done from a hole in the indented bottom, shown at "D" in the illustration. In regard to this Mr. Wolfinger says in his specification: "Referring to the drawing, the concave bottom of the bottle is provided with a central opening which is closed with a plug of cork or glass or other material which is tightly closed or sealed after the bottle is filled.

The idea of a non-refillable bottle being to protect the makers of its original contents and also the consumers from imitations, a simple cork plug would naturally be no more effective than having an ordinary bottle, it seems, but if, at the bottling establishment, a plug of glass can be fused in the opening after the liquid is introduced, it is evident from the drawing of this invention that it cannot be refilled after the original contents are poured out, unless the glass ball valve, shown at "C", is broken.

This could be easily seen and act as a warning to the consumer that the contents were not original. When the bottle has been filled and the bottom opening properly sealed, one may remove the cork at the neck, uplift the bottle and the liquid will run out freely. But set the bottle upon its base again and attempt to pour liquid into it and it cannot get below the bottom of the neck which closes in from a bulge made for the easy operation of the ball valve.

The peculiar feature of this bottle is the outlet. There are really three outlets, two of which ("A" and "B") are shown in the drawing. Beneath each of these little holes is a flange or lip. These are to hold the ball "C." Otherwise this ball valve would fall against these openings and also close them. But with the lips the ball rests away from them, and the neck of the bottle at that point is large enough to allow the liquid to run past it, through the openings and out into the outer neck of the bottle. The ball valve, as can be seen, is secured in an inner neck.

The inventor claims that the bottle will prove valuable to many manufacturers of medicines or liquors, inasmuch as it cannot be refilled without the consumer instantly detecting the fraud, if the bottom opening at "D" is properly sealed with molten glass or other substance that will fuse into the bottle itself at the time of the original filling

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Prince Gustavus of Denmark, weight 378 Pounds, and Still Growing

"The Royal Fat Boy, Princess Liane and the Dashing American Heiress Are the Liveliest Contestants for the Throne."

Oh What A Funny Fight For A Throne!

Princess Hazel Singer, of Chicago, Princess Liane de Pougy, of the Paris Boulevards, Three Ghikas, and Europe's Royal Fat Boy Scramble for the New Crown of Wild Albania

Princess Jean Ghika, Formerly Miss Hazel Singer, the Beautiful Chicago Heiress Who Is Using Her Millions to Help Her Husband Capture the Albanian Throne

Paris, December 13.

THE funniest contest for a throne that was ever carried on is unquestionably that which is now raging over the newly created state of Albania.

To say that it is like a comic opera of "The Merry Widow" type is inadequate, for it is really much funnier.

Mixed up in the fight are three Ghikas, a great Chicago heiress, a former Parisian adventuress and the royal fat boy of Europe.

Each one has something nasty to say about the other. The Chicago heiress throws her past at the Parisian adventuress. The adventuress retorts with a sneer about Porkopolis. All of them ridicule the fat boy, but he complacently points to the fact that the Mohammedans, of whom there are many in Albania, admire fat.

The throne of Albania is somewhat nebulous at present. Albania is a country hitherto nominally belonging to Turkey and lying north of Greece. It has been a bone of contention during the present Balkan war. It is 18,944 square miles in extent and has about 1,200,000 inhabitants, who are very fond of rifle shooting and equally handy with a long curved knife.

The Servians and Greeks proposed to divide Albania up between them, but the Albanians, not to mention the Austrians, objected. So Albania has been set up as a separate state. A provisional government has been established with a Mohammedan president and a Christian vice-president. The inhabitants of Albania are nearly equally divided between the Mohammedan and Christian religions.

But a state set up under the guidance of Austria and Russia, cannot be a republic. That would be setting a bad example. Albania will, therefore, have to pick a king or prince from the ranks of the minor princelets. Someone who would like the notoriety and doesn't mind the danger.

Prominent among the candidates are Prince Jean Ghika, Prince George Ghika and Prince Alexander Ghika. They are all cousins and belong to a family which is now domiciled in Rumania, although in ancient times, when Albania was an independent state, the Ghikas lived in that country.

Another leading candidate is Prince Gustavus, of Denmark, the youngest brother of the King of Denmark. He enjoys the peculiar distinction of being the fattest prince in Europe. He has tried every anti-fat remedy known to science without success. He weighs 378 pounds and is still gaining.

Prince Gustavus has the advantage of coming from a country which cannot have any designs of taking territory in Albania. His uncle, George, was chosen King of Greece for a similar reason. He is twenty-six years old and unmarried.

Now, as to the Ghikas. Prince Jean Ghika married Miss Hazel Singer, daughter of Charles J. Singer, of Chicago, and a member of the Singer sewing machine family, many of whom have married into the French aristocracy. The Singers, of course, have many millions. It is understood that the former Miss Singer would enjoy the sensation of being a regular royal queen, and is spending her millions freely for that purpose.

Prince Jean has had an interesting career. Before he married Miss Singer he had financed a comic opera company of which Miss Delia Rogers, of Denver, was the star.

Then there is Ghika No. 2. He is Prince George Ghika. Three years ago the Prince, in a thoughtless moment, married Mademoiselle Liane de Pougy, who had been a familiar figure to the boulevardiers of Paris for many years. Mademoiselle Liane has appeared at the Folies Bergere and done all sorts of things that a princess is not expected to do.

Just before her husband was talked of as an occupant of the Albanian throne, the Princess Liane had made a series of clever sketches representing the Turks, Bulgarians, Albanians and other participants in the present war. A few of these, which are fit for publication, are enclosed herewith.

The sketches are not at all flattering to the Albanians. The rival claimants to the throne have bought up a large number of copies of a Paris newspaper that printed them and are distributing them industriously in Albania, with damaging effect upon Liane's chance of getting a crown.

And then there is Ghika No. 3. His full name is Prince Alexander Ghika. He has stolen a march on the others, for he is already at the scene of the Balkan war and is at this moment engaged in stirring up enthusiasm for his cause among the Albanians.

Prince Alexander Ghika married an Irish woman, Miss Margaret Dowling, a cousin of the Marquis of Lansdowne and an heiress of considerable wealth. According to society gossip he spent all her money, and it is certain that she opened a fancy store in Paris where she sold specimens of the needlework of Rumanians and other women of Southeastern Europe.

Now that her husband is in the race for a throne, however, she is willing to stand by him loyally.

Now it is interesting to remember what sort of people the Albanians are. Most of them live in the mountains. Their houses are hard to reach, but very convenient places from which to shoot the passerby. A favorite occupation of the Albanians is brigandage, but business has not been so good in recent years as it used to be.

Albanians who have to work are usually shepherds. Some make a living by taking care of the property of foreigners who have come to Albania.

Perhaps the strongest natural trait of the Albanians is the way they treat their women. Half of them are Mohammedans and keep their wives carefully locked up. The other half are Christians and keep a very careful eye on their wives. Any serious infringement of the moral law by a wife is usually punished with death.

In case of a slight skittishness on the part of the wife, the Albanian husband, if in a good humor, may content himself with cutting off her nose and ears. Albania evidently is no place for a woman who values her liberty or wants her rights.

How would Liane de Pougy, the former French adventuress of Paris, be received in a community where they entertain such barbarous notions? Not very well, one would think. Perhaps she imagines the benighted Albanians know nothing of the history of Parisian stars.

How would Miss Hazel Singer, the American heiress, accustom herself to the manners of such a savage land? She comes from a country where women are honored as queens and treated more indulgently than anywhere else in the world. Surely she would find it hard to become used to the Albanian code. But, of course, a crown would make up for a good many shortcomings.

The task of ruling over the Albanians would be a picturesque if a difficult one. The men are better than circus riders to look at. The national costume of the Albanian consists of a cotton shirt, a white woollen kilt, which reaches to the knees, a jacket, a sash around the waist, in which pistols and a long curved knife called a "yataghan" are carried, colored leggings, sandals and a red cap, around which they twist a shawl or scarf.

The chiefs and wealthy Albanians usually wear a jacket and vest of velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and metal greaves over their leggings, which are usually made of fine scarlet cloth.

The commentator adds the remark that "they seldom change their clothes."

The dress of the women is fantastic. A singular custom prevails among the girls of stringing together the pieces of money which they have collected for their portions, and wearing them upon their heads. Some others have them hanging down in braids to a great length, loaded with this species of ornament.

The Albanians have their good qualities. If you are a stranger to them they are likely to shoot or rob you, but when once you have broken bread with them, they will do anything for you.

If one of the three Ghikas or the fat boy wins the throne, he can look forward to an exciting life in Albania.

Princess Liane Has Set Up an Oriental Establishment in Training for the New Throne

What's the Shape of a Year? What's the Color of Hunger?

OBSERVATION of the fact that the blind associate color with sounds and give shapes to ideas has led Professors Herman Schenk and Ludwig Regner, of Heidelberg, to carry on a series of curious experiments to determine the dominant conceptions of sounds and abstract ideas in terms of color and form.

The experiments have been made with 1000 blind persons and 5000 persons with sight. From the mass of answers to the questions the extraordinary fact has been ascertained that there is an unexplained unity in the minds of both seeing and blind.

To the question: "What is the shape of a year?" 340 blind and 600 seeing answered: "A hill." Some amplified it by saying: "A hill leading up to Summer and down to Winter."

One hundred blind and 50 seeing answered: "A tunnel." Amplification—"light at the opening, getting darker and darker."

Another favorite answer was: "A long strip brightening in the centre and getting dark at the end."

To the question: "What color is hunger," the dominant answer was "gray." The second average was "Black with a dull red core."

To "what shape is Christmas?" three-quarters answered "Round." Amplifications were, "Because every one sets in a family circle;" "money is round, so are plum puddings;" "because most people are contented and contentment is round."

In names, "Horace" suggested a tweedy pepper-and-salt mixture," "Maude" suggested heliotrope, "George" both pale pink and mouse color.

A Few Entertaining Sketches of the Balkan War by the Clever Princess Liane de Pougy Ghika, Which Have Imperilled Her Chances of the Albanian Throne.

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How 6000 People Begged Mrs. Harriman for $267,000,000!

The Remarkable Efforts of the Financier's Widow to Discover the Worthy Among Those Who *Asked Her For Three Times Her Entire Fortune*— And the Surprising Things She Found Out

"All the world seemed to Mrs. Harriman to be reaching out a begging hand to her. Behind the appealing hand she knew were real need, real merit, real opportunities for philanthropy—but how to FIND THEM OUT?"

"YOU will never miss it," is the favorite argument of the begging letter writer.

The fallacy of this argument is apparent in the authorized statement that within two years after the death of E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, his widow received 6,000 begging letters asking for an aggregate of $267,000,000.

What is the conscientious, philanthropically inclined master or mistress of millions to do in such a situation? Laboriously examine into the merits of each application for material aid, submit to being impoverished, or throw all the begging-letters into the waste basket?

Mrs. Harriman chose the course first named. First, to the limit of her time and strength, she read and analyzed each of those 6,000 begging letters. Then, convinced that many of them contained legitimate requests, she submitted the whole correspondence for expert analysis to William H. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research and National Training School for Public Service. The extremely interesting, and often surprising, result is Mr. Allen's book, lately issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., and called "Modern Philanthropy; a Study of Efficient Appealing and Giving."

In a foreword Mrs. Harriman writes:

"Gifts spiritual, gifts mental, and gifts material are the three greatest means of expressing human interest. They have been unequally bestowed upon men and unequally obtained by men."

Man's individual gifts must be used systematically as well as sympathetically to be successful in their mission of benefiting himself, his country and his race."

With the aid of a card index system, Mr. Allen classified and analyzed those 6,000 begging letters sent to Mrs. Harriman. Two of his interesting conclusions are:

"That those who give 'without missing it' are sure to miss it in their giving."

"That there is need for a correspondence school in the art of appealing and the art of giving."

For example as to the former, the emotionally metaphorical woman who wrote asking Mrs. Harriman for "Just one drop from your overflowing bucket for a sister in deep waters."

"Please do sit down and write a check for one million dollars," wrote another woman. "It will look so small that you will see you'll never miss the sum and make me famous and fortunate."

A man writing from California was so tactless as to convey a hint about the "Biblical camel and needle's eye: "You could never miss $1,000, and when a man goes to the home beyond he cannot take his riches with him."

Three thousand of these letters were from men, women and children in the United States, asking $22,000,000 for themselves; 1,400 personal letters from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia asked for $32,000,000; 1,100 benevolent agencies in the United States wanted $207,000,000, while various institutions in foreign countries asked for $6,000,000. Yet, writes the expert:

"With few exceptions requests are prefaced with the assurance that writers want only what Mrs. Harriman would never miss."

Two out of three of these begging letters were from women; less than ten per cent asked aid for others—the majority of these personal beggars had "troubles of their own." One letter in twenty-five, only, was from a minor; but these were nearly always altruistic, often in the interest of "mamma, who is sick and worrying for the debts." Only about one in ten of the personal letters were from illiterate persons, while 338 were apparently from persons of far more than average education.

"It is not merely the slum-dweller," writes Mr. Allen, "or the slum-worker in a great city who writes to the rich men and women advertised in the press. On the contrary, 3,500 different localities are represented by these 6,000 appeals. For Mrs. Harriman's office and our own we prepared two pin maps indicating the localities in the United States after the first 3,000 letters had come. Little black pins mean individuals asking for themselves and families. Large red pins are used for colleges and universities, little red ones for industrial schools, etc.; white for churches, green for hospitals, yellow for boys' clubs; blue for homes and asylums, lavender for scientific and civic bodies.

In explaining why so much study was given to these letters, Mr. Allen, who seems to be speaking for Mrs. Harriman, says:

"The first twenty or fifty times one reads: 'You will never miss such a trifle,' while to me one thousand dollars would look like Heaven itself,' the heart response is immediate. It seems imperative to answer an appeal to save a tubercular fiance, rescue a paralyzed baby, rebuild a church that was struck by lightening, supply the last fifty thousand toward a college which will illumine a State,' or give an old couple the longed-for trip back home.

"What right have I with an income of $50 or $500 a day to hesitate when I pass distress, or when it comes to me in my morning mail?

"Is there any lesson in these hundreds of appeals for me, for others who want to give wisely, for those who ask and for those who are trying to understand, interpret and direct social forces?"

So even personal letters were carefully analyzed that contained excuses like these:

A few simple pretty clothes for a girl of 22. "Do you blame me for not wanting to marry him when he is wealthy unless I have them?"

"Merely the gift of an automobile for my aged mother and myself, which would be nothing in your sight; $400 in the Lord's name." for a minister whose present automobile is worn out.

"A tombstone so expensive that I am unable to do much, still it is a sacred duty."

Money to put an artificial leg on the market.

Twenty-five dollars to pay for copyright of a drama.

Fifty dollars to carry out a plan to keep a family of twelve children from tormenting their neighbors.

To pay debts contracted without her husband's knowledge.

"This letter will reach you on Saturday. Will you have the kindness to send me an answer by special delivery, as on Sunday ordinary mail is not circulated. *My time is limited in this hotel.*"

"One of the freakiest letters," writes Mr. Allen, "fairly reeking with insincerity, was from a man who claimed to have spent ten years demonstrating from first-hand contact that 'it is worth while to investigate the horrors, disgraces malevolent and ignorant outrages, procedures intensely dangerous to health and life itself, now borne with equanimity and patience by all the generous and trustful public..... among ordinary cheap restaurants where the majority of our Americans are now getting their pot luck.'"

The tactlessness of many of these mendicant letter writers was amazing. A wife whose husband was "in bad health and unable to work" addressed Mrs. Harriman as "Dear Sis in Christ."

A business man in need of more capital started his letter to Mrs. Harriman with the inquiry, "Is your soul saved?"

A woman who admitted that she was only 'the candlestick of Heaven's light' wanted the means of financing a scheme to revive "the lost art of letter writing."

A man with a record of fifty-eight jail sentences in one year desires the means of placing on the market a "health remedy made of celery water."

A champion crank ended his letter thus: "Yours for the immediate restoration of truth, justice and serious progress as the sound basic principle of all things common in these 'last' days." And signed, Mizpah."

Dread of the "waste basket" cropped out in many of the letters. This is a favorite expression of that dread: "In the name of humanity do not throw this letter into the waste basket until you have read it."

Hundreds "do protest too much" at the start, as: "This is not a begging letter." And, "If you knew how it hurts me to write." And, "I am not an impostor," and, "if you will ask my minister," etc.

Many of the requests from charity and other benevolent institutions contained phrases that were monuments of imbecility, bad taste and insincerity. Here are a few examples:

"I have set my alarm clock for 3 a. m. Each time it rings I will rise and ask God to ask you for $50,000."

"God loveth a cheerful giver."

"May the Holy Spirit do His work in your heart and lead you to give $1,000,000" (to a Western university). "We would appreciate a reply over your own signature."

"It was a very great pleasure to see you once more and to know of God's kindly dealings with you P. S. Section 3, above, is not quite true to fact, but I trust you are to be a co-laborer and so I send this with a photograph of myself."

It is recognized that begging letters must be examined carefully as a basis for discriminate and helpful giving. In some cases a begging letter furnishes evidence that the writer should have other attention at once — that some one should "ring for an ambulance." For instance:

"A man who leaves his wife and children in an institution and borrows money from hotel clerks with which to buy newspaper and Bible quotations to further 'one of the greatest constructive schemes to make $330,000,000' should be examined for his sanity. Otherwise, instead of becoming one of the most helpful, progressive and useful men of my time,' he may easily become a homicide."

Accordingly—with Mrs. Harriman's encouragement—Mr. Allen's book ends with a carefully thought out "Magna Charta for Givers."

What They Asked For

1800 Wanted Outright Gifts of $8,000,000.
617 Wanted "Loans" of $5,000,000.
216 Wanted to Sell Objects for $8,000,000.
238 Wanted Employment and Investment Tips.
330 Wanted Business Capital of $5,000,000.
500 Wanted $1,500,000 to Buy Homes.
206 Wanted $120,000 for Medical Cure.
1100 American Benevolent Agencies Asked $207,000,000.
1400 Foreign Letters Asked for $32,000,000.
150 Foreign Institutions Asked for $6,000,000.
Mrs. Harriman's Entire Fortune Is Only $75,000,000.

Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, Widow of the Late Financier.

Mrs. Harriman's Begging Map—the Most Remarkable Map in the World, as the Begging Letters Came in the Places They Were Sent from Were Marked with Pins—Little Black Pins for Individuals, Large Red Pins for Colleges and Universities, Little Red Pins for Industrial Schools, etc., White for Churches, Green for Hospitals, Yellow for Boys' Clubs, Blue for Homes, Lavender for Scientific and Civic Bodies. Their Distribution Can Be Seen on This Reproduction, but The Colors of the Pins Cannot Be Allen's "Modern Philanthropy," the Remarkable Book That Details the Harriman Begging Letter Research. This Illustration Is from Director William H.

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"MY FAT REDUCING MONKEY SHINES"

The Unique Simian Exercises Louise Dresser Evolved After Discovering That There Are No Fat Monkeys, and Studying Them to Find Out Why

By LOUISE DRESSER,
America's Charming "Statuesque Comedienne"

I HAD never seen a fat monkey I asked my friends and they had never seen a fat monkey. There are no fat monkeys!

All great scientific truths have been discovered by observation—by observation, in fact, of simple things the world has passed by unnoticed. When I observed that there were no fat monkeys I asked myself why it was that this animal, the nearest to mankind in every way, did not suffer from superfluous flesh. It seemed to me that if I could find out I would be able to bring my 180 pounds down to the 145 I coveted.

And so I observed the monkeys to learn by scientific methods why they did not become fat. I spent hours at the Bronx Zoo and later I bought a monkey that I might study him at closer range at home.

Standing before the monkey cages, I noticed first of all that the monkey went on all fours a great deal of the time. Not all their time is spent climbing trees and swinging by their tails. In fact, I decided that the monkey only swung by his tail for play and that this action had nothing to do with his agility and slenderness.

My second important discovery was that the monkey walks round and round in a small space—that they practically turn themselves in their own length. It is utterly impossible for a fat person to do this without weeks of practice. Fat not only gives a woman flabby muscles but stiff joints as well.

It is this quick turn that helps make the monkey the most agile and supple of animals.

I decided that I must make myself into a human monkey. I must evolve a series of fat-reducing monkey shines.

After a woman has acquired twenty or thirty pounds of surplus fat, no royal road to thinness lies before her. Let me emphasize right here the fact that it is no easy thing to become as a monkey. No woman need try to make a monkey of herself unless she is deadly in earnest. She must persevere to the end. It is impossible to get results from doing these exercises two days and then dropping them for a week. Fat and laziness are twin sisters.

Two sets of exercises developed from my studies. The first is merely a "warming up" for the real "shines" and are performed in bed every morning. There are five motions. They take five minutes. The second set, which comprises eight exercises, takes an hour, but the beginner should not try them for more than ten minutes at a time. In fact she will not be able to do them longer.

Besides perseverance and pluck, it takes brains to get and to keep thin. What is one woman's flesh may be another's poison. Every woman must decide for herself what exercises will help or injure her. I have never found any of my monkey shines injurious, for the simple reason I am sure that they are founded on the actual motions of the one animal that is the true brother of man.

First—My bed exercises. They are done literally on an empty stomach. When I wake I take my pillow from under my head and lie perfectly flat on my face and slowly draw in several long breaths (the windows are wide open, of course) then I draw up my left foot to meet my left hand quickly, out at the side, three times. Then I turn and do the same exercise on my back, keeping shoulders and head flat.

Second—I draw several more long breaths and then bring my right foot and right hand together three times in the same way. This limbers up all the muscles in my legs and arms.

Third—I lie flat with arms outstretched above my head and quickly throw my body forward, from the waist, to make my fingers and toes meet. This is one of the first motions that monkeys make on waking in the morning. It is of great value in strengthening the muscles of the back, and tends to reduce the abdomen materially.

Fourth—I lie flat on my back and draw my knees up to my chin, or as close to my chin as possible; then I quickly roll from side to side six times. This is of value in reducing the hips. It is a favorite exercise of the simian tribe.

Fifth—With my head and shoulders pressed flat I slowly lift my legs and arms as high as I can, always keeping my head and shoulders on the mattress.

Believe me, when I started I could not lift them at all; to-day I can lift them almost straight.

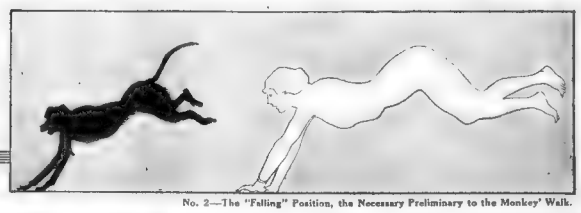
After these bed exercises I take a cold tub and have breakfast. I eat everything I want. I even drink chocolate and eat potatoes if I like.

My real monkeyshines begin later in the day. And right here let me say that on days when I have to attend rehearsals from ten until five, with less than an hour off for luncheon, I just do the bed exercises and find them most satisfactory. But on every other day I follow with these "monkeyshines."

There are eight exercises in this set. In figures One and Two you will see the first two. This is my "All Fours" exercise. In the drawing you will see me in the falling position that I have to assume before walking.

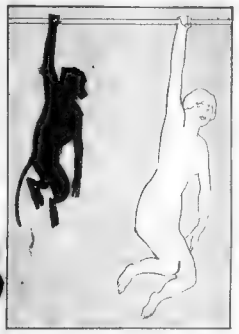
First and Second—I stand with my legs spread out slightly, tip forward on my toes, raise my arms above my head and throw myself forward in just the way that a monkey leaps from tree to ground. I land lightly on all fours. At first I fell with too great force, but I speedily grew used to the fall, and now make no unpleasant impact at all. Then, in this position, I draw my feet slightly forward and begin to walk, assuming, as I do so, the position shown in the photograph.

No. 1—The Monkey Walk—the All-Fours Position for the 8-Foot Circle Amble. Reduces Flesh Generally, Hips Especially.



No. 2—The "Falling" Position, the Necessary Preliminary to the Monkey Walk.

No. 3—The "Monkey Squat"—the Chin and Knees Position That Reduces the Abdomen.



No. 4—The One-Arm Exercise in Which I Hang by First One Arm and Then the Other, This Reduces the Waist Line in the Most Wonderful Manner and Banishes the Double Chin.

No. 6—"Jumping the Bag," the Neck and Arm Exercise That Is Responsible for the Monkey's Slenderness

No. 5—The "Monkey Jump," the Springing Exercise Practised by Every Monkey Mother: This Reduces the Calves and Thighs in a Wonderful Way.

Third—I walk round and round in this curious posture in a space only eight feet square.

This monkey trot, in the restricted space, brings every muscle of the body into play. It is not easy. In fact none of these exercises is easy. At first I was too stiff to do anything. I lost my breath and fell in a heap on the floor many times, but I persevered, and let me tell all women that by perseverance only can they lose their fat.

This "all four trot should finally be done for ten minutes, but in the beginning one minute will be all that any woman can do, unless she has had athletic training. It has perhaps the greatest value of all for it reduces the flesh generally and particularly from the hips.

Third—I set a hard stint for the woman who has let herself go. This is my sitting exercise, and it is wonderful in its effect on the abdomen and thighs. This exercise can be done on a bench, but it is better on the floor. I sit perfectly flat with no weight on my spine and with legs held out straight in front. I then slowly, and at first painfully, I draw my knees up toward my chin, clasping my arms about my knees, as you see in the figure. Monkeys always sit in this way. I do this for five or six minutes. No woman can do this exercise and keep a prominent abdomen. It has an excellent effect on the back.

It also forces a woman to sit as her Maker meant her to, and not one woman in five hundred does this naturally. By learning to sit in this absolutely correct position I lost several pounds of actual flesh and looked as though I had lost more, because all my organs got back in their proper place.

In order to sit in this position I had to throw away my boned corsets. No matter how fat a woman is she must let out her waist line in order to lose it. Tight lacing only makes a fat woman fatter.

Before I left off my corsets my waist was twenty-nine inches and my bust forty-four. Then I dropped corsets and my waist increased to thirty-two, but my bust dropped to thirty-eight, and everyone told me how thin I was. It was only that for the first time in many years my body was in a natural position.

In the three months since leaving off my corsets and doing this sitting exercise, my waist is a scant twenty-five and my bust thirty-eight, the correct proportions for my height. And every ounce of flesh I have is hard and firm.

Fourth—The "Springing Jump." This I learned while watching a mother monkey chase a naughty young son. She covered several feet of level ground at each jump. I find that this reduces the calves and thighs very perceptibly. I stand firmly on both feet, crouch my body without moving my feet and then jump. My first sprang ended in a tumble, but to-day I can jump three feet without any effort.

Fifth—This is another leg exercise. This is the pole clutch. It helps the arms and shoulders. In the Summer, when at my country place, I often use one of the clothes poles in my back yard for this "clutch."

I stand flat, then I poise lightly on my toes and place my hands on the pole with knees and hands as you see in the picture and then I spring to the pole as nearly like a boy as possible.

Such jumping for the bar is one of the best, if not the very best, exercises I have ever found for developing the waist line and strengthening the sides. Its thinning effect on neck and chin is excellent.

In this exercise I stand directly under the trapeze. The bar is two feet above the tips of my outstretched fingers. I jump and clutch the bar with my right hand and swing as long as my strength permits. Then I change to the left hand.

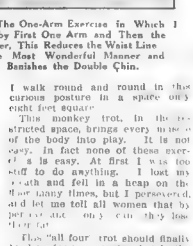
Eighth—This is the last exercise, and is the most difficult. It is impossible until one has acquired considerable dexterity in holding on to the horizontal bar with one hand. It reduces the flesh generally and makes one very agile. It also aids one in climbing stairs and hills. I noticed that every young monkey tried this many times before trusting himself to climb any high trees.

In this exercise, closely copying my monkey, I jump upward and clutch the bar with both hands. Then I draw my body slowly upward until I straddle the bar. Then I drop my body, slowly, so that my knees first catch, and then lower still until my heels catch and my right arm falls, as you see in the picture.

This ends my daily effort to get and keep thin. From this bar I jump into a tub of cold water. Then I have an alcohol rub and am ready to move mountains or to conquer the whole world unaided.

Surely, if we came up from the monkey we shouldn't scorn our ancestors. I was always taught to reverence my family tree, like all nice people, and it's incontestable that there are no older branches than those that hold our simian ancestors.

I am quite serious about it all. I think I have been extremely intelligent in what I did. The effort no one can deny.



No. 7—"Climbing the Pole," the Arm and Leg Exercise That Helps Remove All Superfluous Fat, and Makes One Light on One's Feet.

No. 8—The Monkey Acrobat Does This Difficult Exercise Naturally. It Is, However, the Hardest of All to the Women. It Reduces the Flesh All Over the Body, and Makes One Very Agile.

How Chairs Give Us Crooked Spines

"IS that chair comfortable?" asks our hostess, and, when we have answered, truthfully or otherwise, she considers her duty done.

"Is that chair deadly?" is a question I have begun asking myself when I see persons try to adjust themselves to chairs manifestly unfitted to them and to any other person of normal structure.

As a friend and apostle of health I arraign the chair as one of the diseases makers of the age.

A chair, to be healthful and restful, should be adapted to the human figure, but an intelligent glance at a chair will prove that it is far from it.

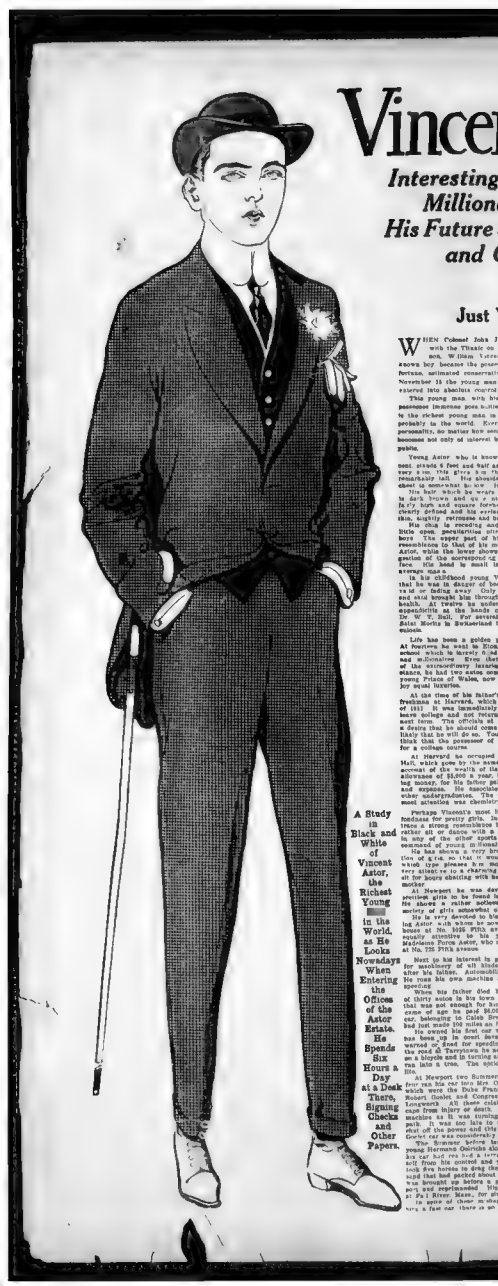
If a chair were adapted to the figure the seat would be hollow, but it is flat. No person was ever so constructed as to sit with ease on a chair seat as chair seats are made.

The back of a chair is straight. That is contrary, too, to the lines of the human figure. The lower part of achair, back, to conform to human anatomy, should be hollowed out for a depth of six or more inches. To fit the back, the upper half of it should be straight and form a support for the back.

Chairs have committed the crime of curvature of the spine. Stiines, especially those of children, are twisted out of place, far to one side, in an effort at adjustment. They cause a crowding and displacement of the vital organs by forcing persons to slip down at an angle upon them, thrusting out the abdomen and commit that vulgarity which is called "sitting on the spine."

Vincent Astor—The Richest Young Man in the Whole World.

Interesting Study of the Personality of the Young Millionaire Whose Father Was Lost on the Titanic, His Future as Indicated by His Astrological Horoscope, and Curious Speculations as to How He Will Spend His Enormous Fortune



A Study in Black and White of Vincent Astor, the Richest Young Man in the World, as He Looks Nowadays When Entering the Offices of the Astor Estate, He Spends Six Hours a Day at a Desk There, Signing Checks and Other Papers.

Just What Vincent Is—What He Likes and What He Does.

WHEN Colonel John Jacob Astor went down with the Titanic on April 15 last his eldest son, William Vincent Astor then an unknown boy became the possessor of his father's vast fortune, estimated conservatively as $65,000,000.

November 15 the young man came of age and then entered into full possession of his inheritance.

This young man, with his fortune of $65,000,000, possesses immense possibilities of good and evil. He is the richest young man in the United States and probably in the world. Every detail concerning his personality, no matter how seemingly trivial it may be, becomes not only of interest but of importance to the public.

Young Astor who is known in his family as Vincent stands 6 feet and half an inch in height. Being very lean, this gives him the appearance of being remarkably tall. His shoulders are slender and his chest is somewhat hollow. He weighs 150 pounds.

His hair which he wears parted on the left side, is dark brown and up now long. He has a fairly high and square forehead. His eyebrows are clearly defined and his eyelashes long. His nose is thin, slightly retrouse and broad at the base.

His chin is receding and his mouth usually a little open. His expression gives one the impression of being a weak one. The upper part of his face bears a strong resemblance to that of his mother, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, while the lower shows an equally strong suggestion of the scowling expression of his father's face. His head is small in comparison with the average man's.

In his childhood young Vincent was so delicate that he was in danger of becoming a permanent invalid or fading away. Only incessant medical care and skill brought him through with a fair amount of health. At twelve he underwent an operation for appendicitis at the hands of the famous surgeon Dr. W. T. Bull. For several years he was sent to Saint Moritz in Switzerland to save him from tuberculosis.

Life has been a golden path for young Vincent. At fourteen he went to Eton, the celebrated English school which is known all the world over as the father and mother of aristocracy. Every chess complaint we made of the extraordinary laxness he secured for Vincent, because he had two extra constants at his call. The young Prince of Wales, one of Clubs, does not enjoy equal luxuries.

At the time of his father's tragic death he was a freshman at Harvard, which he entered in the fall of 1911. It was immediately decided that he should leave college and not return at the opening of the next term. The effect of the loss of his father upon his delicate constitution would be hard, but it is very doubtful that the young Astor and his friends think that the possessor of $65,000,000 needs a diploma for a college course.

At Harvard he occupied two rooms in Claverly Hall, which is known by the name of "the Gold Coast" on account of the wealth of its occupants. He had no allowance of $5,000 a year, but this was pure wasting money, for his father paid every conceivable bill and expense. He associated very little with the other undergraduates. The thing in which he took most attention was chemistry.

Perhaps Vincent's most interesting quality is his fondness for pretty girls. In this respect his friends declare he has inherited from his father a liking for rather all or dance with a pretty girl than indulge in any of the other social entertainments common to the freshman of young millionaires.

Vincent Astor has a very broad mind in his admiration of a girl, so that it would be impossible to say what type pleases him most. At Harvard he was very attentive to a charming little actress and would sit for hours at a time with her in the presence of her mother.

At Newport he was devoted to several of the prettiest girls to be found that season, and it is said he showed a marked preference for the daughter of society girls somewhat older than himself.

He is a favorite with his mother, Mrs. Ava. Will is the name by which she now runs a quiet household at No. 3235 Fifth avenue, and he is almost equally fond of his younger sister, Madeleine. Miss Madeleine Force Astor, who occupies his former home at No. 725 Fifth avenue.

Next to his interest in pretty girls is a fondness for manufacturing all kinds of things. When a boy after his father. Automobiling is his favorite sport but he runs his own machine and is intensely fond of speeding.

Vincent's big father died he came into possession of thirty autos in his town and country places. But that was not enough for him. On the day after he became of age he paid $6,000 for the prize winning car, belonging to Caleb Bragg, of Cincinnati, which had just made 106 miles an hour in a race.

He owned his first car when he was fifteen. He has been up in every several times and has been warned or fined for speeding. While motoring on the road at Tarrytown he nearly collided with a cow on a bridge and in turning saved the animal's life but ran into a tree. The accident nearly killed him.

At Newport two Summers ago the youthful chauffeur ran his car into Mrs. Ogden Goelet's machine in which were the Duke Franz Josef of Bavaria; Mrs. Robert Goelet and Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. All these celebrities had a narrow escape from injury or death. Young Astor sighted the machines as it was turning into a villa across the path. It was too late to avoid a collision, but he shut off the power and this lessened the shock. The Goelet car was considerably smashed up.

The Summer before last he was racing with young Hermann Oelrichs along the shore road. When his car had run out of control and overturned it fell from his control and plunged into the sea. It took five men to drag the car from the grip of the sand that had packed about it. The mess Summer he brought up before a police Magistrate at Bar Harbor and reprimanded. His name is on the records at Pa i River, Mass., for similar reasons.

In spite of these mishaps, inseparable from running a fast car there is no doubt that as a huskiest young Astor would have the best chance of practical success in life, if he did not possess $65,000,000.

He believes in automobiling because he considers it the greatest preservative of health. It helped him through his sick childhood and possibly saved his life. He is a member of the Motor Touring Car Association, of which Albert Wheeler Gallatin is president.

Vincent also runs a fast motor boat. He very fond of cruising on the two steam yachts which his father owned successively. It will be remembered that he nearly wrecked on his father's first yacht, the Nourmahal, in a great hurricane in the West Indies.

His plays tennis a little, but does not golf. In fact, he goes in very little for athletic sports. At Harvard he was offered a place in the sixth freshman boat, but did not consider the good enough and then gave up the sport.

Vincent would like to be an inventor. He is particularly interested in wireless telegraphy and studied this with his uncle, young Harcourt Cutfield, in a workshop fitted up by the latter in his home at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, New York. Vincent will have one of his own as soon as he has attending to the many pressing business matters that now await him.

Vincent has a very marked fondness for nautical shows and light theatrical entertainments. He often used to go with his father to such shows three and four times a week. He does not care for Shakespeare and the serious drama, and when he goes to serious performances it is rather a matter of convention than inclination.

He has always dressed very quietly. Necessarily he is wearing black now, but even before he was in mourning he always wore black, blue or dark gray cloth. In Winter he wears a derby hat in the daytime, and in Summer a felt trimmed straw hat. None of the gaudy hats and clothes that delight some young men ever had the slightest attraction for him. He dresses except in a little stockpen to his outfits.

Vincent is not exactly a reading man. He is not intellectual. His reading is almost entirely confined to magazines and recent novels.

He has an strongly developed taste for art. This is quite in accordance with the traditions of the Astor family who have always shown a bourgeois simplicity in this respect. Among the paintings in the Fifth avenue mansion are the reproductions of a number of the early American works entitled "Good Night" and "Good Morning."

Neither in the New York nor the Newport nor the Hitchcock home of the Astors is there a picture gallery or a library worth calling one. The Astors are not collectors and rich enough to buy extraordinary works of art and pretending to literary tastes they do not possess.

He is a moderate drinker, which is an important fact because many youths of his set drink heavily. His favorite drink between meals is a dry sherry and at dinner he prefers a little dry champagne. He smokes no cigarettes, but allows himself three cigars a day.

Since November 15 he has been spending nearly eight hours a day at the Astor estate offices. He spends nearly every week end at the old Astor place, Ferncliff, at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. On Sunday he goes to the Episcopal Church there of which he has just been made a churchwarden.

He begins the day at eight, o'clock, much earlier than most gilded youths. This is the first year he has needed the services of a barber who now comes to Vincent's rooms at 8 sharp every morning.

Vincent eats the same breakfast every morning—cereals, a couple of fried eggs, a roll and a cup of coffee. His eats rapidly, and at 9 o'clock promptly he starts for the office.

After a day at the office he returns home at 5 o'clock, takes a warm bath and on most evenings dines at 7 o'clock very quietly with his mother and youngest sister Muriel. At these dinners he wears a Tuxedo suit.

Vincent has a hearty grip of the hand and creates a pleasant impression on those who come in contact with him. He has a good hand for figures. His friends believe that he will follow faithfully in the footsteps and succeed in holding on to his vast property.

The $100,000 Yacht Named Which Vincent Astor Inherited from His Father

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Wearing Some of Her Late Husband's Jewels.

"Farncliffe-on-the-Hudson," the Noted Astor Country Home of the Vincent Astors.

The Pretty Girls Who Have Already Co[illegible]ssed His Path.

VINCENT ASTOR has always been keenly interested in women, before he had reached his fifteenth birthday he had been seriously in love no less than five times. Molly, the "Parcelle" gardener's pretty daughter, was his constant companion from his fifth to his tenth year. Molly, in pressing distance partners was a peach she had generous golden curls, big blue eyes and a fine form as well. As the "young master" made mud pies, played dolls and enjoyed other childish games with Molly.

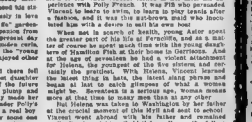
At ten he was taken to Newport, and there fell madly in love with Polly Preston, the golden daughter of the Avon Yacht Preacher, and scion of the future Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Both were fair, plump and two years older than Vincent, but that only made her the more interesting to the young boy. Polly Preston enlarges the Astor belt but did fair to become a real boy that all two mean Polly drove him over for some one older than herself, and Vincent was left lamenting.

At 12 Vincent Astor was infatuated with Miss Gwynne his big Mrs. Fitz was busy and Evelyn, but it was Vincent, who at the mature age of ten and a half years, fell in love with Miss Fitz who is today so all her friends. And by the way, Fitz is a debutante of the Winter and no doubt has forgotten the days when she and young Mr. Astor had their early "crush." Fitz, the second daughter of Captain Brown, was a sweet to the beautiful Girls' Brown was a merry romancing maid of ten when Vincent turned to her after his experience with Polly Preston. It was at this time that Vincent began to write, in a boyish hand, love letters after a fashion, and it was this sentiment that made him wrote his wife a desire to send his own love.

When not in search of health, young Astor spent a considerable part of his life at Newport. The Astors of course be spent much time with the young daughters of Hamilton Fish at Glen Cove in Garrison. And at the age of seventeen he had a violent attachment for Miss Phillips one of the fair sex sisters, and certainly the prettiest. With Helena, Vincent learned the dance of the Spring in late, the latest slang phrase and began at last to catch glimpses of what a woman might be. Seventeen is a serious age for young women more at that time to many men than at any other.

But Helena was taken to Washington by her father at the crucial moment of this thrill and sent to school and young Astor almost died of grief. He was forced to seek solace in a stationery's birthday. It was the fullest and last time he devoted himself to the gay life of a society debutante.

Margaret Andrews is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Andrews, of Newport. She is an heiress, but that means nothing to Vincent. She is a pure blonde her eyes are heaven's own blue, her hair is like gold of the ocean, her cheeks the color of the wild rose in May. She is a second daughter of the Jack Brown's and it was Vincent has ever written, and it is dedicated to "Peggy."



"If his income in pennies each second started to drop beside his bed just as he fell asleep, he would see an awakening eight hours later a pile 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2½ feet high."

"If he divided his income by the number of seconds in a year, and, beginning at midnight, January 1st, started dropping coins at the rate of one every second, he would have to keep up without stopping, working all night in a trench at $1.00 a day."

$10,000 a Day Mr. Astor's Income.

r. Astor's fortune is..	$65,000,000
is annual income at 5 per cent is	3,250,000
ppose he spent $10,000 a month for living expenses, that would mount in a year to only..	120,000

He would then have left the exact sum of $10,000 a day as his income for every day in the year, except Sundays. After he had paid all his living expenses

How Mr. Astor Could Afford to Buy a New Automobile and a New Yacht Every Day in the Year.

One new $5,000 automobile	$5,000
One new $5,000 yacht	5,000
Total	$10,000

OR

HE COULD SUPPORT 5,000 POOR FAMILIES;

OR

5,000 BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE EVERY DAY;

OR

BUY ALL SEATS IN THREE ENTIRE THEATRES EVERY NIGHT.

How Will He Spend His Money?

VINCENT ASTOR'S fortune is $65,000,000. His annual income at 5 per cent is $3,250,000. Probably many of the Astor estate investments pay more than 5 per cent profit, few pay less. It has been authoritatively stated that the 5 per cent rate is the average.

It is difficult to spend $3,500,000 a year. Money can of course be thrown away, but actually to spend it all is no for heroics, in hard. With an income standing piling up one is in the position of a frog that fails at least two feet for every foot it climbs up.

Young Mr. Astor can never calculate what he is worth at any given moment. Even while he is making his calculations the money has been piling up. If it has taken him ten minutes to work out the figures he, when calculation is finished, $10.70 richer than his figures show him.

For thousand, one hundred and fifty-four laborers whose individual wages are $10 a week would need in one year just the sum young Mr. Astor's millions earn for him in the same period. Purchasing power of that year all the laborers would have their regular of strength unimpaired, perhaps not. Mr. Astor's capital, almost certainly, would remain just as vibrating as at the beginning.

Young Mr. Astor's income given him $266,666.66 2/3 every month, $61,538.52 every week, a little over $10,000 for each day, not including Sundays—a little less than $10,000 including Sunday, $266.12 every hour, $6.10 a minute; ten cents a second. The small fractions of pennies are left out. With $65,000,000 one doesn't have to mind them.

If one day's income were paid in pennies and these pennies were placed side by side they would stretch across the Brooklyn Bridge (5,989 feet long) a little over two times.

It take 10 pennies piled up one on top of the other to make a stack as high. Young Mr. Astor's daily fortune in pennies would make a stack exactly 4,000 feet high.

Piled on their would make a stack 121 feet higher than the Woolworth building, the Metropolitan Tower, Singer building, Bankers Trust, Municipal, Park Row and American Trust Society buildings piled end to end. These are New York's seven highest buildings and their heights are respectively 792, 700, 540, 540, 538 and 356 feet.

The pennies would also make four piles each as high as the Eiffel Tower.

Suppose young Mr. Astor lay down for his customary eight hours sleep and that the pennies began to pile up in his room from the moment he dropped off until he awoke. His room would need to be about 2 feet long, 2 feet wide and 3½ feet high! This pile would weigh approximately 240 pounds!

Suppose that for any reason he should want to use up a day's income in penny postage stamps. At the end of the day he would have enough to paper the walls of a room 100 feet long, 86 feet wide and 16 feet high, without allowing for windows or doors.

He would need that day to enroll comfortably on $10,000 a month. Young Mr. Astor could put aside $120,000 a year for this purpose and have left $120,000 to spend every day in the week except Sunday.

He could buy a $5,000 automobile and a $5,000 boat every day indefinitely.

He could, if he wanted to, support 6,000 poor families each day.

In the minds of some ability to buy champagne is a criterion of wealth. Young Mr. Astor would probably put an average of $5 a bottle for his wine. He could buy 5,000 quart at retail. Buying at wholesale he could purchase, at $18 a case, 6,000 bottles every day.

Anna Held rides milk baths. If young Mr. Astor learned he could attach a champagne reservoir to his shower bath. He could then stand under it and bathe in a flow of it for 10 minutes every hour during the day and night. Of course, if he is like Mr. Astor couldn't do anything else, but then he would not care.

Turning philanthropist he could buy at market rates a yacht of the very best sort every second, enough in the course of the day to feed 107,627 babies. If he used the chauffeur of the Astor estate to drive his personal horsepower he could

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Paradoxical as it may seem in view of a $65,000,000 bank account, the rules of mind astrology do not pronounce Vincent Astor's horoscope at all a happy one. Though he has descended the crown of Midas, but never could he by his own unaided efforts have raised that crown to his head. The stars do not make him an artificer or a moulder of conditions did not grant him the faculties that would be swiftly married. His family will oppose his choice, and the marriage will be a secret one. Unless the woman will be an actress, if not that she will at least be one who delights in publicity.

They will be happy for a time, but the domineering strain in the husband's character will soon manifest itself, gradually over the longer absences on the part of the husband from the home. The first marriages in the stormy part of young Astor's life will begin.

Having problems, difficulties, danger, agitation, sentiment, sorrow and action in connection, business.

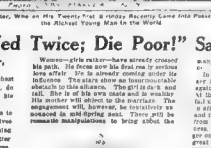
In the great panic which the stars foretell for the former of 1913 and the late Winter of 1913 his millions will shrink by half at least. His will not recover them. The will be the first step in the disintegration of the Astor fortune.

His will begin his outings in his 37th year London and Paris will be minimal to him. He will never become an expatriate. He will, however, achieve fame only in America and the Riviera. He will wander through many lands, but home will always be a need to him.

In his 39th year he will meet another foreigner in a crowd in London. There is hate against him there. He will escape out of it. All the beginner of his 39th year he will be left under the influence of the second woman to affect his life. She will be older than he and through her he will begin to profit finally from his first wife. There is much unhappiness and sorrow in the end of this year for Mr. Astor. Like his father he will be in a great wreck, but he will be saved. In the same wreck the second woman will be drown and also during the first wife will pass from his life.

In his thirtieth year he will be injured by falling from an aeroplane, and he will be crippled for a few months.

At this time the first real rumblings of the social war which threatens both America, England and Germany will be heard. The stars show plainly this great social conflict during the years from 1913 to 1925. In losing Mr Astor in a fervent marital storm which will descend suddenly. He will take the side of the vested interests, and he will order as against the proletariat, the new He will reach a considerable height in the military profession that will govern the forces of property through the struggle. He wrests appear in his life at all during this time.



The Horoscope of Vincent Astor, as Drawn Up by Professor Luttlier.

wedding. There is a long journey, a pursuit and he will not marry this girl and he will be very unhappy.

In the early part of 1914 he will begin to fall under the influence of her who is to be his first wife. She is entirely out of his own sphere. She will have no money She is vivid, red-haired, charming and very entertaining. She will pass out of his life until 1916. Then they will be swiftly married. His family will oppose her choice, and the marriage will be a secret one. I think the woman will be an actress, if not that she will at least be one who delights in publicity.

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"He Will Wed Twice; Die Poor!" Say the Stars.

By Prof. Sothnos Lattlier,
The Celebrated French Astrologer.

WHAT will Vincent Astor, the richest young man in the whole world, do with his millions? What will his millions do to him?

Only the stars can tell. No birth is due to chance. From the moment of birth ever lives are mapped out and the course of the heavens to the end. The stars do this. The better one can read the stars the more, of course, one can see the country of the future whose horoscope is being cast.

In the horoscope shown here the *cardinal sign of Libra* is on the ascendant and Cancer is intercepting. The ruling planet is Venus, although Mars is posited in the fourth house, forefront between an actual factor in all the lives of leaders.

Paradoxical as it may seem in view of a $65,000,000 bank account, the rules of mind astrology do not pronounce Vincent Astor's horoscope at all a happy one. Though he has descended the crown of Midas, but never could he by his own unaided efforts have raised that crown to his head. The stars do not make him an artificer or a moulder of conditions did not grant him the faculties that would be swiftly married. His family will oppose his choice, and the marriage will be a secret one. I think the woman will be an actress, if not that she will at least be one who delights in publicity.

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New Things Not Found in Any Books.

How Your HOUSEWORK May Be Made Twice As EASY

By ALICE R. QUIMBY, D. D. Sc.

IN factories the matter of saving energy is made a study; in fact it has become almost a science, but in the household where there is just as great need of saving every ounce of energy little if any effort is made in this direction.

As a result the average housekeeper goes to her bed at night thoroughly tired and the chances are that she has exerted just about twice as much energy as was actually necessary in the performance of her duties throughout the day. The whole secret lies in studying every task necessary in the running of a household, and learning, if possible, where the same work could be lessened

Take the beating of eggs for instance. Almost every woman breaks them in a bowl, stands up in the pantry, tips up the bowl with the left hand and beats them with a fork or else whips them with a wire beater

Sometimes a rotary egg beater is used. In this case it takes both hands and every woman knows that the bowl dances and prances all over the table or the sideboard, or wherever she is working.

It takes a great deal of energy to hold this bowl or to hold the rotary beater in the bowl and keep the bowl from prancing about.

A little wooden arrangement in which a bowl or pie-plate dish could be scientifically fitted firmly on the side of an old kitchen table would surely do away with one half of this labor, for the woman could then sit down and use both hands in beating the eggs. Not only saving the energy needed in keeping the bowl in place and resting herself by sitting at the same time.

The modern bread mixer is a cumbersome thing to manage unless it is made firm to a bench or table. Get a tinsmith to solder clamps on the bottom of the mixer, that it may be clamped down securely. This will save fully half the labor in mixing bread.

The bright housekeeper can get a lot of enjoyment out of mapping out her work along the line of least resistance, and after this is done she will find that at the end of the day she has not wasted half the energy she formerly did, and that she is not nearly as tired.

In the olden days a woman who sat down in her kitchen was called lazy. Nowadays we know better. We know that it is doing ourselves a physical injustice to weary our bodies any more than necessary.

There are hundreds of tasks which housekeepers may perform while sitting, that foolish custom alone has decreed shall be done while standing.

Housework as it is ordinarily performed is crowded full of lost motions, or motions that do not in any way aid in the work, but take just as much energy and vitality as though they were actually necessary.

In shelling peas, stringing beans, hulling strawberries and doing various other tasks of this order probably the majority of housekeepers go about it entirely wrongly. It has been figured out in schools of domestic science that the average method of shelling peas takes about five motions to each pod, whereas no more than three motions are necessary.

Place the dish of peas in front of you, placing the empty dish for the shelled peas in front of that. Reach forward, get the pod, pull it toward you, grip it with the fingers at the same time. By the time it is over the empty dish the motion of the finger will strip the peas into that receptacle, toss the pod to one side and repeat.

The old-fashioned method has generally been to put the dish of unshelled peas in front of you, leave the receptacle at the right and the one for the pods at the left. This necessitates bending the body, turning the head and making all sorts of unnecessary motions between the three dishes, resulting in loss of good energy and many good minutes of time wasted.

Dustpans are made to-day with long handles. It would be just as absurd to sweep the floor with a whisk broom as it would be to use a short handled dustpan. In using the old fashiond dust pans the sweeper has to stoop many times to get up all the dirt, making it twice as hard.

The broom is very cumbersome to handle while stooping, the back is strained, the face is close to the unhealthy dust and everything is wrong. Use a long handled dustpan, stand erect. The dirt can be swept into it just as neatly and with twice as much comfort and saving of energy.

The same holds good in washing dishes. Many women put the drainer on the left of the dishpan, necessitating the wasted motion of reaching across the pan to place the washed dishes to drain.

The natural motion is simply to pass the washed dishes to the right.

Simple Methods That Will SAVE Many STEPS AND Much BACK-BREAKING EXERTION

A—Set the Bowl of Eggs in a Hole to Make It Secure; B—Clamp Down the Bread-Mixer; C—Unnecessary Bending with the Ordinary Dustpan; D—How the Long Handle Dustpan Saves Labor.

Frying doughnuts is also a task that is apt to make a great deal of extra work. The woman brings the doughnuts from the pantry on the cake board and holds it in her left hand while she drops the doughnuts in the kettle of fat. The cake board is heavy, the strain is severe and the woman is apt to make many trips between the pantry and the kitchen range.

All this unnecessary work could be done away with by the very simple method of placing the cake board of unfried doughnuts on the shelf above the range which is generally at just the right height to enable her to take them from the board and drop them in the kettle, thereby saving many trips to and from the pantry and also the strength that is used up in holding a heavy board.

In washing potatoes most women scrub and rub and whirl them about with their hands, taking perhaps about 10 to 15 minutes to get them thoroughly clean, when a little 10-cent scrubbing brush would clean them in 3 or 4 minutes, the scrubbing brush to be used only for this purpose.

In this enlightened age it is to be hoped that no housewife peels potatoes before cooking them, as it is well known that all the valuable food salts are just under the skin and in peeling them before cooking this valuable nutrition is wasted.

In blacking stoves canvas gloves slipped over the hands will save ten minutes or more in scrubbing at the sink to get the blacking from the hands.

The ashes from the kitchen range should always be removed just before washing the kitchen floor, otherwise the housewife is very apt to wash her floor and find she has to remove the ashes and this will generally result in two or three nasty smootches on the floor, as it is practically impossible, even with the greatest of care, to remove ashes without spilling at least a few grains.

Why Trained NURSES Should Be Good ENTERTAINERS

THERE is more to being a trained nurse than simply knowing the "trained" part of it. No nurse, however well trained she may have been, was ever successful going out on cases, especially when the patients were children, unless she knew how to be entertaining.

Many nurses may doubt this, but the fact remains that many a case has been lost because the nurse was always stern-faced, tip-toeing about the room, with no sunshine or comradeship about her.

The nurse who can entertain her young patients is sure to have success, because she can make them do anything she asks. The other sort of a nurse cannot make her little patients obey her, and the results are not always of the "get well" sort, just because of this.

One nurse, Alice Jane Drew, R. N., has told how even the most cranky and stubborn little patient may be so cleverly entertained that his stubbornness will fade away and his recovery will be due more than half to the fact that he is made to obey and yet remain happy.

Miss Drew had a very cranky little boy patient one time. Before she first entered the sick-room she heard him shout that he wouldn't have a nurse. It was more than an hour before she went into that room. By that time the little chap's curiosity was so aroused, knowing that she was in the house all the time, that he pleaded to have her sent in.

Instead of scaring him with the temperature thermometer, she told him it was a cigar and he could smoke it the way father smoked. There was no trouble then about making him keep the thermometer in his mouth. She told him his pulse was an engine, and explained how it was working inside his wrist.

He didn't want milk, declared he would not drink it. But when it was explained that he drank every drop he would find a pretty picture at the bottom of the glass, the milk quickly disappeared. A bright picture had been pasted on the bottom of the glass. A new picture every time ended all difficulty about getting him to drink the milk, and there was no exhaustion on his part resulting from begging and protesting and quarrelling about it, as would have resulted if this clever little plan had not been resorted to.

To bring out his measles, hot baths were needed, but the nurse "taught him to swim," and the poor little chap forgot all about the bath part of it in his anxiety to learn to swim in the tub. Later oil baths bothered him until it was explained that all engines had to be oiled or they would squeak and break down. The little chap certainly didn't want to "squeak," so he did not protest.

To make him eat at a time when food was distasteful to him, yet greatly needed, faces were drawn on egg shells, jelly put up in orange-skin baskets, crackers and toast tied up in fancy paper napkins and all such little devices used with great success.

Paper dolls and a clothes line across the bed to hang make-believe wet clothes on with tiny clothespins were so entertaining for little girl patients that they were happy despite their illness.

In this manner the clever nurse will find that she can get better results with little patients, that the chances of pulling them through a serious illness will be increased nearly fifty per cent, and that the little ones will actually have a happy time of it, in most instances, although quite ill.

In time the well trained nurse will be equally as well trained in the art of amusing little sufferers as they are in taking care of their bodily troubles.

FRUIT JUICES For the Cure of INFLAMMATION

THE value of fruits as an aid to digestion has long been known, and especially as a part of the breakfast is fruit of especial value, but not much has been said or written concerning the value of fruit as an aid in healing and overcoming inflamation.

Sick people are given fruit, and have been given fruit for a great many years, because it was known to aid them in their weakened condition in digestion and also to prove nourishing enough to act for a time at least as a substitute for more solid foods. Dr. Muller, the celebrated Munich physician, has described this new value of fruit as follows:

"The judicious use of fruits will frequently prevent wounds from becoming inflamed or foul, and when this state has unfortunately set in, the free consumption of fruit will greatly lessen the pain and the danger of the wound. Should the patient's temperature be high, only the juices of the fruit should be given. For this purpose use any fruit in season; grapes, oranges, lemons, peaches, whinberries, red currants etc. The patient can live on these for about a week and will have better results than fasting, as the fruit juices are helpful in expelling the poison from the system, and will thus prevent blood poisoning.

"After some improvement has set in and the patient experiences a sensation of hunger, it will be well to give grated apples, crushed bananas, steamed fruits which can be crushed and mixed with a little cream, later on, milk or cream, with a little fruit juice beaten into it, may be given. If the patient has no fever and is going about give instead of fruit only almond cream with the same.

"To make this, shell the almonds, crush them in a mill, and then mix with lemon juice to a thick mass like porridge. This can be let down with milk or cream. Half a cupful of almonds per day should suffice. This diet is so highly nutritious that a man could work upon it for a week or two, and so pure that it will keep down fermentation and the accumulation of impurities.

Bad Teeth May Cause Insanity

IT is well known that many dangers result from decayed teeth. But only until recently was it discovered that in some instances decayed teeth will lead to actual insanity.

Decayed teeth produce pain which results in irritability, loss of sleep, incapacity for work, mental backwardness and finally, according to a case cited not long ago, insanity.

In the case that has been cited as proof that badly decayed teeth will, under certain conditions, lead to a form of insanity, it is told that a young man of good family history began a career of highway robberies and other crimes and was sent to a reformatory.

As a child he was bright, honest and truthful. At sixteen he went to work and shortly afterward began to commit robberies. He became worse and worse and added other crimes to robberies until he was finally sent to a reformatory. At his home his actions were peculiar; he was irritable at times, flighty, incoherent, would do strange things, such as removing the mattress from the bed and sleeping on the bare springs.

Careful examination of his mouth showed bad stumps of teeth with abscesses at the roots of two.

The removal of the teeth relieved [illegible] and finally he recovered in a peculiar form of [illegible]

YOU MIGHT TRY---

Keeping White Enamel White.

TO keep white enamel ware from discoloring make a strong solution of baking soda, and rain water and put the utensils in it and boil them hard. They will be as white as new.

Dish-Mop Duster.

WHEN dusting or cleaning floors there are always some places where even the finest mop will not clean, especially in corners and under some pieces of furniture and under and around radiators, where much dust collects. To clean these places one of the dish mops, to be found at any ten-cent store, works like a charm.

Before Varnishing.

BEFORE varnishing furniture rub the wood with fine sand-paper to give it a smooth surface. See that brushes used are soft and of a good quality, or varnish will dry streaky.

Washing Muddy Skirts.

TO make a muddy skirt wash easily and look white, take some sour milk, dilute with water and soak the skirt in it over night; then wash in the usual way. It will be found that the skirt washes more easily and looks whiter.

To Keep Bread.

BREAD should be kept in an earthenware pan, which should have a cover. This pan ought to be scalded once a week, and then carefully dried.

Cleaning the Bean Pot.

TO clean the bean pot, fill with cold water, put in some kind of washing powder and cover tight; put on stove and let come to boil. This will make it very easy to wash.

Home-Made Baby Incubator

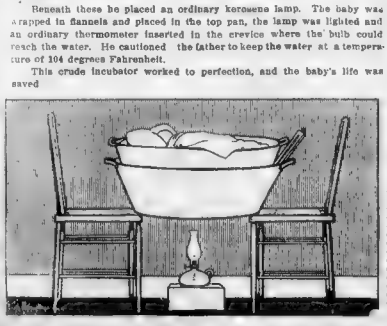
NOT long ago a nurse in a general hospital in the West bewailed to the superintendent that if the hospital were only equipped with a baby incubator she could save the life of a baby that had just arrived prematurely in her ward. The doctors impromptued one by means of a metal stand, a gas heater, a thermostat and two tin bath tubs of small size.

The incubator worked to perfection and the child's life was saved. The story of this was published in several medical journals, and because of this a country doctor "went the hospital one better" and improvised an incubator in a little farm house miles away from a hospital, gas, thermostat, metal stand or anything else of that sort, even lacking the tin bath tubs.

The doctor realized that some sort of continuous artificial heat would be needed. Remembering the improvised hospital incubator, he took two large dish pans. Set one on two chairs, filled it about a quarter full of hot water, set another dish pan in this and thickly lined it with a folded comforter.

Beneath these he placed an ordinary kerosene lamp. The baby was wrapped in flannels and placed in the top pan, the lamp was lighted and an ordinary thermometer inserted in the crevice where the bulb could reach the water. He cautioned the father to keep the water at a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

This crude incubator worked to perfection, and the baby's life was saved.



How a Practical Baby Incubator Was Made of Two Chairs, Two Dishpans, a Kerosene Lamp and a Thermometer.

How Children BREAK Their BONES Without Knowing It

IF your child should receive a bad fall, yet get up and run to you, you would look him over for possible bruises, but the chances are you would not suspect that the youngster had actually fractured a bone. Yet this is quite possible and frequently happens.

Such an accident is called a subperiosteal, or "green-stick," fracture, and a child suffering from such a fracture is likely to run about for a day or two; then become pale and in great pain. If the child had been running about for a few days the parents would scarcely think of a fractured bone, but would worry about sprains or rheumatism or some such trouble.

The great trouble is that if not attended to such fractures generally heal, but they leave the bones shorter or the joints stiff and are very liable to cripple a child for life.

In adults the bones are in such a condition that it is practically impossible to fracture them without knowing it, but the tender, half formed bones of children are always liable to such injuries. If a child has had a bad fall it is best to take it to a hospital and have an X-ray examination to make certain no bones are fractured. Or if the child begins to limp and is unable to walk or use its arms without apparent cause, take it to a hospital at once and look for the trouble. Nine times out of ten a green-stick fracture will be found.

To better understand this sort of a fracture and where it gets its name "green-stick" take two small sticks, one perfectly dry and the other freshly cut. You cannot bend the dry stick without seeing it crack. But you may bend the green stick nearly double and see no crack. Now carefully remove the bark and cut the green stick diagonally at place where you bent it. Examine it closely and you will see that the fibres in the green wood have been twisted and ripped apart, even broken in small spots.

This is what frequently happens to a child's bones. He may fall and twist his little leg or arm under him. The bones are soft and pliable and do not break but the bone structure may be shattered or splintered or split.

When such fractures heal the bone is quite liable to shorten and suddenly your child's arm or leg becomes shorter than the mate, without apparent reason. This is frequently attributed to retarded growth of that limb, when in reality it is the result of a green-stick fracture. If the fracture be at a joint and not attended to the joint may become stiff and forever after of no use to the child.

For his reason too much care cannot be taken to make sure a child who has suffered a bad fall or begins to get lame without apparent reason is not really suffering from the effects of a green-stick fracture.

Why the Large Intestine Is an INHERITED DANGER

ONE of the most dangerous inheritances man has received from his ancestors is the large intestine. This lower part of the food canal—usually about four and a half feet long—is the garden in which those disease-producing plants known as bacteria flourish best. These bacteria, moreover, are microscopic in size, so that in proportion the surface of the intestine is big enough for the development of billions of these agents of deadly illnesses. In other words, every person carries around a prepared area which invites the disease germs to settle there and feel quite at home.

The large intestine serves no useful purpose at all. The real work of digestion is done by the stomach and the small intestine. It is in that four and a half feet that nearly all the trouble occurs. Not only is a part of it (the cecum) a blind pouch, but in addition from it springs that other useless thing which has secured such unpleasant fame as the vermiform appendix. And even the rest of it, curving up one side of the body, then across and down on the other side, is of no value. It acts as a storehouse for material which the body has decided it does not want. Why, then should it be stored any longer than is necessary?

Once upon a time there was a reason for the existence of this extra tubing in the body. The mammals, which had to run fast and far either to escape or to capture their prey, could not afford the time to stop and dispose of the material rejected by digestion. Accordingly, we find that it is those mammals which run fastest, such as the horse and the hare, which possess the most highly developed large intestine. It is noticeable, too, that among birds it is the runners, such as the ostriches and cassowaries, which have similarly acquired a large intestine and possess the cecum more highly developed than all the other feathered creatures. The reservoir part of the lower end of the food tube has a very rich bacterial flora of its own, many of the forms in which are poisonous. Several cases are on record where the entire large intestine was removed, the patients being afterward in good health.

Saving $10,000,000 in Waste

GERMANY taught the rest of the world how to save ten million dollars in a year when it made various commercial articles out of the by-products of coal and sold them for that amount last year.

Other countries save some of the by-products, but they are wasteful. Our country is said to be especially wasteful in the matter of the by-products of coal.

From coal-tar products that are now usually wasted German manufacturers produced benzol, oils, pitch, toluol, xylol, colors, solvents, solvent-naphtha, dyes tar paper, perfumes, carbolic acid, varnishes, drugs, pyridin, anthracene, cyanids and scores of other things.

While it is true all these things are also made in this country, they are not made in such great quantities, although we handle more coal and more coal tar than any other country. The point in this is that notwithstanding our country has such vast quantities of coal and coal tar, only 20 per cent of our industrial works produced these by-products, while in Germany 80 per cent of their industrial works yielded these by-products.

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AT LAST!

LADY CONSTANCE RICHARDSON A PROFESSIONAL DANCER!

Lady "Connie" As She Is Now Appearing in One of Her Wild Dances

Lady Constance Richardson in One of Her Most Daring Dresses

English High Society Dismayed by the Spectacle of One of Their Own Titled Women Appearing for Money in Wild Dances at the London Hippodrome

London, Dec. 13.

THE daughter of an Earl, the granddaughter of a trusted friend of Queen Victoria, the descendant of a long line of dukes, appearing nightly at a common music hall for pay!

That is the spectacle that greets the amusement-loving populace of London. That is the spectacle which fills the British aristocracy with disgust.

Lady Constance Stewart Richardson is the cause of all this commotion. She is appearing nightly at the London Hippodome, where she goes through a series of bare-foot dances in the so-called Greek style for the entertainment of a very mixed public. Among her spectators are racetrack touts, publicans, or saloon keepers, as Americans would say, and sinners of all classes and both sexes.

They feast their eyes upon the bare and shapely underpinnings of one who has enjoyed the intimacy of royalty, and is the niece of a live duke.

Once before Lady Constance appeared on the music hall stage. But at that time she alleged that it was solely for the benefit of a charity in which she was interested. Society accepted the explanation as saving the dignity of the peerage.

Now there is no pretance about sweet charity. Lady Constance is appearing for money, and for all she can get of it.

Why does she appear for money? Because she needs it. That makes her case all the more shocking to society. They cannot even attribute her conduct to eccentricity.

Lady "Connie's" dancing is a combination of the methods of Maud Allan and Isadora Duncan. She appears in bare feet; in fact, in bare skin to the knees, and even beyond. She wears very little in any direction. This aristocratic performer has discarded the tights which were once considered quite naughty. She gives her spectators a most satisfying banquet of legs and arms. In this respect she fully lives up to the example of her distinguished model, Maud Allan, who danced Salome in a little transparent gauze and a few shaky jewels.

In one dance Lady Constance wears a little garment of blue gauze reaching down to the knees. Her repertory includes a gay Spring dance to Grieg music, a march-like triumphant movement with Tschaikowski accompaniment, a funeral dance to Beethoven's "Funeral March," and "Ase's Death," with Peer Gynt music.

Interest was largely concentrated in the aristocratic performer's extremities, that is among those who were not overcome with horror at the thought of her exhibiting them publicly.

One thing was certain, she had very fine large feet. Everybody was agreed upon that. They were entirely free from corns, bunions and other deformities. Her skin, moreover, was evidently in excellent condition.

Some of the observers considered her feet too large. Exacting young men, who liked pink, chubby little feet, were disappointed. That her ladyship should possess good-sized feet is really not surprising, for she has been a great devotee of many sports.

Quite a spirited controversy has now arisen among the frequenters of the music hall about her ladyship's feet. Some of them maintain that they are large, bony, unwomanly and flat. The others assert that the taste which requires very small feet in a woman is a bad one and that Lady Constance's feet are beautiful, because they are strong, well developed and proportioned to her figure.

If Lady Constance's present engagement proves a success it will be on account of the interest in her feet rather than in her art.

Just who is Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, that her appearance on the stage should create such a commotion? the American reader may inquire.

Well, in the first place she is the granddaughter of the late Duchess of Sutherland, who was the mother of the present Duke of Sutherland. The old Duchess was at the very top of the British aristocracy. She was the most intimate friend and companion of Queen Victoria. The Queen thought so much of the Duchess that she gave her an honor never conferred before and, in fact, not recognized by law. She gave her the Earldom of Cromartie in her own right, with remainder to her second son, so that the title might not become merged in the dukedom and thus drop out of use. Lady Constance is a child of this second son. Her older sister is now the Countess of Cromartie.

Lady Constance married, in 1904, Sir Edward Stewart Richardson, a Scottish baronet, whose title was created in 1630. His family is an ancient one and he holds a very good social position, but he has no money worth speaking of. The Baronet has paid several visits to the United States. He is not exactly well known there, but Americans must occasionally have noticed a quiet, dignified-looking man following Lady "Connie" about with a very worried expression.

It is understood that Sir Edward does not approve of his wife's appearance on the stage. That does not make much difference one way or the other. He has never been noticed at any of her performances.

Lady "Connie" has developed very rapidly since her marriage. Before that she was known principally as a very dashing sportswoman. She was a crack shot, a daring rider and a splendid swimmer. She was the champion long distance swimmer of the Bath Club, in London.

Her frequent appearance at the competitions of this club in the very scanty costume worn by English women when swimming excited considerable comment, some of which was of a favorable nature.

She made her debut as a rifle shot by engaging in the pastime known as "deer stalking" on her Scotch family estates. Later she went to Africa and shot lions and other fierce beasts, just as Theodore Roosevelt did.

Texas has had an opportunity to witness her skill as a horsewoman and a rider of bucking bronchos. She has made several long stays out there. There is a story that a well-known Texas railroad magnate who met Lady Constance in New York on her way West sent word to one of his managers on the road to look out for her and treat her well. The railroad manager thought the message referred to a horse, and as he could not find any trace of the animal in the freight cars he sent out the following message:

"To Station Agents—Missing, mare Lady Constance. If any station agent runs across her feed her and rub her down until you hear from us."

Probably the genesis of Lady "Connie's" present display may be traced to her early appearance in kilts. When she was about eighteen she entertained a large house party by dancing the sword dance, wearing kilts of the Mackenzie tartan, to which she is entitled by birth. The kilts then were quite long, overlapping the tops of her stockings by several inches. Nevertheless, when her dancing became lively the sight was quite interesting.

The noble and fashionable guests applauded her efforts enthusiastically. There were, however, quite a few who recalled how shocked her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria would have been at the sight of a young lady of the aristocracy behaving in this manner. It showed how the manners of English society had changed since the climax of the Victorian period.

After the warm reception of the first effort Lady "Connie" shortened up the kilts perceptibly. But it was not until after her marriage that she gratified society with a full view of the extremities with which nature had gifted her. Her performances inspired this lively passage in a very skittish book on English society by Harry Graham:

"Ginger Hazleton had an exciting affair with a Mrs. Carter-Pickford, to whom he made love at an entertainment for the cause of Woman's Rights, while a professional singer was ploughing his way through a cycle of twenty-seven songs by Brahms.

"It was only when a lady of title who had thoughtfully divested herself of most of her clothing started to dance that they began to take an interest in the entertainment."

One of her dances represented Salome, the daughter of Herodias, dancing before King Herod. Salome was for a time the resource of every dancer who wanted to be wicked.

Lady "Connie" did a Salome dance at a Duke's house, before the late King Edward. His Majesty had dined well, according to his custom, and doubtless the performance looked good to him. At the conclusion he asked Lady "Connie," after the manner of King Herod, what reward he could give her. She bent her knee to the ground and answered:

"Sir Ernest Cassel's head as a charger Sire."

Now, Sir Ernest Cassel, who was present at the party, was King Edward's favorite financial adviser, and negotiated loans for him when he needed them badly. King Edward answered Lady "Connie's" jest with his usual tact by saying:

"Won't Sir Ernest Cassel's cheek as a charger do just as well?"

Soon after this exhibition Lady "Connie" went to New York. She danced there for her favorite philanthropy. Just what it is nobody seems to remember. It cost $10 a head to see her.

At this stage the general comment was that her dancing was amateurish. To relieve herself of this reproach she worked several years with professional teachers of stage dancing. Now she has made her appearance as a regular professional dancer.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the position which Lady "Connie's" family has held in British society. Their titles are ancient. The prestige of royal friendship has enveloped them. Her uncle, the Duke of Sutherland, is the greatest land owner in the United Kingdom. He owns 1,400,000 acres of land.

But there have been signs that all is not well with the Duke. A few years ago he gave up his ancestral palace, Trentham Hall, in the Midland Counties. Within a few weeks he has sold the family residence in London, Stafford House, the largest house in the metropolis. Now it is reported that he may go to live in Western Canada.

A good many English people feel that the end of the world is coming. When the Duke of Sutherland cannot keep up his houses, and his niece appears on the music hall stage for pay, what is going to become of our ancient nobility?

A Charming Sketch of Lady "Connie," Drawn by Miss Nell Brinkley When the Titled Artiste Danced for Charity in New York

The House Where Wicked Agrippina Poisoned Profligate Emperor Claudius

THE Italian archaeologist, Professor Vittorio Sginazzola, has made a remarkably interesting series of discoveries at Paestum, a city which, like Pompeii and Herculaneum, was a Summer resort of the greatest and wealthiest of the ancient Romans.

The newest and most interesting discovery is of a splendid villa, which investigation has shown to have belonged to the Emperor Claudius, who ruled from 41 to 54 A. D. It even appears probable that he was living here at the time of his death.

This ruler was an enigmatical character. Stories of extraordinary profligacy are recorded of him and yet many great works, such as the Claudian aqueduct are credited to him. Popular interest in him arises largely from the number of his wives, among whom was the infamous Messalina, and the vast amount of trouble they caused him.

In the cellar of the newly discovered villa they found a statue. It was the statue of the Emperor Claudius. He wore the priestly garments which a Roman Emperor assumed on certain occasions as holder of the ancient office of "pontifex maximus."

The statue had evidently lain in the cellar since ancient times. The hands and feet were broken off. It had been treated with indignity.

These curious circumstances have led to the conclusion that this villa was occupied by the Emperor at the time he was poisoned by his fourth wife, Agrippina. The ill-treatment of his statue was the last proof of her hatred of him.

The first wife of Claudius was Plautia Urgulanilla, whom he divorced because he suspected her of designs on his life. His second, Aelia Petina, he also divorced. His third was the infamous Valeria Messalina.

Her misdoings were the scandal of the civilized world. At length, according to the account of Tacitus, Messalina went through the ceremony of marriage with one of her lovers, and, urged by her former confederate, Narcissus, the Emperor allowed her to be seized and Narcissus put her to death.

The historian Suetonius however throws a somewhat different light on the story, making it appear more probable, for he tells us that Claudius desired and assisted the marriage, because he had been warned by a soothsayer that the husband of Messalina was about to fall into misfortune. He caused this prophecy to come true, for he executed the husband as well as Messalina.

This would seem to be in accordance with the character of Claudius, who, though undoubtedly fond of his wives, was by no means a fool.

The next and fourth wife of Claudius was his niece Agrippina. He was even more unfortunate with her than with any of her predecessors. She persuaded him to set aside his own son Britannicus in favor of Nero, her son by a former marriage. As soon as he had issued the decree she poisoned him in order to place the act beyond recall.

Immediately after his death, it is conjectured, she defaced the Emperor's statue in the villa she occupied at Paestum, where the evidence of her malignity has just been brought to light after eighteen centuries.

The Statue of the Emperor Claudius As It Was Found Lying in the Cellar of the Villa at Paestum.

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What to Wear for Fancy Dress

Lady Duff-Gordon Gives Some Charming Suggestions in Successful Masques During the Winter Season

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's new Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City

PHOTO · BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD N.Y.

"THE ICE QUEEN."

A Beautiful Skating Costume of Rose Charmeuse Crepe and Skunk Fur. Novel New Scarf Edged with the Fur and Close Fitting Cap of Gold and Rose Embroideries.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

HALF the pleasure the artiste ... general and your own ... pators pleasure at any rate, of a fancy dress ball is often spoiled by doubts and worries as to the design and the choice of a costume. So I am going to make sure that there will be nothing but enjoyment for you from the first moment that you receive your invitation to one of these particular and picturesque functions to the very last, when—your finery discarded—you sit in dressing gown ease in your own room, going over in pleasant remembrance the triumphs of the evening ... num.

For I have just been some entirely delightful and original costumes, specially designed for the forthcoming Christmas pantomime ball at the Albert Hall in aid of the University College Hospital, and, really, so entirely irresistible that, quite apart from the excellence of the object, they will make every woman eager to avail herself of the opportunity for looking her most bewitching best in one or other of them.

One dress—entirely after my own heart is designed to represent a "spider's web," and of this I am quite sure that, if its eventual wearer be at all pretty, any number of masculine flies will be hopelessly entangled in its meshes! For slimy, closely clinging draperies of accordion-pleated shot ninon, in misty shades of green, gray and blue, are upheld by shoulder straps of dull silver. The first strands, those of the shimmering silvered web which enfolds the high-waisted, silver-banded corsage and then outspreads over the skirt, the filmy folds of ninon escaping, eventually from this light bondage, to hang in cloudy points about the ankles and to reveal silken stockings and Suede shoes of the most elusive shade of gray-green. Very long Suede gloves to match are worn and while there are no actual sleeves to the dress there is attached, beneath the left arm and connected to the glove with filmy bracelet-like bands of silver, a long bat's wing drapery of the accordion-pleated shot ninon, all covered with radiating lines of still another silver cobweb, the effect being always pretty, but, when the wearer's arm is outstretched during the progress of a dance, particularly so. And now it only remains to add the head-dress—a sort of close-fitting cap, made of narrow bands of silver satin, shaped like a web, and shading the wearer's hair between in the prettiest way while a scarf of shot ninon is caught beneath the chin, to fasten on the left side and there hang in a long single end down over the bare shoulder and off to the skirt. So don't you want to prove the catching capacity of this beautiful web?

Or, again, you can be a Byzantine Princess, gorgeously arrayed in a straikhtly hanging gown of purple cloth, embroidered with silver and black, the overt underbeing of pale blue, embroidered in the silver and the glorious purple, and the hanging draperies at the back being also outwardly of blue and silver and entirely lined with silver, so that the whole dress and figure, as all-bonetted against this shining background, have their lines and loveliness brought into full prominence

On the other hand, "period" dresses are always effective, one dainty and demurely attractive affair dating back to 1812, allying a white cashmere-and-lace dress to a long coat of yellow satin, all edged with ruchings of its own material, the cap to match being tied with blue ribbons, and the scarf repeating and accentuating this pretty contrast of color.

And then, for once every one will be prepared to welcome the close approach of a "wasp," as represented by a pretty, dark woman, arrayed in an accordion-plaited gown of yellow and raven's wing blue chiffon, the two colors alternating in bold, cleverly graduated stripes and then a final flecking of the dark blue, bordering the fullness of yellow which forms about the ankles. Incidentally, stockings and shoes are of course in the same yellow. The whole of the front of the corsage is so outlined as to suggest the body of the wasp, while on the sides there is a lattice work of yellow and beetle's wing beads to shine out against flesh colored charmeuse, these beads being carried over the bare shoulders too while from the back outspread narrow cleverly wired wings of shot blue and green marquisette.

The "Wasp" Costume of Yellow, and Raven's Wing Blue Chiffons. "Wasp" Body of Yellow, Blue and Green Crystals.

"Byzantine Princess" Costume Charmingly Oriental in Its Graceful Development. A Costume of Sumptuous Embroideries and Draperies.

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty

No. 206—Wrinkles —Their Cause and Cure.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

WRINKLES and gray hair are the most unwelcome visitors in a woman's life. They cause sorrow and follow it

They are caused by age, by grief, anxiety and bad facial habits. They are far more easily prevented than cured. Stop worrying. Stop losing your temper. Cease jealous brooding Get into tune with life. Stop making faces when you cry and laugh and talk

In one paragraph I have told you the psychology of wrinkles. In another I will tell you their physiology. Dryness of the skin will cause wrinkles. To understand this study two rose leaves, one moist and full veined and nourished, the other drying and forming fine lines. **The dry skin wrinkles sooner and deeper than the oily skin. Wrinkles are chiefly formed by the skin ceasing to fit well over the muscles which it protects. This may be because the muscles shrink or because the skin loses its firmness, or both.**

Try to avoid wrinkles by keeping your face placid. The nervous person has more wrinkles and forms them earlier than the one of more self-controlled nature. Don't half close your eyes when you laugh. That habit causes wrinkles. Don't set your mouth drooping when you are angry or troubled. That carves deep lines about your lips, making the dreaded parenthesis. Don't wrinkle your brow when you talk or listen, to prove your veracity or interest. It is a habit that carves transverse lines on the brow.

When they begin to appear take more rest. Plenty of sleep is the greatest ironer out of wrinkles. Correct the bad habits that have caused them. Live simply. Nothing brings wrinkles sooner than dissipation and late hours.

When small, fine lines begin to appear, putting cold cream well into the affected area should help to drive them away. Ironing that portion of the face with small lumps of ice covered with cotton or gauze is a good remedy if you persist in it.

A method in general use in the beauty parlors of Paris, and that has been introducad recently in this country, is to spray the wrinkle area with cool or cold water. If you have not a wrinkle spray, a large perfume atomizer will serve the same end.

When your skin seems loose and inclined to form into folds use one of the following remedies:

Dip a bit of absorbent cotton into glycerine and pat it well into the wrinkle bed. Or apply cologne water in the same way. In a short time you can decide which is the better adapted to your skin. Glycerine, while a food and stimulant to some skins, is an irritant to others.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

A nightly bath of the face in buttermilk sometimes tightens up the loosened skin.

This is a method much in use in Paris and Rome. Hundreds of years old, traced even to the time of Cleopatra. It is still effective, it is claimed in keeping the countenance smooth and youthful. Heat a shovel red hot in the fire. Throw upon it when so heated a handful of powdered myrrh. Bend the face over it to receive the fumes, such fumes as can penetrate the napkin that has been spread over the face. Do this two or three times at the same treatment. Heating the shovel once more, pour white wine over it and, still through the moistened napkin which protects the face from the heat of the fire, receive the fumes in the face. A fortnight of two such treatments given daily is the recipe a woman whose face is smooth as a girl's, though this famous Parisienne is now sixty, gave me for my American readers.

A simpler remedy is to boil a small handful of pearl barley in half a pint of water until it is thoroughly cooked. Add a half dozen drops of mecca balsam. Place in a stone bottle and shake thoroughly before using. Bathe the face in this once a day.

These astringent lotions may also be applied with benefit:

Water, 1 quart; pearl barley, two handfuls. Boil until the barley grains are soft. Strain the liquor and add 10 drops of tincture of benzoin.

Wash the face, if possible, a dozen times a day with this

Oil of rosemary, ½ oz.; oil of lavender, 2 drams; tincture of tolu, 4 drams; rosewater, 1 pint; rectified spirits of wine, 1½ pints; oil of petitgrain, 30 drops.

Beauty Questions Answered — By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

"Will you kindly tell me how to remove hairs from the chin? I keep pulling them out and more come in all the time. If I would let them grow my chin would be full of coarse, stiff hairs," writes W

Apply peroxide of hydrogen to them every day with a sponge or piece of cotton. In time this should not only bleach the hairs, making them less noticeable, but it should weaken them so that the root should die. If this fails, try electrolysis. You cannot prevent the growth of hair unless you destroy the roots, and electrolysis, though not always successful, is more often efficacious than any other remedy.

A. B. asks me to publish a formula for an ointment that will cause the hair to stop falling. This remedy in connection with frequent shampoos and with careful brushing and massage should end your troubles with thinning hair, provided your health has not been impaired.

Sulphur, 1 teaspoonful.
Lanoline or vaseline, ½ lb.

Mix thoroughly until the mixture contains no lumps. Rub into the scalp every other night until you note an improvement.

"My eyes are weak from the strain of working by gaslight," writes a bookkeeper. "Will you suggest an eye lotion that will cool, cleanse and strengthen the eyes?"

Powdered borax, 1 teaspoonful.
Spirits of camphor, ½ teaspoonful.
Boiling water, 1 pint.

Pour the borax and camphor into the water and let the liquid cool. Strain through gauze and keep in a well sealed bottle. Bathe the eyes in an eyecup filled with the liquid every morning or evening and oftener if needed.

M. B. asks for advice about how to rid herself of pimples. "When I press out the pimples, red spots appear and stay for two weeks or more," she says.

To rid the face and body of pimples, look first to your digestion Eat no rich nor greasy food. Drink much water between meals and on rising and retiring. Take, at least once a day a teaspoonful of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar Such a course, pursued for a few weeks, should clear your skin Avoid pressing the pimples unless it becomes necessary. When it does press them gently either with a comedone extractor or press them out with fingers wrapped around with cotton or a clean handkerchief If the skin remains red for two weeks after you have pressed the pimples, it is because it has been irritated and probably poisoned You should cleanse it with peroxide of hydrogen and afterward cover it with a salve or cold cream to do the work of healing.

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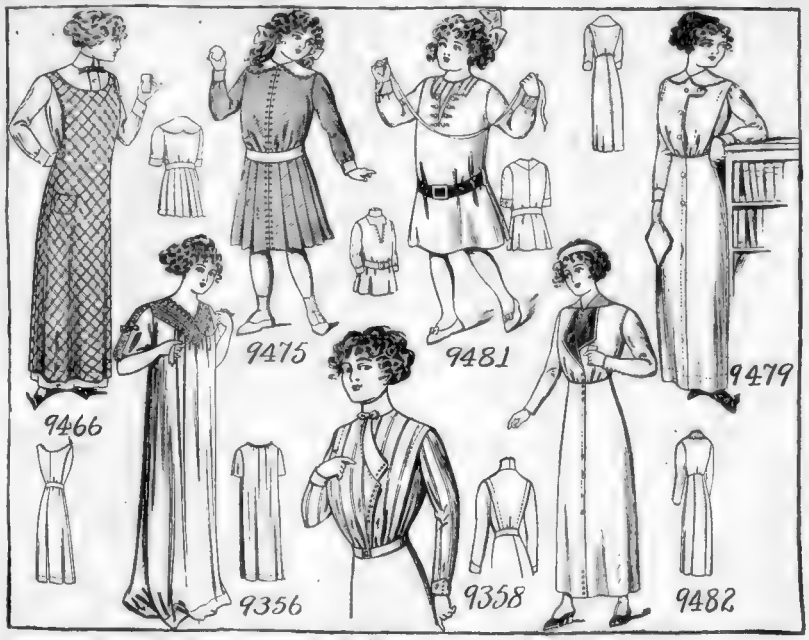
Sunday American Examiner Patterns

BARGAIN DAY

Your Selection of Any Two of These Patterns for 10¢

Seven Suitable Designs of Up-to-Date Models That Can Be Made Easily by the Home Dressmaker.



NO. 9466.—A PRACTICAL APRON

A USEFUL apron of generous housewifely size, designed to protect the entire dress. The back is held in position by a strap of material that is buttoned to the front at the waist line.

A pocket is a useful addition that will be appreciated by the wearer, although it may be omitted if desired. Gingham, denim, Holland and cambric are all suitable for the making, and finishing braid or narrow edging may be used for trimming.

The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. The medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

NO. 9475.—GIRL'S DRESS, WITH FRONT CLOSING.

BLUE galatea, with white for trimming, was used for this design. Brown serge, with braid trimming, or worn with a linen collar and cuffs would also be effective.

The pattern is cut in four sizes—6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

NO. 9481.—GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.

GALATEA, percale, cashmere, serge or corduroy may be used to develop this simple little dress. The yoke portions could be of contrasting material.

The pattern is cut in four sizes—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2 yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size.

NO. 9479.—LADY'S HOUSE DRESS.

BLUE gingham, with a simple finish of stitching, was used for this design. Serge, galatea, cashmere, flannelette, percale or lawn may be used with equally good effect.

The pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

NO. 9356.—LADY'S NIGHT GOWN.

THIS attractive design is suitable for lawn, nainsook, crossbar muslin, crepe, dimity or silk.

The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. It requires 5¾ yards of 27-inch material for a medium size.

NO. 9358.—LADY'S SHIRT WAIST.

STRIPED messaline in blue and white is here shown. The design is simple but most attractive, and is suitable for any of this season's dress materials.

The pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size.

NO. 9482.—DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

TAUPE broadcloth, with a vest of green and white striped silk, and revers facing of green satin, was used for this design. Brown serge would also be appropriate or blue velvet, with satin trimming or braid in self color.

The pattern is cut in five sizes—14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4¼ yards of 44 inch material for a 16 year size.

To obtain any two of these especially desirable patterns, fill in the accompanying coupon carefully marking the size desired, and enclose it with 10 cents in silver or stamps to

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for our

Up-to-Date 1912-1913 Fall and Winter Catalogue,

containing over four hundred designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns and embroidery designs.

No woman can afford to be without one of these catalogues, as the illustrations shown therein are practical designs that are easily made by the home dressmaker.

SUNDAY AMERICAN EXAMINER PATTERNS.
BARGAIN DAY.

No. 9466.—Size..... No. 9475.—Size.....Bust.
No. 9475.—Size .....Years. No. 9356.—Size.....
No. 9481.—Size .....Years No. 9358.—Size . Bust.
No. 9482.—Size ..... Years.
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

When Sending for Patterns Be Careful to Fill in the Coupon with Your Name and Address; Also the Size of Pattern Desired.

The Right Way to See the Scenery

SHORTLY after the Duke of Connaught was made Governor-General of Canada he and his daughter, the Princess "Pat," took a long trip through the Dominion to look over their new country.

The picture printer herewith shows the intelligent way the Canadian railroad officials arranged it so that they could really see the scenery.

Every one who has ridden in railroad cars knows how little one really sees of the country through which one is passing, and how maddening it is to have a choice view sweep by the window, leaving no chance for one to get a long look of it.

For the Princess Patricia and her father, a stout scaffolding was built over the cow-catcher of their engine. Hand rails were put up to guard it and then chairs were placed on the little platform. The distinguished party, their eyes shielded with automobile goggles, took their seats and were able to see everything around them as the train rushed along.

The irresistible desire of the school boy to ride on the cow catcher is probably inspired by his recognition that this is the only way really to see scenery, and his knowledge that the older people are very stupid for shutting themselves up in long boxes with just a little window out of which to look.

The objection, of course, can be raised that every one cannot possibly see the scenery in this way because the space is so limited. Nevertheless, it would seem that some adaptation could be made of the idea to permit better observation while travelling.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Their Daughter, Princess "Pat," Enjoying Western Scenery from the New Style Observation Platform Rigged Up for Them Over the Cowcatcher of Their Engine.

An Electric Magnet That Pulls Steel Splinters from Your Eyes

ONE of the newest and most valuable aids to oculists in repairing damage to the eyes and preventing blindness is a powerful electro-magnet which is now being successfully used to extract splinters of iron and steel which have lodged in the eyeball or lid.

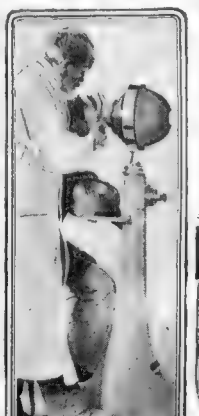
In industries when particles of iron and steel are often hurled through the air with great force the danger of loss of eyesight has always been great because there has been no way of removing the bits of metal when they chanced to bury themselves in the eyes.

The delicate structure of the eye presents the use of the ordinary surgical instruments which could be used in the case of a similar injury to any other part of the body. Magnets have been tried but with poor success for at the decisive moment they usually failed to develop sufficient power to draw the piece of iron or steel out of the eye.

The electro-magnet recently devised by a German oculist achieves the desired purpose in a manner little short of miraculous.

The instrument used is an electro-magnet capable of developing great tractive force. This is the most important requirement, for lack of power will endanger the results of an operation.

The magnet is of the bell form, and the working pole is a cone of 90 degrees, and this end of the coil is tapered sufficiently to give the operator a clear view of the field up to the tip of the magnet pole. The idle pole is expanded into the form of a bell which covers and protects the greater part of the hollow pillar and is equipped with a special device to prevent the contacts from dangerous sparking.



How the New Electric Magnet Is Used to Pull Iron and Steel Splinters from an Eye.

At the bottom of the pillar is a switch operated by a pedal which makes the circuit when the foot is lowered and breaks it when the pressure is relaxed. This method of operation proves a tremendous advantage through having the surgeon's hands always free for other tasks.

The electro-magnet is designed for use on direct current circuits of 60 to 220 volts, but it can be employed on alternating unipha[se or] triphase circuits with the aid of a suitable transformer. The maximum power required is about one kilowatt. The total weight of the apparatus is about 286 pounds, and it can be installed at small expense in the surgical departments of machine shops and other places where flying particles of metal form a constant menace to the eyes.

THE NATIONAL MARKET PLACE

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BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS. Hundreds of users have been made by successful writers. We get 50 per cent of profits if successful. Send us your original poems, songs or melodies today for free examination. DUGDALE CO., Dept. 208, Washington, D. C.

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I MADE $20,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for a free booklet. Tells how. BRACOCK, 707, Lockport, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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I MADE $10,000.00 IN THREE YEARS in the MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. Began small. Send for free booklet, tells how. H. Symons, 508 Morton, Syracuse, N. Y.

How to Grow Hyacinths in Winter

A FEW cents invested in choice hyacinth bulbs just now will repay any lover of flowers for their trouble and expense.

Many persons who have admired the fine blooming hyacinths imagine there is some wonderful secret in their culture, and that only expert florists can successfully grow them. This is a mistake. It is easy to grow them, and the time is well spent, as it is very interesting as well as instructive to watch the wonderful development of the hyacinth from the dormant onion-like bulb to the beautiful and fragrant bloom which is not equalled in any other plant.

Purchase the hyacinth bulbs from a reliable dealer, who will sell you the choicest varieties. Many of the smaller bulbs are more or less inferior or not Holland grown, and will not give as good results as the best and largest Holland grown bulbs.

A four or five-inch flowerpot should be procured for each bulb. The soil should be a light, rich, sandy earth, and there should be a few pebbles in bottom of the pot, to assist in drainage.

Fill the pots half full of the earth, and then press the bulb gently into the soil in the centre of the pot and fill up so the tip of the bulb is protruding slightly from the surface of the soil.

The earth should be at least half an inch from the edge of the pot when the soil is pressed closely about the bulb.

Water freely, and set the pots away in a dark, cool closet or cellar, where rats or mice will not molest the bulbs, and keep them in such a place from five to eight weeks, or until the roots have formed and begun to peep through the hole in the bottom of the pot, or the noses or tender foliage begin to shoot up from the top of the bulbs.

They should not be allowed to dry out while in the dark.

Bring to the light and warmth, and in a very short time the foliage will show considerably and in a short time the buds appear.

If sometimes assists the plant to throw up a longer flower spike if a paper tube, six or eight inches in length, is placed over the growing plant. The flower spike will naturally reach up toward the opening for more light. The tube should be removed before the plant blooms. Sometimes it is necessary to stick light stakes down in the edge of the pot and tie the flower stem to it for support.

Any one can grow the finest hyacinths in the above manner.

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GRAY HAIR ...

IN THE LAND OF WONDERFUL DREAMS

IT WAS LUCKY IT WASN'T THEIR OWN HAIR

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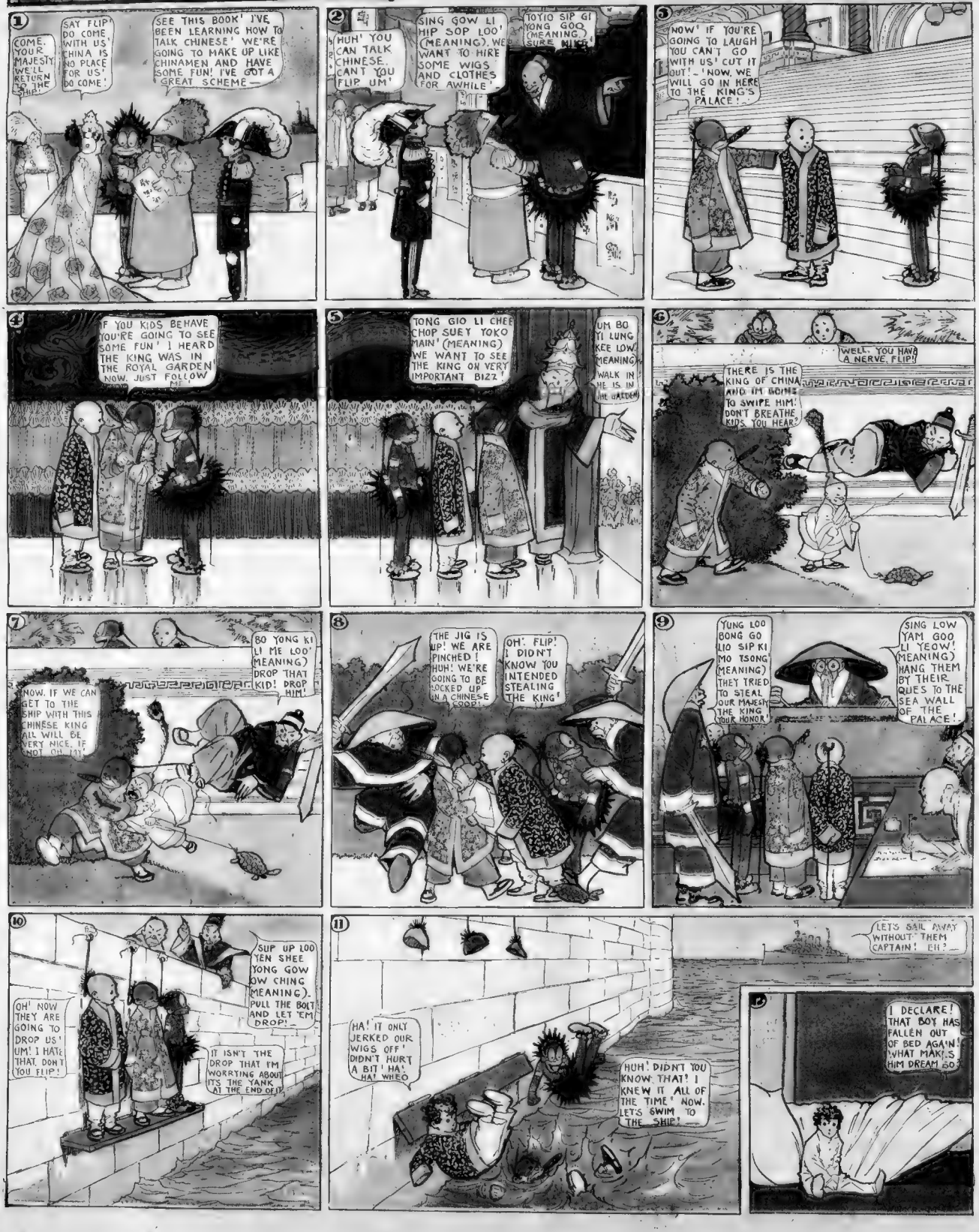

COMIC SECTION
OF THE
BOSTON AMERICAN
December 22, 1912

Their Only Child!--He Does Enjoy Christmas!

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Mr. Batch's Christmas.

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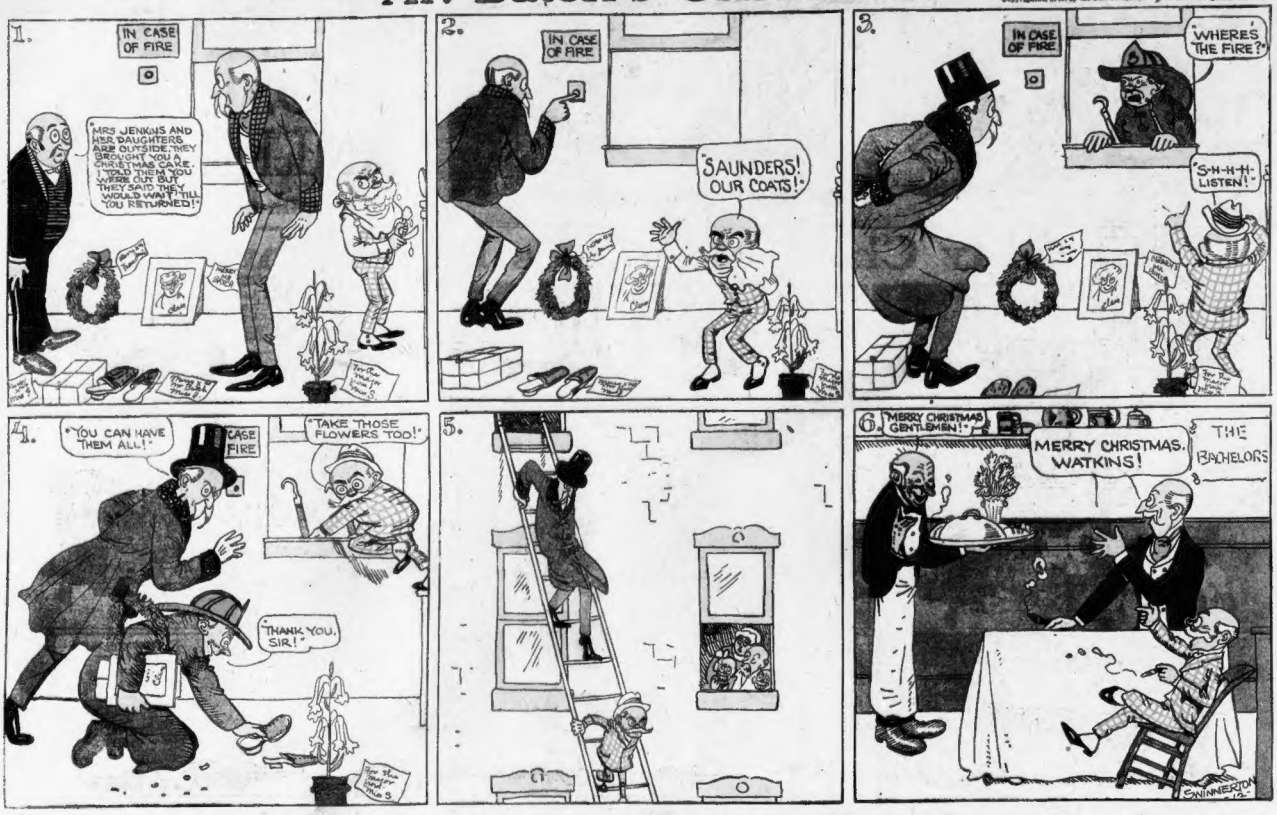

Christmas at Howson Lott's.

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Happy Hooligan Gives a Christmas Present.

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Jimmy--He Gets a Camera for Christmas.

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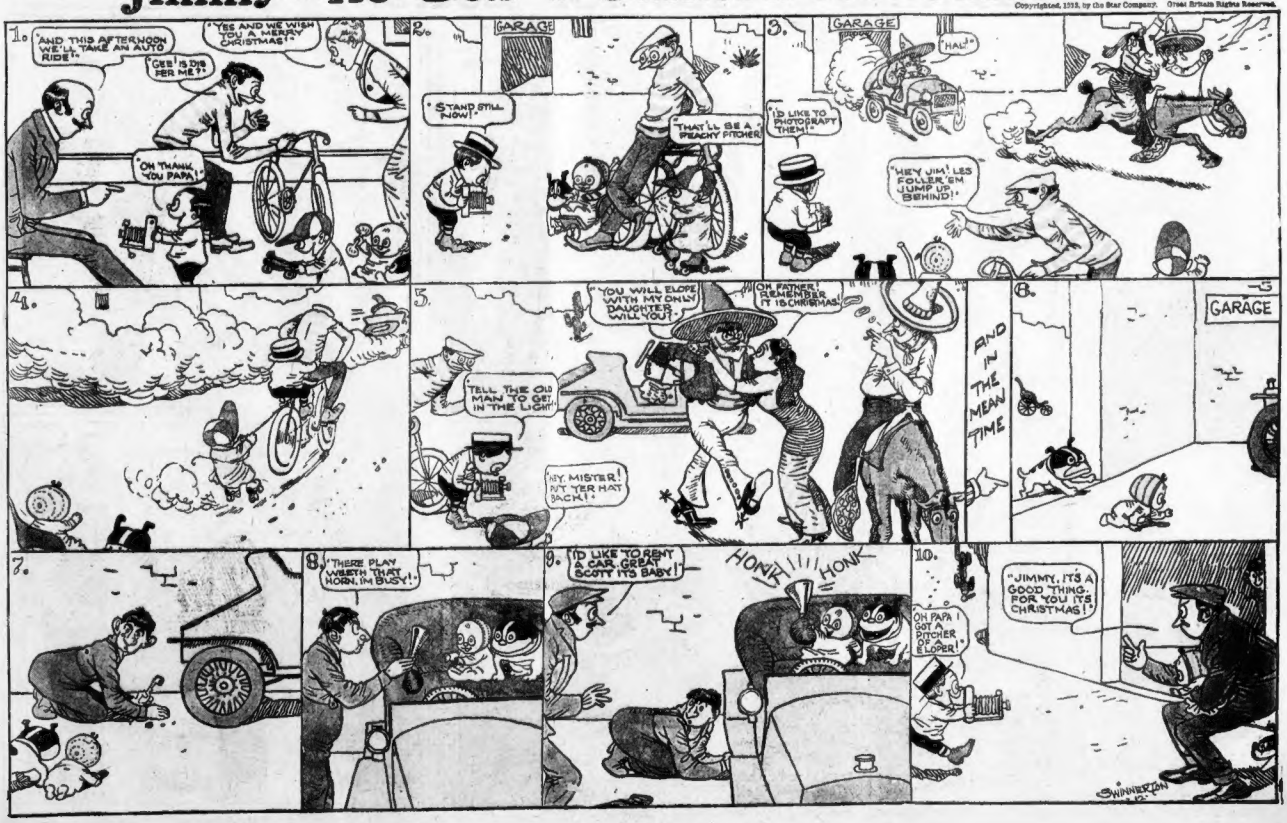

Hurrying to Uncle Heinie's Rescue.

The More Haste Those Katzenjammer Kids Make, the Less Speed!

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